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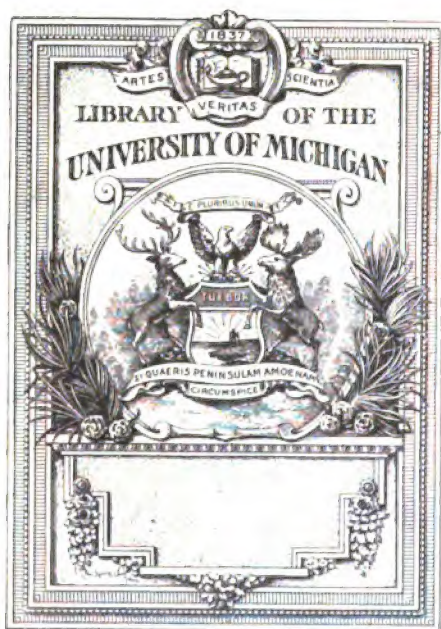
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PUBLIUS VERGILIUS MARO.

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Vergilius Maro: Poetae

Appletons' Classical Series.

A REVISED TEXT
OF THE
POEMS OF VERGIL

WITH NOTES AND A VERGILIAN DICTIONARY

BY
HENRY S. FRIEZE
PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

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Hunc textum Vergilianum, ex editionum praestantium recensione confectum et diligenter revisum, discipulis suis atque omnibus principis poetarum Romanorum studiosis dedicat eorumque venias commendat

EDITOR.

P R E F A C E .

THE text here presented is the result of a careful comparison of the older editions, especially those of Heyne, Jahn, and Forbiger, with those of Ladewig, Ribbeck, and Conington, more recently published. In the twenty years since the issue of my edition of "The Aeneid, with Explanatory Notes," important changes have been made in the orthography of the Vergilian text. The labors of Ritschl and Brambach have done much toward establishing a correct and uniform Latin orthography for schools, and also a characteristic orthography for the texts of authors belonging to different periods. The improved and more accurate forms of spelling due to these and other distinguished scholars, have been based partly on the authority of the Roman grammarians, and partly on the critical study of monumental and numismatic inscriptions and the best existing manuscripts. In former investigations of this kind too much weight was given to the manuscripts, none of which probably date back earlier than the fourth century of our era, while inscriptions contemporary with the best periods of the language, and presumably representing the orthography of such periods, were left more or less out of view.

Giving proper consideration to monuments of this latter kind, without losing sight of the prevailing forms of spelling

found in the best manuscripts, the critics of whom I have spoken have laid the foundation of a general scheme of Latin orthography, which we may reasonably accept as representing the best period of the language in its external or orthographical form. This period was the age of Quintilian or the period extending from Nero to Hadrian—A. D. 54–118. The best results of these investigations are embodied in the works of Wilhelm Brambach.* The system which he has proposed has met with general acceptance, and is likely to impress itself on all future editions of Latin authors.

In the present text I have in general adopted the spelling proposed by Brambach; following, at the same time, his suggestion as to the treatment of those writers of the Augustan age, such as Livy and Vergil, who are alleged to have had a fondness for the old-fashioned forms.†

The most characteristic feature of this archaic spelling is the form *vo* in such words as have usually been written with *vu*; as *volgus*, *volnus*, *ceruos*, *volt*, *vivont*, *divom*, and the like—forms which occur so frequently in some editions of Vergil that they give the poet the appearance, as compared with his friend Horace, of one of the ancients of a century or two earlier.

Other recent or living scholars have pursued a more moderate course in the treatment of the Vergilian text; giving it a little of the archaic coloring, but not rendering it a complete likeness of Plautus or Lucilius. Indeed, no two of the critics of this class can perfectly agree in their results; for the reaturation which they have attempted of the actual spelling of

* "Die Neuegestaltung der lateinischen Orthographie in ihrem Verhältnisse zur Schule," Leipzig, B. G. Teubner, 1868; and the smaller work, "Hilfsbüchlein für lateinische Rechtschreibung," translated by W. Gordon McCabe, A. M.; New York, Harper & Brothers, 1877.

† "Vergilius amantissimus vetustatis," Quint., 1, 7, 18.

Vergil is largely conjectural. I would, therefore, prefer to write this class of words in the form which, no doubt, Quintilian and his contemporaries used in making new copies of Vergil, following the spelling which Augustus seems to have preferred, and giving us everywhere such forms as *vulnus*, *vivus*, *divum*, and *volunt*, rather than *colnus*, *vivos*, *divom*, and *volont*; and my reason would be the same as theirs, namely, that the true *sound* was nearer *u* than *o*. It was, perhaps, a usage of *o* kindred to that in our English *neighbor*, *arbor*, and the like. But, on the whole, I have felt constrained to defer to the authority of those who have access to original documents, and to admit these forms into the text to some limited extent. I have therefore adopted, at least for the present, the *oo* spelling in *colgus*, *colnus*, *voltus*, in *volt* and *voltis* of the verb *colo*, and in the genitive plural ending *com*, as in *divom* and *Argivom*. But the nominative and accusative endings *vos* and *com* of the second declension, the forms *quovius* and *quoi* of the relative pronoun, *quom* for *cum*, and the verbal endings *vont* and *vontur*, for *vunt* and *vuntur*, and the participial ending *volvus* for *vulus*, I have not employed. Also, I have used the ending *imus* in superlatives, such as *maximus* and *optimus*, and in some ordinals, as *decimus*, rather than the older forms *optumus*, *maxumus*, and *decumus*. The ending *umus* in such words leads to error in pronunciation; so much, indeed, that it was rejected by Caesar, who substituted *imus*, an innovation generally adopted by subsequent writers. In the treatment of these classes of words my text will be found very nearly like that of Ladewig.*

I can not but think that Vergil, in writing such words, while

* "Vergil's Gedichte erklärt von Th. Ladewig," eighth edition, by Carl Schaper, Berlin, Weidmann, 1877.

in his love of the old ways he preferred, just as we do in English, the traditional forms, must have pronounced them precisely in the same manner as did Caesar, Augustus, and Horace; that is, with an indefinite sound of *u* instead of *o* in *eo*, and of *i* instead of *u* in *umus*.

Ribbeck,* in common with other recent critics, has reproduced or aimed to reproduce in the orthography of his text the diversity and inconsistency exhibited in the manuscripts. For, as the old English writers, so also the Latin authors and copyists, were often at variance with themselves in the spelling of words. But though such exact representations of the variable and unsettled orthography of the language are of much interest and importance in critical philology, and in what is called the pathology of a language, it is obvious that for the general reader and for school purposes the text should be as uniform and consistent as possible.

The words which are most variable in the manuscripts are the compounds of adjectives and verbs with prepositions. The difficulty of choice here is very great. After much effort in the direction of some systematic method, I have taken, on the whole, for each class of compounds, the forms given first by Brambach, where he allows more than one, and where the authorities are so variable as to make the choice nearly or quite a matter of indifference; while I have used the exceptional compound forms in individual words which in manuscripts and inscriptions are found nearly or absolutely uniform. Thus in the compounds *impar*, *implico*, and others of the same class, which in Ribbeck vary somewhat between *impar*,

* "P. Vergili Maronis Opera, recensuit Otto Ribbeck," Leipsic, B. G. Teubner, 1869. Exceedingly rich in citations of manuscripts and other authorities.

implico, and *impar* and *implico*, etc., I have uniformly adopted the latter; and in other classes, which as a general rule remain unassimilated, as in compounds of *ad* and *con* with words beginning with *l*, I have used the assimilated forms in particular words, as *alligo* and *colligo*, because those are quite uniformly given in the manuscripts, though we write *adloquor*, *adludo*, *conluceo*, *conlabor*, etc. The orthography of such compounds seems never to have been settled; but it is probable that the actual pronunciation in respect to assimilation and euphonic accommodation was much more systematic than the spelling.

Whatever errors of judgment in the decision of these questions, and whatever inconsistencies of orthography, the reader may detect, I trust will be met with the indulgence which the present difficulty of determining such problems, more difficult now than ever before, seems justly to call for.

The notes on the *Aeneid* are substantially those of my former edition. In the interpretations occasional changes have been made, several of them suggested by the admirable commentary of Mr. Conington.*

The Dictionary is designed to be a complete exhibition of Vergilian usages of words. It has been prepared with very great care and labor, and yet I fear it will be found very far short of the perfection I would have desired. Trusting, however, that it may be, at least, the basis of something more entirely satisfactory, I venture to give it into the printer's hands. Whatever value it may possess is, of course, largely due to the Vergilian dictionaries, keys, and vocabularies hitherto published, as well as to the general dictionaries from Forcellini to the Harpers. My own labor has consisted in examining the text to

* "The Works of Virgil, with a Commentary," by John Conington, M. A., London, Whittaker & Co., 1872, 3 vols.

ascertain the best interpretations and definitions of words, and to furnish the Dictionary with the references necessary to illustrate and verify the meanings given. One feature of the work, which I find in none before, is a complete representation of all the proper and personal names found in the text. For this I am indebted chiefly to the list appended to the smaller edition of Ribbeck.

In the first edition of my *Aeneid*, published in 1860, I called attention to the proper spelling of the name Vergilius; which, indeed, at that time, had already been ascertained and adopted by some of the best Vergilian scholars of Germany. It has now become so familiar to American scholars, through German editions of the classics and through some of our own best authorities, that I have ventured to adopt the true name in the present edition of the works of Vergil.

As to the fact that the poet called himself Vergilius, Latin scholars are now universally agreed. It is the form found in all the earliest manuscripts and inscriptions, while Greek writers uniformly represented the name by the corresponding form *Ὀβεργίλιος* or *βεργίλιος*. In Mommsen's "Inscriptions," in which are found many, probably all, examples of the family name on extant monuments, it is everywhere *Vergilius*. In the feminine form, in one single example Virgilia is used instead of Vergilia. The most notable and most accessible of these inscriptions is that of the "baker's tomb" close by the Porta Maggiore at Rome; a monument pertaining to the age of the poet himself. On this appears the name of the baker in the genitive form, Vergili Eurysacis.

When we come to the MSS., both of Vergil and other Latin authors in which his name occurs, none earlier than the ninth century change the *e* to *i*; while many of that century, and even

some of the tenth, retain the correct form; but about the end of the tenth century the latter seems to have entirely yielded its place.

The cause of this change seems to have been that the monks of the mediæval period, many of whom devoted themselves to the copying of classical manuscripts, took a fancy to substitute "Virgilius" for "Vergilius." They probably thought that there was little difference in sound between the *e* and the *i*, and that their new spelling of the poet's name was more in keeping with some of their notions about its origin and significance. For in the fourth Eclogue he had sung, as they believed, of the Divine Son of the *Virgin*; the Messiah prophesied in the same poem was the *virga*, or branch of Jesse and David; moreover, the poet was the magician of the golden branch, or *aurea virga* of the sixth book of the Aeneid.* And therefore the name was transformed into *Virgilius*. This change of one letter, which seemed to them, and which seems to many of our own day, so trivial, would be received almost as an outrage in the case of any living or recent author. Suppose, for example, we should write Tinnyson for Tennyson, or Spînsær for Spenser, would there not be a very general protest?

In the oldest MSS., the "Vatican" or "Roman" and the "Medicean," dating from the fourth and fifth centuries, we find in the text of the fourth Georgic, v. 568, Vergilium, and invariably the genitive Vergili in the oft-repeated formula of the copyists, used to mark the end and beginning of the several books—as at the end of the second Georgic: "P. Vergili Maronis Georgicon lib. II. expl(icitus), incipit lib. III. feliciter." So, too, the name of the poet several times occurs in the fine palimpsest MS. of Pliny, of the fourth century, published by Sillig as the fifth

* See Fleckeisen's Jahrbücher, 97, pp. 294-296.

volume of his edition of Pliny's Natural History, where it is uniformly Vergilius.

The correct form was known to the learned Politianus of the fifteenth century, and was restored in several of the earliest printed editions of the works of Vergil, both Italian and German; but the monkish authority was too strong for them.

Nearly half a century ago German philologists began once more to write the name in its proper form. The earliest examples I have found are in Fickert's Pliny, 1842, and Obbarius's Prudentius, 1845. The German philological magazines soon adopted both Vergilius and Vergil; Vergilian editors, as Freund, in 1851, and Ladewig, in his edition of 1854, ventured to use the correct form, and the example was followed by the editors of Latin classics generally; so that the misspelled word has now disappeared from nearly all German philological and classical writings, excepting old publications, and reprints of old editions.

In England and America the corrected *Latin* form is used by all the best authorities, such as the Latin grammars of Roby, Harkness, and Gildersleeve, the Harpers' Latin Dictionary, representing the scholarship of Short and Lewis, and other eminent Latinists, the Conington edition of Vergil, by far the foremost English edition of the present century, and by the American Journal of Philology. Many, indeed, still adhere to the *English* form, while admitting the proper spelling in Latin. But, of course, the incongruity of Vergilius and Virgil can not long be tolerated, and the latter, as in Germany, must speedily follow its cognate of the dark ages.

LIFE AND WRITINGS OF VERGIL.

PUBLIUS VERGILIUS MARO was born at Andes, a village near Mantua, in the consulship of Pompey and Crassus, B. C. 70. Vergil's father possessed a farm at Andes sufficiently valuable to place his family in easy circumstances, and to afford him the means of educating his son under the most eminent teachers then living in Italy. The education of Vergil appears to have been commenced at Cremona, from whence, on assuming the manly gown, in his sixteenth year, he was transferred to the charge of new teachers at Milan.

After pursuing his studies, probably for several years, at Milan, he placed himself under the instruction of the Greek poet and grammarian, Parthenius, who was then flourishing at Naples. At the age of twenty-three he left Naples for Rome, where he finished his education under Syro the Epicurean, an accomplished teacher of philosophy, mathematics, and physics.

Vergil's love of literary pursuits, as well as the delicacy of his physical constitution, led him to choose a life of retirement rather than that public career which was more generally deemed proper for a Roman citizen. Hence, at the age when aspiring young Romans usually entered upon the stirring scenes of political and military life, he withdrew from Rome to his native Andes, with the intention of devoting himself to agriculture, science, and letters. The Sicilian Greek, Theocritus, was at this time his favorite author, and it was from him that the general plan, though not the individual character, of the *Bucolics* was derived.

The minor poems, such as the *Culex*, *Ciris*, etc., which have been appended to the works of Vergil, and which are sometimes

reckoned among his earlier productions, are ascribed to him on very insufficient grounds. The Eclogues were begun about B. C. 42, at the request of C. Asinius Pollio, who was then acting as the lieutenant of Antony in Gaul. Pollio was himself distinguished as a poet, and not less as a scholar, orator, and historian. Under his patronage the second, third, and fifth Eclogues had already been written, when the literary labors and the peaceful life of the poet were suddenly interrupted. The veteran legions of Octavian, on returning from Philippi, and demanding the allotments of land which had been promised them as a reward for their services in the civil war, were authorized to take possession of eighteen Italian cities, with the district of country pertaining to each. The cities thus treated were those which had espoused the side of Brutus. For this the unhappy occupants of the adjacent country were forced to give up their hereditary estates to the rapacious soldiery. As the lands of Cremona, which was one of the condemned cities, were not sufficient to satisfy the legionaries to whom they had been assigned, they took violent possession also of a part of the country belonging to the neighboring city of Mantua. Vergil, whose farm was in this district and was thus endangered, had recourse at first to Pollio, and for a time was secure under his protection. But when that commander, in B. C. 41, marched with his troops to the aid of L. Antonius in the Perusian war, Vergil was compelled to seek relief from Octavian in person, and for this purpose visited Rome. It was the kind reception given him by the emperor on this occasion which inspired the grateful and glowing eulogy contained in the first Eclogue, written in the summer of B. C. 41.

After the close of the Perusian war, the Mantuan country was again disturbed by the demands of the veterans, and our poet in vain, though at the risk of his life, attempted to maintain his rights against the centurion Arrius. Fleeing again for succor to Octavian, he was reinstated, though not without long and anxious delay, in the possession of his farm. During this period of delay and depressing uncertainty, in the autumn of B. C. 41, he wrote the ninth Eclogue, in which he bewails his unhappy lot. But on obtaining at length the object of his petition, his joy and grati-

tude found utterance in the beautiful hymn called the fourth Eclogue, in which he hails the auspicious times just dawning on the world, and initiated by the consulship of his friend and patron Pollio in B. C. 40. The sixth Eclogue was composed in the following year, B. C. 39, in fulfillment of a promise made to Varus.* The eighth was written in the autumn of the same year in honor of Pollio, who had gained a brilliant victory over the Parthini, a people of Dalmatia. The two remaining Eclogues, the seventh and tenth, were probably composed in the two following years.

Though the material of the *Bucolics* is taken largely from Theocritus, and to some extent from other Greek poets, yet Vergil has given to most of them something of a national character by associating this foreign material with circumstances and personages pertaining to his own time and country. In the first and ninth Eclogues, for example, he describes with deep feeling, in the dialogues of the shepherds, the social miseries attending the wars of the triumvirate, and in the fourth he dwells with delight on the anticipated return of peace and blessedness under the reign of Octavian. In the first, again, he finds, or rather makes for himself, the opportunity of expressing his grateful love and admiration of the youthful emperor, while in the fifth he commemorates, under the name of Daphnis, the greatness and the untimely death of the deified Caesar. Finally, in the sixth and tenth, in the midst of myths and fancies derived from his Grecian masters, he has immortalized the name of his friend Cornelius Gallus.

The scenery of the Eclogues, as well as the manners and customs of the husbandmen who make up their *personnel*, are quite as much Sicilian as Italian. It is unfortunate, too, that Vergil has given these poems a still more foreign air by the use of Greek instead of Italian names. But this was the taste of the times. He labors, also, under another disadvantage, as compared with Theocritus, in the want of a Latin dialect suitable for shepherds and herdsmen, or, at least, in not employing one. While the Sicilian Greek pastoral generally uses a form of speech approximating closely to the nature of its rustic characters, the language of Vergil's shepherds is too much like that of cultivated society.

* Ribbeck assigns the sixth Eclogue to the year B. C. 41.

But though liable to such criticisms, the *Eclogues* are among the most graceful and beautiful of all idyllic poems, and they possess a charm which fascinates the reader more and more with every perusal.

The *Eclogues* established the reputation of the poet, and gained him at once ardent friends and admirers among the most powerful and the most cultivated of the Romans. Among these, besides his early and fast friend Pollio, were Octavian, Maecenas, Varius, Horace, and Propertius. These and all other educated Romans of the day regarded Vergil as already superior in many respects to any poet who had yet appeared. It was most of all in the exquisite finish and harmony of his hexameters that he excelled all who had preceded him. The hexameter verse had been first introduced into the Latin language, at the close of the second Punic war, by the soldier and poet Ennius. But though distinguished by originality, strength, and vigor, the poetry of Ennius was harsh and rugged to a degree which rendered it to the more cultivated tastes of later generations almost intolerable. Nor by the poets who succeeded Ennius had any such improvement been made in the composition of Latin verse as to admit of any comparison between them and their Grecian models. It was reserved for two great poets of Rome, two congenial spirits, filled with the most lively admiration of each other, laboring side by side, both striving earnestly for the same object—it was reserved for Vergil and Horace to elevate the national poetry to a character worthy of Rome, to develop all the resources of their noble language, and to make it flow both in heroic and lyric verse with all the grace and dignity that had hitherto been characteristic of the Greek alone.

After the publication of the *Eclogues*, Vergil appears to have passed the remainder of his life chiefly at Naples. His feeble health was probably the occasion of this.

It was here that he composed the *Georgica*, a didactic poem in four books, in which he endeavors to recall the Italians to their primitive but long-neglected pursuit of agriculture. In point of versification this is the most finished of the works of our poet, and, indeed, as Addison remarks, it may be regarded as in this

respect the most perfect of all poems. In the first book he treats of the management of fields, in the second of trees, in the third of horses and cattle, and in the fourth of bees. He has gathered into this poem all the experience of the ancient Italians on these subjects, and he has contrived to make them attractive by associating them with wonderful beauty of diction and imagery, and with charming variety of illustration.

Having devoted seven years, from B. C. 87 to the writing of this work, and conscious that his poetic labors must be ended by an early death, he now entered upon the long-cherished plan of composing an Epic in the Homeric style, which should at once commemorate the glory of Rome and of Augustus, and win back the Romans, if possible, to the religious virtues of their progenitors. He chose for his theme the fortunes of Aeneas, the fabled founder of the Julian family; and, hence, called his epic the *Aeneid*, which he divided into twelve books. He had already been employed eleven years upon this great work, and had not yet put to it the finishing hand, when he was overtaken by his last sickness. Having made a voyage to Greece, with the intention of visiting Attica and Asia, on arriving at Athens he met Augustus, who happened to be at that time returning from Asia Minor to Italy. Vergil was easily persuaded by his friend and patron to return with him immediately to Rome, which, however, he was not destined again to see. His malady had continually increased during the voyage, and a few days after landing at Brundisium he expired. His death occurred in B. C. 19. His remains were conveyed from Brundisium to Naples, and buried on the hill of Posilippo, in the tomb still preserved and revered as the "tomb of Vergil."

It is said that Vergil, a short time before his death, desired to burn up his *Aeneid*, in consequence of the imperfect state in which it would necessarily be left. But being dissuaded from this purpose by his friends Tucca and Varius, he directed them in his will to strike out all the verses that were incomplete, but to add nothing. It does not appear, however, that anything was erased by them, unless we admit the account of some of the grammarians who alleged that Tucca and Varius rejected the four

verses, *Ille ego*, etc., commonly placed at the beginning, and the passage 567-588 in the second book.

Thus the Aeneid, like some of the grandest sculptures of Michael Angelo, was left unfinished, and with some parts, perhaps, in the rough. But I am not sure that our interest is not even enhanced in the works of both of these great Italian masters by the very fact that these unfinished parts show us the hand, as it were, still holding the chisel, and in the act of creation.

There is another fault, too. Vergil was an imitator. He gloried in imitation. He borrowed without stint from Homer, from Apollonius, from the Greek tragedies, and, in short, he laid under contribution all the earlier poets both of Greece and of Rome. Nothing beautiful in them, nothing fitted to his purpose escaped his search. But he so appropriated to himself, and assimilated to his own modes of thought their ideas, images, and forms of expression, that they come before us in the Aeneid in all the freshness and individuality of new creations. The Aeneid stands nearly in the same relation to all preëxisting literature as does the "Paradise Lost." The authors of these two epics are the greatest of all plagiarists; but the borrowed thought in both of them assumes so much of their individuality that their plagiarism becomes a beauty and a virtue. They are plagiarists of the older poets in the same sense that the painter is a plagiarist of nature.

But while the Aeneid, through the premature death of the poet, has been left to us somewhat incomplete, and while it claims no great degree of originality, but is largely the offspring, not of Vergil alone, but of the genius of all antiquity, it always has been, and always will be, justly regarded as the best and noblest of all the poetic creations of the Roman mind, and as one of the choicest productions of all literature. There are fashions in criticism as well as in other things; not, indeed, so changeful and transitory as those of dress, but fashions nevertheless; and of late years some scholars, even eminent scholars, have fallen into the habit or affectation of speaking with some contempt of "the court poets of the Augustan age." This fashion will have its day; but it can not set aside the verdict of so many generations past. Vergil and

Horace are in no danger. The Aeneid is too grand, too beautiful, too pure, to be despised, neglected, or lost.

It is replete with all the qualities which are essential to a great work of art. It is great in conception and invention. It is wonderfully diversified in scenes, incidents, and characters, while it never departs from the vital principle of unity. It is adorned with the finest diction and imagery of which language is capable. In discoursing of great achievements and great events, it never comes short of the grandeur which befits the epic style; in passages of grief and suffering it takes hold of our sympathies with all the power of the most affecting tragedy. What a sublime epic itself is the account of the sack of Troy! what a tragedy of passion and fate is presented in the story of Dido! Indeed, the student will find in the Aeneid many dramatic scenes, many vivid pictures of life and manners, many lively narratives of adventure, any one of which would be of itself a poem, and would secure to its author an enviable fame.

Of the preëminent worth of Vergil's poems, and of their importance as literary studies, the most striking proof is presented in the fact that so many of the classics of modern poetry, in all cultivated languages, have manifestly been produced under the moulding and refining influence of this great master of the art. Dante, who felt all the power of "the Mantuan," ascribes to him whatever excellence he has himself attained in beauty of style; and, in the generous avowal of his indebtedness, he utters one of the noblest eulogies ever bestowed by any poet upon a brother poet:

"Oh degli altri poeti onore e lume,
Vagliami 'l lungo studio, e'l grande amore,
Che m' han fatto cercar lo tuo volume;
Tu se' lo mio maestro e lo mio autore:
Tu se' solo colui, da cu' io tolsi
Lo bello stile, che m'ha fatto onore." *

* Dell' Inferno, Canto I, 82.

P. VERGILI MARONIS
BUCOLICON
LIBER.

ECLOGA I.

MELIBŒUS. TITYRUS.

MEL. Tityre, tu patulae recubans sub tegmine fagi
Silvestrem tenpi Musam meditaris avena:
Nos patriae finis et dulcia linquimus arva;
Nos patriam fugimus: tu, Tityre, lentus in umbra
Formosam resonare doces Amaryllida silvas.

5

TIT. O Meliboe, deus nobis haec otia fecit.
Namque erit ille mihi semper deus; illius aram
Saepe tener nostris ab ovilibus imbuet agnus.

Ille meas errare boves, ut bernis, et ipsum
Ludere, quae vellem, calamo permisit agresti.

10

MEL. Non equidem invidet; miror magis: undique totis
Usque adeo turbantur agris. En, ipse capellas
Protibus aeger ago; hanc etiam vix, Tityre, duco.

Hic inter densas corylos modo namque gemellos,
Spem gregis, ah! silva in nulla conixa reliquit.

15

Saepe malui hoc nobis, si mens non laeva fuisset,
De caelo tactas memini praedicere quercus.

[Saepe sinistra cava praedixit atq; ilice cornix.]

Sed tamen, iste deus qui sit, da, Tityre, nobis.

TIT. Urbem, quam dicunt Romam, Meliboe, putavi
Stultus ego huic nostrae similem, quo saepe solemus

20

Pastores ovium teneros depellere fetus.

Sic canibus catulos sinifilis, sic matribus haedos

Noram, sic parvis componere magna solebam.

Verum haec tantum alias inter caput extulit urbes,

25

Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cypressi.

MEL. Et quae tanta fuit Romam tibi causa villendi?

TIT. Libertas; quae sera, tamen respexit inferum,

Candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat;

30

Respexit tamen et longo post tempore venit,

Postquam nos Amaryllis habet, Galatea reliquit.

Namque, fatebor enim, dum me Galatea tenebat,

Nec spes libertatis erat, nec cura peculi.

Quamvis multa meis exiret victima saeptis,

35

Pinguis et ingratae premeretur caseus urbi,

Non unquam gravis aere domum mihi dextra redibat.

MEL. Mirabar, quid maesta deos, Amarylli, vocares,

Cui pendere sua patereris in arbore poma:

Tityrus hinc aberat. Ipsae te, Tityre, pinus,

40

Ipsi te fontes, ipsa haec arbusta vocabant.

TIT. Quid facerem? neque servitio me exire licebat,

Nec tam praesentis alibi cognoscere divos.

Hic illum vidi iuvenem, Meliboee, quotannis

Bis senos cui nostra dies altaria fumant.

45

Hic mihi responsum primus dedit ille petenti:

"Pascite ut antea, boves, pueri; submitte tauros."

MEL. Fortunate senex! ergo tua rura manebunt,

Et tibi magna satis, quamvis lapis omnia nudus

Limosoque palus obducatur pascua iunco.

50

Non insueta gravis temptabunt pabula fetas

Nec mala vicini pecoris contagia laedent.

Fortunate senex! hic inter flumina nota

Et fontis sacros frigus captabis opacum.

Hinc tibi, quae semper, vicino alii limite saepes

55

Hyblaëis apibus florem depasta salicti

Saepe levi somnum suadebit inire susurro;

Hinc alta sub rupe canet frondator ad auras;

Nec tamen interea raucae, tua cura, palumbae,

VERGILI ECLOGA II.

Nec gemere aëria cessabit, turtur ab ulmō.
 Trr. Antē leves ergo pascentur in aethere cervi, 60
 Et freta destituent nūdos in litōre pisces;
 Antē, pererratis ambōrum finibus, exsul
 Aut Ararim Parthus bibet, aut Germania Tigrim,
 Quam nostro illius labatur pectore voltus.
 Mel. At nos hinc alii sitientis libimus Afros, 65
 Pars Scythiam et rapidum Cretae veniemus Oaxen,
 Et penitus toto divisos orbē Britannos.
 En umquam patrius longo post tempore finis,
 Pauperis et tuguri congestam caespite culmen,
 Post aliquot, mea regna videns, mirabor antistas? 70
 Impius haec tam culta novalia miles habebit?
 Barbarus has segetes? en, quo discordia civis
 Produxit miseros! en, quis consecimus agrōs!
 Insere nunc, Meliboee, puros, pone ordine vitis.
 Itē meae, felix quondam pecus, ite capellae. 75
 Non ego vos posthac, viridi proiectus in antro,
 Dumosa pendere procul de rūpe videbo;
 Carmina nulla canam; non, me pascente, capellae,
 Florētem extisum et salices carpetis amaras.
 Trr. Hic tamen hanc mecūm poteras requiescere noctem 80
 Frondē sup̄ viridi: sunt nobis initia poma,
 Castaneae molles, et pressi copia lactis;
 Et iam summa procul villarum culmina fumant,
 Maioresque cadunt altis de montibus, umbrae.

ECLOGA II.

ALEXIS.

Formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexim,
 Delicias domini, nec, quid speraret, habebat.
 Tantum inter densas umbrosa cacumina fagos
 Adsidue veniebat. Ibi haec incondita solus
 Montibus et silvis studio iactabat inani:
 O crudelis Alexi, nihil mea carmina curas?

VERGILI ECLOGA II.

Nil nostri miserere? mori me denique coges.
 Nunc etiam pecudes umbras et frigora captant;
 Nunc viridis etiam occultant spineta lacertos,
 Thestylis et rapido fessis messoribus aestu . 10
 Allia serpyllumque herbas contundit olentis.
 At mecum raucis, tua dum vestigia lustrō,
 Sole sub ardenti resonant arbusta cicadia.
 Nonne fuit satius, tristis Amaryllidis iras
 Atque superba pati fastidia? nonne Menalcan, 15
 Quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses?
 O formose puer, nimium ne crede colori!
 Alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur.
 Despectus tibi sum, nec, qui sim, quaeris, Alexi,
 Quam dives pecoris, nivei quam lactis abundans; 20
 Mille meae Siculis errant in montibus agnae;
 Lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore deficit.
 Canto, quae solitus, si quando armenta vocabat,
 Amphion Dircaeus in Actaeo Aracyntho.
 Nec sum adeo informis: nuper me in litore vidi, 25
 Cum placidum ventis staret mare; non ego Daphniam,
 Iudice te, metuam, si numquam fallit imago.
 O tantum libeat mecum tibi sordida rura
 Atque humilis habitare casas, et figere cervos,
 Haedorumque gregem viridi compellere hibisco! 30
 Mecum una in silvis imitabere Pana canendo.
 Pan primus calamos cera coniungere pluris
 Instituit; Pan curat ovis oviumque magistros.
 Nec te paeniteat calamo trivisse labellum:
 Haec eadem ut sciret, quid non faciebat Amyntas? 35
 Est mihi disparibus septem compacta cicutis
 Fistula, Damoetas dono mihi quam dedit olim,
 Et dixit moriens: "Te nunc habet ista secundum."
 Dixit Damoetas; invidit stultus Amyntas.
 Praeterea duo, nec tuta mihi valle reperti, 40
 Capreoli, sparsis etiam nunc pellibus albo,
 Bina die siccant ovis ubera; quos tibi servo.
 Iam pridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat;

VERGILI ECLOGA III.

Et faciet, quoniam sordent tibi munera nostra.
 Huc ades, o formose puer: tibi lilia plenis, 45
 Ecce, ferunt Nymphae calathis; tibi candida Nais,
 Pallentis violas et summa papavera carpens,
 Narcissum et florem iungit bene olentis anethi;
 Tum casia atque aliis intexens suavis herbis
 Mollia luteola pingit vaccinia caltha. 50
 Ipse ego cana legam tenera lanugine mala,
 Castaneasque nuces, mea quas Amaryllis amabat;
 Addam cerea pruna: honos erit huic quoque pomo;
 Et vos, o lauri, carpam, et te, proxima myrte,
 Sic positae quoniam suavis miscetis odores. 55
 Rusticus es, Corydon: nec munera curat Alexia,
 Nec, si muneribus certas, concedat Iollas.
 Heu, heu! quid volui misero mihi? floribus austrum
 Perditus et liquidis immisi fontibus apros.
 Quem fugia, ah, demens? habitarunt di quoque silvas 60
 Dardaniusque Paris. Pallas, quas condidit arces,
 Ipsa colat; nobis placeant ante omnia silvae.
 Torva leaena lupum sequitur, lupus ipse capellam;
 Florentem cytisum sequitur lasciva capella;
 Te Corydon, o Alexi: trahit sua quemque voluptas. 65
 Aspice, aratra iugo referunt suspensa iuveni,
 Et sol crescentis decedens duplicat umbras:
 Me tamen urit amor; quis enim modus adsit amor?
 Ah, Corydon, Corydon, quae te dementia cepit!
 Semiputata tibi frondosa vitis in ulmo est. 70
 Quin tu aliquid saltem potius, quorum indiget usus,
 Viminibus molliquē paras detexere iunco?
 Invenies alium, si te hic fastidit, Alexim.

ECLOGA III.

MENALCAS. DAMOETAS. PALAEMON.

MEN. Dic mihi, Damoeta, cuium pecus? an Meliboei?
 DAM. Non, verum Aegonis; nuper mihi tradidit Aegon.

VERGILI ECLOGA III.

MEN. Infelix o semper, ovis, pecus! ipse Neaeram
 Dum fovet, ac, ne me sibi praeferat illa, veretur,
 Hic alienus ovis custos bis mulget in hora; 5
 Et sucus pecori et lac subducitur agnis.
DAM. Parcius ista viris tamen obicienda memento.
 Novimus, et qui te, transversa tuentibus hircis,
 Et quo—sed faciles Nymphae risere—sacello.
MEN. Tum, credo, cum me arbustum videre Miconis 10
 Atque mala vitis incidere falce novellas.
DAM. Aut hic ad veteris fagos cum Daphnidis arcum
 Fregisti et calamos: quae tu, perverse Menalca,
 Et, cum vidisti puero donata, dolebas,
 Et, si non aliqua nocuisses, mortuus esses. 15
MEN. Quid domini faciant, audent cum talia fures!
 Non ego te vidi Damonis, pessime, caprum
 Excipere insidiis, multum latrante Lycisca?
 Et cum clamarem: “Quo nunc se proripit ille?
 Tityre, coge pecus!” tu post carecta latebas. 20
DAM. An mihi cantando victus non redderet ille,
 Quem mea carminibus meruisset fistula caprum?
 Si nescis, meus ille caper fuit; et mihi Damon
 Ipse fatebatur; sed reddere posse negabat.
MEN. Cantando tu illum? aut umquam tibi fistula cera 25
 Iuncta fuit? non tu in triviis, indocte, solebas
 Stridenti miserum stipula disperdere carmen?
DAM. Vis ergo, inter nos, quid possit uterque, vicissim
 Experiamur? ego hanc vitulam—ne forte recuses,
 Bis venit ad mulctram, binos alit ubere fetus— 30
 Depono: tu dic, mecum quo pignore certas.
MEN. De grege non ausim quicquam deponere tecum:
 Est mihi namque domi pater, est iniusta noverca;
 Bisque die numerant ambo pecus, alter et haedos.
 Verum, id quod multo tute ipse fatebere maius— 35
 Insanire libet quoniam tibi—pocula ponam
 Fagina, caelatum divini opus Alcimedontis:
 Lenta quibus torno facili superaddita vitis
 Diffusos hedera vestit pallente corymbos.

VERGILI ECLOGA III.

- In medio duo signa, Conon, et—quis fuit alter, 40
 Descripsit radio totum qui gentibus orbem,
 Tempora quae messor, quae curvus arator haberet?
 Necdum illis labra admovi, sed condita servo.
 DAM. Et nobis idem Alcimedon duo pocula fecit, 45
 Et molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho,
 Orpheaque in medio posuit silvasque sequentis.
 Necdum illis labra admovi, sed condita servo;
 Si ad vitulam spectas, nihil est, quod pocula laudes.
 MEN. Numquam hodie effugies; veniam, quocumque vocaris.
 Audiat haec tantum—vel qui venit, ecce, Palaemon. 50
 Efficiam, posthac ne quemquam voce lacessas.
 DAM. Quin age, si quid habes; in me mora non erit ulla,
 Nec quemquam fugio: tantum, vicine Palaemon,
 Sensibus haec imis, res est non parva, reponas.
 PAL. Dicite, quandoquidem in molli consedimus herba. 55
 Et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbos,
 Nunc frondent silvae; nunc formosissimus annus.
 Incipe, Damoeta; tu deinde sequere, Menalca.
 Alternis dicetis; amant alterna Camenae.
 DAM. Ab Iove principium, Musae; Iovis omnia plena; 60
 Ille colit terras; illi mea carmina curae.
 MEN. Et me Phoebus amat; Phoebus sua semper apud me
 Munera sunt, lauri et suave rubens hyacinthus.
 DAM. Malo me Galatea petit, lasciva puella,
 Et fugit ad salices, et se cupit ante videri. 65
 MEN. At mihi sese offert ultro, meus ignis, Amyntas,
 Notior ut iam sit canibus non Delia nostris.
 DAM. Parta meae Veneri sunt munera: namque notavi
 Ipse locum, aëriae quo congressere palumbes.
 MEN. Quod potui, puero silvestri ex arbore lecta 70
 Aurea mala decem misi; cras altera mittam.
 DAM. O quotiens et quae nobis Galatea locuta est!
 Partem aliquam, venti, divom referatis ad auris!
 MEN. Quid prodest, quod me ipse animo non spernis, Amynta,
 Si, dum tu sectaris apros, ego retia servo? 75
 DAM. Phyllida mitte mihi: meus est natalis, Iolla;

VERGILI ECLOGA III.

Cum faciam vitula pro frugibus, ipse venito.

MEN. Phyllida amo ante alias : nam me discedere flevit,
Et longum "Formose, vale, vale," inquit, "Iolla."

DAM. Triste lupus stabulia, maturis frugibus imbres, 80
Arboribus venti, nobis Amaryllidis irae.

MEN. Dulce satis umor, depulsis arbutus haedia,
Lenta salix feto pecori, mihi solus Amyntas.

DAM. Pollio amat nostram, quamvis est rustica, Musam : 85
Pierides, vitulam lectori pascite vestro.

MEN. Pollio et ipse facit nova carmina : pascite taurum,
Iam cornu petat et pedibus qui spargat harenam.

DAM. Qui te, Pollio, amat, veniat, quo te quoque gaudet ;
Mella fluant illi, ferat et rubus asper amomum.

MEN. Qui Baviu non odit, amet tua carmina, Maevi, 90
Atque idem iungat volpes et mulgeat hircos.

DAM. Qui legis flores et humi nascentia fraga,
Frigidus, o pueri, fugite hinc, latet anguis in herba.

MEN. Parcite, oves, nimium procedere : non bene ripae 95
Creditur ; ipse aries etiam nunc vellera siccatur.

DAM. Tityre, pascentis a flumine reice capellas :
Ipse, ubi tempus erit, omnis in fonte lavabo.

MEN. Cogite ovis, pueri ; si lac praeceperit aestus,
Ut nuper, frustra pressabimus ubera palmis.

DAM. Heu, heu, quam pingui macer est mihi taurus in ervo ! 100
Idem amor exitium pecori pecorisque magistro.

MEN. His certe neque amor causa est : vix ossibus haerent.
Nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos.

DAM. Dic, quibus in terris—et eris mihi magnus Apollo— 105
Tris pateat caeli spatium non amplius ulnas.

MEN. Dic, quibus in terris inscripti nomina regum
Nascantur flores ; et Phyllida solus habeto.

PAL. Non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites.
Et vitula tu dignus, et hic,—et quisquis amores 110
Aut metuet dulcis, aut experietur amarus.
Claudite iam rivos, pueri : sat prata biberunt.

VERGILI ECLOGA IV.

ECLOGA IV.

POLLIO.

Sicelides Musae, paulo maiora canamus!
 Non omnis arbusta iuvant humilesque myricae;
 Si canimus silvas, silvae sint Consule dignae.
 Ultima Cumaei venit iam carminis aetas;
 Magnus ab integro saeculorum nascitur ordo. 5
 Iam redit et Virgo, redeunt Saturnia regna;
 Iam nova progenies caelo demittitur alto.
 Tu modo nascenti puero, quo ferrea primum
 Desinet ac toto surget gens aurea mundo,
 Casta fave Lucina: tuus iam regnat Apollo. 10
 Teque adeo decus hoc aevi, te Consule, inibit,
 Pollio, et incipient magni procedere menses;
 Te duce, si qua manent sceleris vestigia nostri,
 Inrita perpetua solvent formidine terras.
 Ille deum vitam accipiet divisque videbit 15
 Permixtos heroas et ipse videbitur illis,
 Pacatumque reget patriis virtutibus orbem.
 At tibi prima, puer, nullo munuscula cultu
 Errantis hederas passim cum bacchare tellus
 Mixtaque ridenti colocasia fundet acantho. 20
 Ipsae lacte domum referent distenta capellae
 Ubra, nec magnos metuent armenta leones.
 Ipsa tibi blandos fundent cunabula flores.
 Occidet et serpens, et fallax herba veneni
 Occidet; Assyrium volgo nascetur amomum. 25
 At simul heroum laudes et facta parentis
 Iam legere et quae sit poteris cognoscere virtus:
 Molli paulatim flavescent campus arista,
 Incultisque rubens pendebit sentibus uva,
 Et durae quercus sudabunt rosoida mella. 30
 Pauca tamen suberunt priscae vestigia fraudis,
 Quae temptare Thetim ratibus, quae cingere muris
 Oppida, quae iubeant telluri insindere sulcos.
 Alter erit tum Tiphys, et altera quae vehat Argo

VERGILI ECLOGA V.

Delectos heroas ; erunt etiam altera bella,	35
Atque iterum ad Troiam magnus mittetur Achilles.	
Hinc, ubi iam firmata virum te fecerit aetas,	
Cedet et ipse mari vector, nec nautica pinus	
Mutabit merces : omnis feret omnia tellus.	
Non rastros patietur humus, non vinea falcem ;	40
Robustus quoque iam tauris iuga solvet arator ;	
Nec varios discet mentiri lana colores,	
Ipse sed in pratis aries iam suave rubenti	
Murice, iam croceo mutabit vellera luto ;	
Sponte sua sandyx pascentis vestiet agnos.	45
" Talia saecula," suis dixerunt, " currite," fusis	
Concordes stabili fatorum numine Parcae.	
Aggredere o magnos—aderit iam tempus—honores,	
Cara deum suboles, magnum Iovis incrementum !	
Aspice convexo nutantem pondere mundum,	50
Terrasque tractusque maris caelumque profundum,	
Aspice, venturo laetantur ut omnia saeclo !	
O mihi tam longae maneat pars ultima vitae,	
Spiritus et, quantum sat erit tua dicere facta :	
Non me carminibus vincet nec Thracius Orpheus,	55
Nec Linus, huic mater quamvis atque huic pater adsit,	
Orphei Calliopea, Lino formosus Apollo.	
Pan etiam, Arcadia mecum si iudice cœrtet,	
Pan etiam Arcadia dicat se iudice victum.	
Incipe, parve puer, risu cognoscere matrem :	60
Matri longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses ;	
Incipe, parve puer : cui non risere parentes,	
Nec deus hunc mensa, dea nec dignata cubili est.	

ECLOGA V.

DAPHNIS.

MENALOEAS. MOPSUS.

MEN. Cur non, Mopse, boni quoniam convenimus ambo,
 Tu calamos inflare levis, ego dicere versus,
 Hic corylis mixtas inter considimus ulmos ?

MOP. Tu maior ; tibi me est aequum parere, Menalca, Sive sub incertas Zephyris motantibus umbras, Sive antro potius succedimus. Aspice, ut antrum Sîlvestris raris sparsit labrusca racemis.	5
MEN. Montibus in nostris solus tibi certat Amyntas.	
MOP. Quid, si idem certet Phoebum superare canendo ?	
MEN. Incipe, Mopse, prior, si quos aut Phyllidis ignis, Aut Alconis habes laudes, aut iurgia Códri.	10
Incipe ; pascentis servabit Tityrus haedos.	
MOP. Immo haec, in viridi nuper quae cortice fagi Carmina descripsi et modulans alterna notavi, Experiar ; tu deinde iubeto ut certet Amyntas.	15
MEN. Lenta salix quantum pallenti cedit olivae, Puniceis humilis quantum saliunca rosetis, Iudicio nostro tantum tibi cedit Amyntas.	
MOP. Sed tu desine plura, puer ; successimus antro.	
Extinctum <u>Nymphae crudeli</u> funere Daphnim Flebant—vos coryli, testes et flumina Nymphis— Cum complexa sui corpus miserabile nati Atque deos atque astra vocat crudelia mater. Non ulli pastos illis egere diebus Frigida, Daphni, boyes ad flumina ; nulla nec amnem	20
Libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbam. Daphni, tuum Poenos etiam ingemuisse leones Interitum, montesque feri silvaeque loquuntur. Daphnis et Armenias curru subiungere tigris Instituit, Daphnis thiasos inducere Bacchi	25
Et foliis lentas intexere mollihus hastas. Vitis ut arboribus decori est, ut vitibus uvae, Ut gregibus tauri, segetes ut pinguibus arvis, Tu decus omne tuis. Postquam te fata tulerunt, Ipsa Pales agros atque ipse reliquit Apollo.	30
Grandia saepe quibus mandavimus hordea sulcis, Infelix lolium et steriles nascuntur avenae ; Pro molli viola, pro purpureo narcisso, Carduus et spinis surgit paliurus acutis.	35
Spargite humum foliis, inducite fontibus umbras,	40

Pastores—mandat fieri sibi talia Daphnis—
Et tumulum facite, et tumulo superaddite carmen :
“ Daphnis ego in silvis, hinc usque ad sidera notus,
Formosi pecoris custos, formosior ipse.”

MEN. Tale tuum carmen nobis, divine poeta, 45
Quale sopor fessis in gramine, quale per aestum
Dulcis aquae saliente sitim restinguere rivo ;
Nec calamis solum aequiparas, sed voce magistrum.
Fortunate puer, tu nunc'eris alter ab illo.

Nos tamen haec quocumque modo tibi nostra vicissim 50
Dicemus, Daphnimque tuum tollemus ad astra ;
Daphnin ad astra feremus : amavit nos quoque Daphnis.
MOR. An quicquam nobis tali sit munere maius ?
Et puer ipse fuit cantari dignus, et ista

Iam pridem Stimicon laudavit carmina nobis. 55

MEN. Candidus insuetum miratur limen Olympi
Sub pedibusque videt nubes et sidera Daphnis.
Ergo alacris silvas et cetera rura voluptas
Panaque pastoresque tenet Dryadasque puellas ;
Nec lupus insidias pecori, nec retia cervis 60
Ulla dolum meditantur ; amat bonus otia Daphnis.

Ipsi laetitia voces ad sidera iactant
Intonsi montes ; ipsae iam carmina rupes,
Ipsa sonant arbusta : “ Deus, deus ille, Menalca ! ”
Sis bonus o felixque tuis ! en quattuor aras : 65

Ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas altaria Phoebo.
Pocula bina novo spumantia lacte quotannis,
Craterasque duos statuam tibi pinguis olivi,
Et multo in primis hilarans convivia Baccho, 70
Ante focum, si frigus erit, si messis, in umbra,
Vina novum fundam calathis Ariusia nectar.

Cantabunt mihi Damoetas et Lyctius Aegon ;
Saltantis Satyros imitabitur Alpheisiboeus.

Haec tibi semper erunt, et cum sollemnia vota
Reddemus Nymphis, et cum lustrabimus agros. 75
Dum iuga montis aper, fluviös dum piscis amabit,
Dumque thymo pascentur apes, dum rore cicadae,

VERGILI ECLOGA VI.

Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt. Ut Baccho Cererique, tibi sic vota quotannis Agricolae facient; damnabis tu quoque votis.	80
MOP. Quae tibi, quae tali reddam pro carmine dona? Nam neque me tantum venientis sibilus austri, Nec percussa iuvant fluctu tam litora, nec quae Saxosas inter decurrunt flumina valles.	
MEN. Hac te nos fragili donabimus ante cicuta. Haec nos "Formosum Corydon ardebat Alexim," Haec eadem docuit "Cuium pecus? an Meliboei?"	85
MOP. At tu sume pedum, quod, me cum saepe rogaret, Non tulit Antigenes—et erat tum dignus amari— Formosum paribus nodis atque aere, Menalca.	90

ECLOGA VI.

VARUS.

Prima Syracosio dignata est ludere versu Nostra nec erubuit silvas habitare Thalia. Cum canerem reges et proelia, Cynthus aurem Vellit, et admonuit: "Pastorem, Tityre, pinguis Pascere oportet ovis, deductum dicere carmen."	5
Nunc ego—namque super tibi erunt, qui dicere laudes, Vare, tuas cupiant et tristia condere bella— Agrestem tenui meditabor harundine Musam. Non iniussa cano. Si quis tamen haec quoque, si quis Captus amore leget, te nostrae, Vare, myricae, Te nemus omne canet; nec Phoebo gratior ulla est, Quam sibi quae Vari praescripsit pagina nomen.	10
Pergite, Pierides. Chromis et Mnasylos in antro Silenum pueri somno videre iacentem, Inflatum hesternis venas, ut semper, Iaccho: Serta procul tantum capiti delapsa iacebant, Et gravis attrita pendebat cantharus ansa. Aggredi—nam saepe senex spe carminis ambo Luserat—iniciunt ipsis ex vincula sertis.	15

Addit se sociam timidisque supervenit Aegle, Aegle, Naiadum pulcherrima, iamque videnti Sanguineis frontem moris et tempora pingit. Ille dolum ridens "Quo vincula nectitis?" inquit. "Solvite me, pueri; satis est potuisse videri.	20
Carmina, quae voltis, cognoscite; carmina vobis, Huic aliud mercedis erit." Simul incipit ipse. Tum vero in numerum Faunosque ferasque videres Ludere, tum rigidas motare cacumina quercus; Nec tantum Phoebus gaudet Parnasia rupes, Nec tantum Rhodope miratur et Ismarus Orphea.	25
Namque canebat, uti magnum per inane coacta Semina terrarumque animaeque marisque fuissent Et liquidi simul ignis; ut his exordia primis Omnia et ipse tener mundi concreverit orbis; Tum durare solum et discludere Nerea ponto Coeperit et rerum paulatim sumere formas; Iamque novum terrae stupeant lucescere solem Altius, atque cadant submotis nubibus imbres; Incipiant silvae cum primum surgere, cumque Rara per ignaros errent animalia montis.	30
Hinc lapides Pyrrhae iactos, Saturnia regna, Caucasiasque refert volucres furtumque Promethei. His adiungit, Hylan nautae quo fonte relictum Clamassent, ut litus "Hyla, Hyla" omne sonaret; Et fortunatam, si numquam armenta fuissent, Pasiphaen nivei solatur amore iuveni.	35
Ah, virgo infelix, quae te dementia cepit! Proetides implerunt falsis mugitibus agros: At non tam turpis pecudum tamen ulla secuta est Concubitus, quamvis collo timuisset aratrum Et saepe in levi quaesisset cornua fronte. Ah, virgo infelix, tu nunc in montibus erras: Ille, latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho, Ilice sub nigra pallentis ruminat herbas, Aut aliquam in magno sequitur grege. "Claudite, Nymphae, Dictae Nymphae, nemorum iam claudite saltus,	40
	45
	50
	55

VERGILI ECLOGA VII.

Si qua forte ferant oculis sese obvia nostris Errabunda bovis vestigia: forsitan illum, Aut herba captum viridi, aut armenta secutum, Perducant aliquae stabula ad Gortynia vaccae.”	60
Tum canit Hesperidum miratam mala puellam; Tum Phaëthontidas musco circumdat amarae Corticis, atque solo proceras erigit alnos; Tum canit, errantem Permessi ad flumina Gallum Aonas in montis ut duxerit una sororum,	65
Utque viro Phoebi chorus adsurrexerit omnis; Ut Linus hæc illi, divino carmine pastor, Floribus atque apio crinis ornatus amaro, Dixerit: “Hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musae, Ascraeo quos ante seni, quibus ille solebat Cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos.	70
His tibi Grynei nemoris dicatur origo, Ne quis sit lucus, quo se plus iactet Apollo.” Quid loquar, aut Scyllam Nisi, quam fama secuta est Candida succinctam latrantibus inguina monstrix Dulichias vexasse rates et gurgite in alto	75
Ah! timidos nautas canibus lacerasse marinis; Aut ut mutatos Terei narraverit artus, Quas illi Philomela dapes, quæ dona pararit, Quo cursu deserta petiverit, et quibus ante Infelix sua tecta supervolitaverit alis?	80
Omnia, quæ, Phoebæ quondam meditante, beatus Audiit Eurotas, inssitque ediscere lauros, Ille canit—pulsæ referunt ad sidera valles— Cogere donec ovis stabulis numerumque referri Iussit et invito processit Vesper Olympo.	85

ECLOGA VII.

MELIBŒUS. CORYDON. THYRSIS.

MEL. Forte sub arguta consederat ilice Daphnia,
Compulerantque greges Corydon et Thyrsis in unum,
Thyrsis ovis, Corydon distentas lacte capellas,

- Ambo florentes aetatibus, Arcades ambo,
 Et cantare pares, et respondere parati. 5
 Huc mihi, dum teneras defendo a frigore myrtos,
 Vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat; atque ego Daphnim
 Aspicio. Ille ubi me contra videt, "Ocius" inquit
 "Huc ades, o Meliboe! caper tibi salvus et haedi;
 Et, si quid cessare potes, requiesce sub umbra. 10
 Huc ipsi potum venient per prata iuveni;
 Hic viridis tenera praetexit harundine ripas
 Mincius, eque sacra resonant examina quercu."
 Quid facerem? neque ego Alcippen, neque Phyllida habebam,
 Depulsos a lacte domi quae clauderet agnos; 15
 Et certamen erat, Corydon cum Thyrside, magnum.
 Posthabui tamen illorum mea seria ludo.
 Alternis igitur contendere versibus ambo
 Coepere; alternos Musae meminisse volebant.
 Hos Corydon, illos referebat in ordine Thyrsis. 20
 COR. Nymphae, noster amor, Libethrides, aut mihi carmen,
 Quale meo Codro, concedite—proxima Phoebi
 Versibus ille facit—aut, si non possumus omnes,
 Hic arguta sacra pendebit fistula pinu.
 THY. Pastores, hedera crescentem ornate poetam, 25
 Arcades, invidia rumpantur ut ilia Codro;
 Aut, si ultra placitum laudarit, baccare frontem
 Cingite, ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro.
 COR. Saetosi caput hoc apri tibi, Delia, parvus
 Et ramosa Micon vivacis cornua cervi. 30
 Si proprium hoc fuerit, levi de marmore tota
 Puniceo stabis suras evincta cothurno.
 THY. Sinum lactis et haec te liba, Priape, quotannis
 Expectare sat est: custos es pauperis horti.
 Nunc te marmoreum pro tempore fecimus; at tu, 35
 Si fetura gregem suppleverit, aureus esto.
 COR. Nerine Galatea, thymo mihi dulcior Hyblae,
 Candidior cyonis, hedera formosior alba,
 Cum primum pasti repetent praesaepia tauri,
 Si qua tui Corydonis habet te cura, venito. 40

VERGILI ECLOGA VIII.

THY. Immo ego Sardoniis videar tibi amarior herbia,
Horridior rusco, proiecta vilior alga,
Si mihi non haec lux toto iam longior anno est.
Ite domum pasti, si quis pudor, ite iuveni.

COR. Muscosi fontes et somno mollior herba, 45
Et quae vos rara viridis tegit arbutus umbra,
Solstitium pecori defendite; iam venit aestas
Torrida, iam laeto turgent in palmite gemmae.

THY. Hic focus et taedae pingues, hic plurimus ignis 50
Semper, et adsidua postes fuligine nigri;
Hic tantum Boreae curamus frigora, quantum
Aut numerum lupus, aut torrentia flumina ripas.

COR. Stant et iuniperi et castaneae hirsutae;
Strata iacent passim sua quaque sub arbore poma;
Omnia nunc rident: at si formosus Alexis 55
Montibus his abeat, videas et flumina sicca.

THY. Aret ager; vitio moriens sitit aëris herba;
Liber pampineas invidit collibus umbras:
Phyllidis adventu nostrae nemus omne virebit,
Iuppiter et laeto descendet plurimus imbris. 60

COR. Populus Alcidae gratissima, vitis Iaccho,
Formosae myrtus Veneri, sua laurea Phoebo:
Phyllis amat corylos; illas dum Phyllis amabit,
Nec myrtus vincet corylos, nec laurea Phoebi.

THY. Fraxinus in silvis pulcherrima, pinus in hortis, 65
Populus in fluviis, abies in montibus altis:
Saepius at si me, Lycida formose, revisas,
Fraxinus in silvis cedat tibi, pinus in hortis.

MEL. Haec memini, et victum frustra contendere Thyrsim.
Ex illo Corydon Corydon est tempore nobis. 70

ECLOGA VIII.

PHARMACEUTRIA.

DAMON. ALPHESIBOEOUS.

Pastorum Musam Damonis et Alpheisiboei,
Immemor herbarum quos est mirata iuvenca

VERGILI ECLOGA VIII.

Certantia, quorum stupefactae carmine lynceae,
Et mutata suos requierunt flumina cursus,
Damonis Musam dicemus et Alpheisiboei.

5

Tu mihi seu magni superas iam saxa Timavi,
Sive oram Illyrici legis aequoris, en erit unquam
Ille dies, mihi cum liceat tua dicere facta?
En erit, ut liceat totum mihi ferre per orbem
Sola Sophocleo tua carmina digna cothurne? —
A te principium, tibi desinet. Accipe iussis
Carmina coepta tuis, atque hanc sine tempora circum
Inter vitricis hederam tibi serpere laurus.

10

Frigida vix caelo noctis decesserat umbra,
Cum ros in tenera pecori gratissimus herba,
Incumbens tereti Damon sic coepit olivae: —

15

DAM. "Nascere, praeque diem veniens age, Lucifer, alnum,
Coniugis indigne Nysae deceptus amore
Dum queror, et divos, quamquam nil testibus illis
Profeci, extrema moriens tamen adloquor hora.

20

Incipe Maenaliis mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Maenalus argutumque nemus pinosque loquentis
Semper habet; semper pastorum ille audit amores,
Panaque, qui primus calamos non passus inertis.

Incipe Maenaliis mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Mopso Nysa datur: quid non speremus amantes?
Iungentur iam grypes equis, aevoque sequenti
Cum canibus timidi venient ad pocula dammae.

25

Incipe Maenaliis mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Mopse, novas incide faces: tibi ducitur uxor;
Sparge, marite, nuces: tibi deserit Hesperus Oetam.

30

Incipe Maenaliis mecum, mea tibia, versus.
O digno coniuncta viro, dum despicias omnia,
Dumque tibi est odio mea fistula dumque capellae
Hirsutumque supercilium promissaque barba,
Nec curare deum credis mortalia quemquam!

35

Incipe Maenaliis mecum, mea tibia, versus.
Saepibus in nostris parvam te roscida mala—
Dux ego vester eram—vidi cum matre legentem.

- Alter ab undecimo tum me iam acceperat annus ; 40
 Iam fragilis poteram ab terra contingere ramos.
 Ut vidi, ut perii ! ut me malus abstulit error !
 Incipe Maenalius mecum, mea tibia, versus.
 Nunc scio, quid sit Amor ; duris in cotibus illum
 Aut Tmaros, aut Rhodope, aut extremi Garamantes, 45
 Nec generis nostri puerum nec sanguinis edunt.
 Incipe Maenalius mecum, mea tibia, versus.
 Saevus Amor docuit natorum sanguine matrem
 Commaculare manus ; crudelis tu quoque, mater ;
 Crudelis mater magis, an puer improbus ille ? 50
 Improbus ille puer ; crudelis tu quoque, mater.
 Incipe Maenalius mecum, mea tibia, versus.
 Nunc et ovis ultro fugiat lupo, aurea duræ
 Mala ferant quercus, narcisso floreat alnus,
 Pinguia corticibus sudent electra myricæ, 55
 Certent et cynis ululae, sit Tityrus Orpheus,
 Orpheus in silvis, inter delphinas Arion.
 Incipe Maenalius mecum, mea tibia, versus.
 Omnia vel medium fiant mare. Vivite, silvae :
 Praeceptis aërii specula de montis in undas 60
 Deferar ; extremum hoc munus morientis habeto.
 Desine Maenalius, iam desine, tibia, versus.”
 Haec Damon : vos, quae responderit Alpheisiboeus,
 Dicite, Pierides ; non omnia possumus omnes.
 ALPH. “ Effer aquam, et molli cinge haec altaria vitta, 65
 Verbenasque adole pinguis et mascula tura :
 Coniungis ut magicis sanos avertere sacris
 Experiar sensus ; nihil hio nisi carmina desunt.
 Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim.
 Carmina vel caelo possunt deducere Lunam ; 70
 Carminibus Circe socios mutavit Ulixi ;
 Frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis.
 Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim.
 Terna tibi haec primum triplici diversa colore
 Licia circumdo, terque haec altaria circum 75
 Effigiem duco ; numero deus impare gaudet.

VERGILI ECLOGA VIII.

- Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim.
Necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores;
Necte, Amarylli, modo, et 'Veneris' die 'vincula necto.'
- Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim. 80
Limus ut hic durescit et haec ut cera liquescit
Uno eodemque igni, sic nostro Daphnis amore.
Sparge molam, et fragilis incende bitumine laurus.
Daphnis me malus urit, ego hanc in Daphnide laurum.
- Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim. 85
Talis amor Daphnim, qualis cum fessa iuvenum
Per nemora atque altos quaerendo bucula lucos
Propter aquae rivum viridi procumbit in ulva,
Perdita, nec serae meminit decedere nocti,
Talis amor teneat, nec sit mihi cura mederi. 90
- Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim.
Has olim exuvias mihi perfidus ille reliquit,
Pignora cara sui; quae nunc ego limine in ipso,
Terra, tibi mando; debent haec pignora Daphnim.
- Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim. 95
Has herbas atque haec Ponto mihi lecta venena
Ipse dedit Moeris; nascuntur plurima Ponto.
His ego saepe lupum fieri et se condere silvis
Moerim, saepe animas imis excire sepulcris
Atque satas alio vidi traducere messis. 100
- Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim.
Fer cineres, Amarylli, foras, rivoque fluenti
Transque caput iace, nec respexeris. His ego Daphnim
Aggrediar; nihil ille deos, nil carmina curat.
- Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnim. 105
Aspice, corripuit tremulis altaria flammis
Sponte sua, dum ferre moror, cinis ipse. Bonum sit!
Nescio quid certe est, et Hylax in limine latrat.
Credimus? an, qui amant, ipsi sibi somnia fingunt?
- Parcite, ab urbe venit, iam parcite, carmina, Daphnis." 110

VERGILI ECLOGA IX.

ECLOGA IX.

LYCIDAS. MOERIS.

LYC. Quo te, Moeri, pedes? an, quo via ducit, in urbem?
 MOX. O Lycida, vivi pervenimus, advena nostri,
 Quod numquam veriti sumus, ut possessor agelli
 Diceret: "Haec mea sunt; veteres migrate coloni."
 Nunc victi, tristes, quoniam Fors omnia versat, 5
 Hos illi—quod nec vertat bene—mittimus haedos.
 LYC. Certe equidem audieram, qua se subducere colles
 Incipiunt, mollique iugum demittere clivo,
 Usque ad aquam et veteris iam fracta cacumina fagos
 Omnia carminibus vestrum servasse Menalcan. 10
 MOX. Audieras, et fama fuit; sed carmina tantum
 Nostra valent, Lycida, tela inter Martia, quantum
 Ochaonias dicunt aquila veniente columbas.
 Quod nisi me quascumque novas incidere lites
 Ante sinistra cava monuisset ab ilice cornix, 15
 Nec tuus hic Moeris, nec viveret ipse Menalcas.
 LYC. Heu, cadit in quemquam tantum scelus? heu, tua nobis
 Paene simul tecum solacia rapta, Menalca?
 Quis caneret Nymphas? quis humum florentibus herbis
 Spargeret, aut viridi fontis induceret umbra? 20
 Vel quae sublegi tacitus tibi carmina nuper,
 Cum te ad delicias ferres, Amaryllida, nostras?
 "Tityre, dum redeo—brevis est via—pasce capellas,
 Et potum pastas age, Tityre, et inter agendum
 Occursare capro,—cornu ferit ille,—caveto." 25
 MOX. Immo haec, quae Varo necdum perfecta canebat:
 "Vare, tuum nomen, superet modo Mantua nobis,
 Mantua, vae, miserae nimium vicina Cremonae,
 Cantantes sublime ferent ad sidera cygni."
 LYC. Sic tua Cyrneas fugiant examina taxos, 30
 Sic cytiso pastae distendant ubera vaccae:
 Incipe, si quid habes. Et me fecere poetam
 Pierides; sunt et mihi carmina, me quoque dicunt

VERGILI ECLOGA IX.

Vatem pastores; sed non ego credulus illis.
 Nam neque adhuc Vario videor, nec dicere Cinna 35
 Digna, sed argutos inter strepere anser olores.
 Mox. Id quidem ago et tacitus, Lycida, mecum ipse voluto,
 Si valeam meminisse; neque est ignobile carmen.
 "Huc ades, o Galatea; quis est nam ludus in undis?
 Hic ver purpureum, varios hic flumina circum 40
 Fundit humus flores, hic candida populus antro
 Imminet, et lentae texunt umbracula vites:
 Huc ades; insani feriant sine litora fluctus."
 Lyc. Quid, quae te pura solum sub nocte canentem
 Audieram? numeros memini, si verba tenerem. 45
 Mox. "Daphni, quid antiquos signorum suspicis ortus?
 Ecce Dionaei processit Caesaris astrum,
 Astrum, quo segetes gauderent frugibus, et quo
 Duceret apricis in collibus uva colorem.
 Inserere, Daphni, piros; carpent tua poma nepotes." 50
 Omnia fert aetas, animum quoque: saepe ego longos
 Cantando puerum memini me condere soles:
 Nunc oblita mihi tot carmina; vox quoque Moerim
 Iam fugit ipsa; lupi Moerim videre priores.
 Sed tamen ista satis referet tibi saepe Menalcas. 55
 Lyc. Causando nostros in longum ducis amores.
 Et nunc omne tibi stratum silet aequor, et omnes,
 Aspice, ventosi ceciderunt murmuris ausae.
 Hinc adeo media est nobis via; namque sepulcrum
 Incipit apparere Bianoris: hic, ubi densas 60
 Agricolae stringunt frondes, hic, Moeri, canamus;
 Hic haedos deponere, tamen veniemus in urbem.
 Aut si, nox pluviam ne colligat ante, veremur,
 Cantantes licet usque—minus via laedit—eamus;
 Cantantes ut eamus, ego hoc te fasce levabo. 65
 Mox. Desine plura, puer, et, quod nunc instat, agamus;
 Carmina tum melius, cum venerit ipse, canemus.

ECLOGA X.

GALLUS.

Extremum hunc, Arethusa, mihi concede laborem:

Pauca meo Gallo, sed quae legat ipsa Lycoris,

Carmina sunt dicenda: neget quis carmina Gallo?

Sic tibi, cum fluctus subterlabere Sicanos,

Doris amara suam non intermisceat undam:

5

Incipe; sollicitos Galli dicamus amores,

Dum tenera attendent simae virgulta capellae.

Non canimus surdis; respondent omnia silvae.

Quae nemora, aut qui vos saltus habuere, puellae

Naiades, indigno cum Gallus amore peribat?

10

Nam neque Parnasi vobis iuga, nam neque Pindi

Ulla moram fecere, neque Aoniæ Aganippe.

Illum etiam lauri, etiam flevire myricae;

Pinifer illum etiam sola sub rûpe iacentem

Maenalus et gelidi flevirunt saxa Lycasi.

15

Stant et oves circum; nostri nec paenitet illas;

Nec te paeniteat pecoris, divine poeta;

Et formosus ovis ad flumina pavit Adonis—

Venit et upilio; tardi venere bubulci; *subulci*

Uvidus hiberna venit de glande Menaloea.

20

Omnes "Unde amor iste" rogant "tibi?" Venit Apollo:

"Galle, quid insanis?" inquit; "tua cura Lycoris

Perque nives alium perque horrida castra secuta est."

Venit et agresti capitis Silvanus honoré,

Florentis ferulas et grandia lilia quassans.

25

—Pan deus Arcadiae venit, quem vidimus ipsi

Sanguineis ebuli bacis minioque rubentem.

"Equis erit modus?" inquit; "Amor non talia curat;

Nec lacrimis crudelis Amor, nec gramina rivia,

Nec cytiso saturantur apes, nec fronde capellae."

30

Tristis at ille "Tamen cantabitis, Arcades" inquit,

"Montibus haec vestris, soli cantare periti

Arcades. O mihi tum quam molliter ossa quiescant,

Vestra meos olim si fistula dicat amores!

Atque utinam ex vobis unus, vestrique fuisset 35
 Aut custos gregis, aut maturae vinitor uvae!
 Certe, sive mihi Phyllis, sive esset Amyntas,
 Seu quicumque furor, ~~quid~~ tum, si fuscus Amyntas?
 Et nigrae violae sunt et vaccinia nigra—
 Mecum inter salices, lenta sub vite iaceret; 40
 Serta mihi Phyllis legeret, cantaret Amyntas.
 Hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata, Lycori,
 Hic nemus; hic ipso tecum consumerer aevo.
 Nunc insanus amor duri me Martis in armis
 Tela inter media atque adversos detinet hostis: 45
 Tu procul a patria—nec sit mihi credere tantum!—
 Alpinas, ~~abstulit~~ nives et frigora Rheni
 Me sine sola vides. Ah, te ne frigora laedant!
 Ah, tibi ne teneras glacies secet aspera plantas!
 Ibo, et, Chalcidico quae sunt mihi condita versu 50
 Carmina, pastoris Siculi modulabor avena.
 Certum est in silvis inter spelaea ferarum
 Malle pati tenerisque meos incidere amores.
 Arboribus; crescent illae, crescetis, amores.
 Interea mixtis lustrabo Maenala Nymphis, 55
 Aut acris venabor apros; non me ulla vetabunt
 Frigora Parthenios canibus circumdare saltus.
 Iam mihi per rupes videor lucosque sonantis
 Ire; libet Partho torquere Cydonia cornu
 Spicula.—Tamquam haec sit nostri medicina furoris, 60
 Aut deus ille malis hominum mitescere discat!
 Iam neque Hamadryades rursus nec carmina nobis
 Ipsa placent; ipsae rursus concedite silvae.
 Non illum nostri possunt mutare labores,
 Nec si frigoribus mediis Hebrumque bibamus, 65
 Sithoniasque nives hiemis subeamus aquosae,
 Nec si, cum moriens alta liber aet in ulmo,
 Aethiopum versemus ovis sub sidere Cancrī.
 Omnia vincit Amor; et nos cedamus Amori.”
 Haec sat erit, divae, vestrum cecinisse poetam, 70
 Dum sedet et gracili fuscillam texit hibisco,

VERGILI ECLOGA X.

Pierides; vos haec facietis maxima Gallo,
Gallo, cuius amor tantum mihi crescit in horas,
Quantum vere novo viridis se subicit alnus.
Surgamus: solet esse gravis cantantibus umbra;
Iuniperi gravis umbra; nocent et frugibus umbrae.
Ite domum saturae, venit Hesperus, ite capellae.

75

P. VERGILI MARONIS GEORGICA

P. VERGILI MARONIS
G E O R G I C O N
LIBER PRIMUS.

Quid faciat laetas segetes, quo sidere terram
 Vertere, Maecenas, ulmisque adiungere vitis
 Conveniat, quae cura boum, qui cultus habendo
 Sit pecori, apibus quanta experientia parcis,
 Hinc canere incipiam. Vos, o clarissima mundi 5
 Lumina, labentem caelo quae ducitis annum;
 Liber et alma Ceres, vestro si munere tellus
 Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit arista,
 Poculaque inventis Acheloia miscuit uvis;
 Et vos, agrestum praesentia numina, Fauni, 10
 Ferte simul Faunique pedem Dryadesque puellae:
 Munera vestra cano. Tuque o, cui prima frementem
 Fudit equum magno tellus percussa tridenti,
 Neptune; et cultor nemorum, cui pinguis Oeae
 Ter centum nivae tondent dumeta iuveni; 15
 Ipee, nemus linquens patrium saltusque Lycæi,
 Pan, ovium custos, tu si tibi Maenala curae,
 Adsis, o Tegeæ, favens; oleaeque Minerva
 Inventrix; unisque puer monstrator aratri;
 Et teneram ab radice ferens, Silvane, cupressum; 20
 Dique deaeque omnes, studium quibus arva tueri,
 Quique novas alitis non ullo semine fruges,
 Quique satis largum caelo demittitis imbrem;
 Tuque adeo, quem mox quae sint habitura deorum

VERGILI GEORGICON I

Concilia, incertum est: urbisne invisere, Caesar,	25
Terrarumque velis curam, et te maximus orbis	
Auctorem frugum tempestatumque potentem	
Accipiat, pingens maternâ tempora myrto;	
An deus immensi venias maris, ac tua nautae	
Numina sola colant, tibi serviat ultima Thule,	30
Teque sibi generum Tethys ¹ emat omnibus undis;	
Anne novum tardis sidus te mensibus addas,	
Qua locus Erigonen inter Chelasque sequentis	
Panditur; ipse tibi iam brachia contrahit ardens	
Scorpius, et caeli iusta plus parte reliquit;	35
Quidquid eris,—nam te nec sperant Tartara regem,	
Nec tibi regnandi veniat tam dira cupido;	
Quamvis Elysios miretur Graecia campos,	
Nec repetita sequi curet Proserpina matrem—	
Da facilem cursum, atque audacibus adnue coeptis,	40
Ignarosque viae mecum miseratus agrestis	
Ingredere —et votis iam nunc adsuesce vocari.	
Vere novo, gelidus canis cum montibus umor	
Liquitur et Zephyro pntis se glaeba resolvit,	
Depresso incipiat iam tum mihi taurus aratro	45
Ingemere, et sulco attritus splendere vomer.	
Illa seges demum votis respondet avari	
Agricolae, bis quae solem, bis frigora sensit;	
Illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes.	
At prius ignotum ferro quam scindimus aequor,	50
Ventos et varium caeli praediscere morem	
Cura sit ac patrios cultusque habitusque locorum,	
Et quid quaeque ferat regio, et quid quaeque recuset.	
Hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae,	
Arborei fetus alibi, atque iniussa virescunt	55
Gramina. Nonne vides, croceos ut Tmolus odores,	
India mittit ebur, molles sua tura Sabaei,	
At Chalybes nudi ferrum, virosaque Pontus	
Castorea, Eliadum palmas Epiros equarum?	
Continuo has leges aeternae foedera certis	60
Imposuit natura loca, quo tempore primum	

Deucalion vacuum lapides iactavit in orbem,
 Unde homines nati, durum genus. Ergo age, terrae
 Pingue solum primis extemplo a mensibus anni
 Fortes invertant tauri, glaeabasque iacentis 65
 Pulverulenta coquat maturis solibus aestas;
 At si non fuerit tellus fecunda, sub ipsum
 Arcturum tenui sat erit suspendere sulco:
 Illic, officiant laetis ne frugibus herbae,
 Hic, sterilem exiguus ne deserat umor harenam. 70
 Alternis idem tonsas cessare novalis,
 Et segnem patiēre situ durescere campum;
 Aut ibi flava serēs, mutato sidere, farra,
 Unde prius laetum siliqua quassante legumen
 Aut tenuis fetūs viciae tristisque lupini 75
 Sustuleris fragilis calamos silvamque sonantem.
 Urit enim lini campum seges, urit avenae,
 Urunt Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno:
 Sed tamen alternis facilis labor, arida tantum
 Ne saturare fimo pingui pudeat sola, neve 80
 Effetos cinerem immundum iactare per agros.
 Sic quoque mutatis requiescunt fetibus arva,
 Neo nulla interea est inaratae gratia terrae.
 Saepe etiam sterilis incendere profuit agros
 Atque levem stipulam crepitantibus urere flammis: 85
 Sive inde occultas viris et pabula terrae
 Pingua concipiunt; sive illis omne per ignem
 Excoquitur vitium, atque exsudat inutilis umor;
 Seu plaris calor ille vias et caeca relaxat
 Spiramenta, novas veniat qua succus in herbas; 90
 Seu durat magis, et venas astringit hiantis,
 Ne tenues pluviae, rapidive potentia solis
 Acrior, aut Boreae penetrabile frigus adurat.
 Multum adeo, rastris glaeabas qui frangit inertis
 Vimineasque trahit cratis, iuvat arva; neque illum 95
 Flava Ceres alto nequiquam spectat Olympo;
 Et qui, proscisso quae suscitāt aequore terga,
 Rursus in obliquum verso perrumpit aratro,

Exercetque frequens tellurem, atque imperat arvia.	
Umida solstitia atque hiemes orate serenas,	100
Agrioolae; hiberno laetissima pulvere farra,	
Laetus ager: nullo tantum se Mysia cultu	
Iactat et ipsa suas mirantur Gargara messis.	
Quid dicam, iacto qui semine comminus arva	
Insequitur cumulosque ruit male pinguis harenae?	105
Deinde satis fluvium inducit rivosque sequentis,	
Et, cum exustus ager morientibus aestuat herbis,	
Ecce supercilio clivosi tramitis undam	
Elicit? illa cadens raucum per levia murmur	
Saxa ciet, scatebrisque arentia temperat arva.	110
Quid, qui, ne gravidis procumbat culmus aristis,	
Luxuriem segetum tenera depascit in herba,	
Cum primum sulcos aequant sata? quique paludis	
Collectum umorem bibula deducit harena,	
Praesertim incertis si mensibus annis abundans	115
Exit et obducto late tenet omnia limo,	
Unde cavae tepido sudant umore lacunae?	
Nec tamen, haec cum sint hominumque boumque labores	
Versando terram experti, nihil improbus anser	
Strymoniaeque grues et amaris intiba fibris	120
Officiunt aut umbra nocet. Pater ipse colendi	
Haud facilem esse viam voluit, primusque per artem	
Movit agros, curis acuens mortalia corda,	
Nec torpère gravi passus sua regna veterno.	
Ante Iovem nulli subigebant arva coloni;	125
Ne signare quidem aut partiri limite campum	
Fas erat: in medium quaerebant, ipsaque tellus	
Omnia liberius, nullo poscente, ferebat.	
Ille malum virus serpentibus addidit atris,	
Praedarique lupos iussit, pontumque moveri,	130
Mellaque decussit foliis, ignemque removit,	
Et passim rivis currentia vina repressit,	
Ut varias usus meditando extunderet artis	
Paulatim, et sulcis frumenti quaereret herbam,	
Ut silicis venis abstrusum excuderet ignem.	135

VERGILI GEORGICON I.

Tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas;
 Navita tum stellis numerps et nomina fecit,
 Pleiadae, Hyadae, claramque Lycæonis Arcton; *~~~~~*
 Tum laqueis captare feras, et fallere visco
 Inventum, et magnos canibus circumdare saltus; 140
 Atque alius latum fundâ iam verberat amnem,
 Alta petens alius pelago trahit umida lina;
 Tum ferri rigor atque argutae lamina serrae—
 Nam primi cuneis scindebant fissile lignum—
 Tum variae venere artes. (Labor omnia vicit) 145
 Improbis et duris urgens in rebus egestas.
 Prima Ceres ferro mortalis vertere terram
 Instituit, cum iam glandes atque arbuta sacrae
 Deficerent silvae et victum Dodona negaret.
 Mox et frumentis labor additus, ut mala culmos 150
 Esset robigo segnisque horreret in arvis
 Carduus: intereunt segetes, subit aspera silva,
 Lappaeque tribolique, interque nitentia culta
 Infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae.
 Quod nisi et alsiduis herbam insectabere rastris, 155
 Et sonitu terrebis aves, et ruris opaci
 Falce premes umbram, rotisque vocaveris imbrem,
 Heu, magnum alterius frustra spectabis acervum,
 Concussaue famem in silvis solabere quercu. *~~~~~*
 Dicendum et, quae sint duris agrestibus arma, 160
 Quis sine nec potuere seri nec surgere messes:
 Vomis et inflexi primum grave robur aratri,
 Tardaue Eleusinae matris volventia plaustra,
 Tribulaque, traheaeque, et iniquo pondere rastri;
 Virgae praeterea Celei viliisque supellex, 165
 Arbuteae crates et mystica vannus Iacchi.
 Omnia quae multo ante memor provisa repones,
 Si te digna manet divini gloria ruris.
 Continuo in silvis magnâ vi flexa domatur
 In burim et curvi formam accipit ulmus aratri: 170
 Huic ab stirpe pedes temo protentus in octo,
 Binae aures, duplici aptantur dentalia dorso;

Caeditur et tiliâ ante iugo levis, altaque fagus,
Stivaque, quâe currûs a tēgo torqueat imos;
Et suspensa focus explorat robora fumus. 175

Possum multa tibi veterum praecepta referre,
Ni refugis tenuisque piget cognoscere curas.

Area cum primis ingenti aequanda cylindro
Et vertenda manu et creta solidanda tenaci,
Ne subeant herbae, neu pulvere victa fatiscat, 180
Tum variae inludant pestes: saepe exiguus mus
Sub terris posuitque domos atque horrea fecit;
Aut oculis capti fodere cubilia talpae;

Inventusque cavis bufo, et quae plurima terrae
Monstra ferunt; populatque ingentem farris acervum 185
Curculio, atque inopi metuens formica senectae.

Contemplator item, cum se nux plurima silvis
Induet in florem et ramos curvabit olentis.
Si superant fetus, pariter frumenta sequentur,
Magnaue cum magno veniet trītūra calore; 190
At si luxuria foliorum exuberat umbra,
Nequiquam pinguis paleâ teret area culmos.

Semina vidi-equidem multos medicare serentis
Et nitro prius et nigrâ perfundere amurca,
Grandior ut fetus siliquis fallacibus esset, 195
Et, quamvis igni exiguo, properata maderent.
Vidi lecta diu et multo spectata labore

Degenerare tamen, ni vis humana quotannis
Maxima quaeque manu legeret. Sic omnia fatis
In peius ruere, ac retro sublapsa referri; 200
Non aliter, quam qui adverso vix flumine lombum
Remigiis subigit, si brachia forte remisit,
Atque illum in praeceps prono rapit alveus amni.

Praeterea tam sunt Arcturi sidera nobis
Haedorumque dies servandi et lucidus Anguis, 205
Quam quibus in patriam ventosa per aequora vectis
Pontus et ostriferi fauces temptantur Abydi.
Libra diēs omni que pares ubi fecerit horas,
Et medium luci atque umbris iam dividit orbem,

Exercete, viri, tauros, serite hordea campis, Usque sub extremum brumae intractabilis imbrem; Nec non et lini segetem et Cereale papaver Tempus humo tegere, et iamdudum incumbere aratris, Dum siccà tellure licet, dum nubila pendent.	210
Vere fabis satio; tum te quoque, Medica, putres Accipiant sulci, et milio venit annua cura, Candidus auratis aperit cum cornibus annum Taurus, et adverso cedens Canis occidit astro. At si triticeam in messem robustaque farra Exercebis humum, solisque instabis aristis, Ante tibi Eoae Atlantides abscondantur Cnosiaque ardentis decedat stella Coronae, Debita quam sulcis committas semina, quamque Invitae properes anni spem credere terrae. Multi ante occasum Maiæ coepere; sed illos Expectata seges vanis elusit aristis.	215
Si vero viciamque seres vilemque phaselum Nec Pelusiacae curam aspernabere lentia, Haud obscura cadens mittet tibi signa Boötes: Incipe, et ad medias sementem extende pruinas.	220
Idcirco certis dimensum partibus orbem Per duodena regit mundi Sol aureus astra. Quinque tenent caelum zonae: quarum una corusco Semper sole rubens et torrida semper ab igni; Quam circum extremae dextrâ laevâque trahuntur Caeruleae, glacie concretæ atque imbribus atris; Has inter mediamque duæ mortalibus aegris Munere concessae divom, et via secta per ambas, Obliquus qua se signorum verteret ordo.	225
Mundus, ut ad Scythiam Rhiphaeasque arduus arces Consurgit, premitur Libyæ devexus in austros. Hic vertex nobis semper sublimis; at illum Sub pedibus Styx atra videt Manesque profundi. Maximus hic flexu sinuoso elabitur Anguis Circum perque duas in marem fluminis Arctos, Arctos Oceani metuentis aequore tingi.	230
	235
	240
	245

VERGILI GEORGICON I.

Illic, ut perhibent, aut intempesta silet nox
 Semper, et obtentâ densentur nocte tenebrae,
 Aut redit a nobis Aurora diemque reducit;
 Nosque ubi primus equis Oriens adflavit anhelis, 250
 Illic sera rubens accendit lumina Vesper.
 Hinc tempestates dubio praediscere caelo
 Possumus, hinc messisque diem tempusque serendi,
 Et quando infidum remis impellere marmor
 Conveniat, quando armatas deducere classis, 255
 Aut tempestivam silvis evertere pinum:
 Nec frustra signorum obitus speculamur et ortus,
 Temporibusque parem diversis quattuor annum.
 Frigidus agricolam si quando continet imber,
 Multa, forent quae mox caelo properanda sereno, 260
 Maturare datur: durum procudit arator
 Vomeris obtunsi dentem, cavat arbore lintres,
 Aut pecori signum aut numeros impressit acervis.
 Exacuunt alii vallos furcasque bicornis,
 Atque Amerina parant lentae retinacula viti. 265
 Nunc facilis rubeâ texatur fascina virgâ;
 Nunc torrete igni fruges, nunc frangite saxo.
 Quippe etiam festis quaedam exercere diebus
 Fas et iura sinunt: rivos deducere nulla
 Religio vetuit, segeti praetendere saepem, 270
 Insidias avibus moliri, incendere vepres,
 Balantumque gregem fluvio mersare salubri.
 Saepe oleo tardi costas agitator aselli
 Vilibus aut onerat pomis, lapidemque revertens
 Incusum aut atrae massam picis urbe reportat. 275
 Ipsa dies alios alio dedit ordine Luna
 Felicis operum. Quintam fuge: pallidus Orcus
 Eumenidesque satae; tum partu Terra nefando
 Coeumque Iapetumque creat, saevumque Typhoeâ,
 Et coniuratos caelum rescindere fratres— 280
 Ter sunt conatî imponere Pelio/Ossam
 Scilicet, atque Ossae frondosum involvere Olympum;
 Ter Pater exstructos disiecit fulmine montis—

Septima post decimam felix et ponere vitem, Et prensos domitare boves, et licia telae	285
Addere; nona fugae melior, contraria furtis. Multa-adeo gelida melius se nocte dedere, Aut cum sole novo terras inrorat Eous. Nocte leves melius stipulae, nocte arida prata Tondentur; noctes lentus non deficit umor.	290
Et quidam seros hiberni ad luminis ignis Pervigilat, ferroque faces inspicat acuto; Interea longum cantu solata laborem Arguto coniunx percurrit pectine telas, Aut dulcis musti Volcano decoquit umorem	295
Et foliis undam trepidi despumat aeni. At rubicunda Ceres medio succiditur aestu, Et medio tostas aestu terit area fruges. Nudus ara, sere nudus; hiems ignava colono. Frigoribus parto agricolae plerumque frunntur,	300
Mutuaeque inter se laeti convivia curant. Invitat genialis hiems curasque resolvit: Oeu pressae cum iam portum tetigere carinae, Puppibus et laeti nautae imposuere coronas. Sed tamen et quernas glandes tum stringere tempus	305
Et lauri bacas oleamque cruentaue myrta; Tum gruibus pedicas et retia ponere cervis, Auritosque sequi lepores; tum figere dammas, Stuppea torquentem Balearis verbera fundae, Cum nix alta iacet, glaciem cum flumina tridunt.	310
Quid tempestates autumni et sidera dicam, Atque, ubi iam breviorque dies et mollior aestas, Quae vigilanda viris? vel cum ruit inbriferum ver. Spicea iam campis cum messis inhorruit, et cum Frumenta in viridis stipulae lactentia turgent?	315
Saepe ego, cum flavis messorum indoceret arvis Agricola et fragili iam stringeret hordea culmo, Omnia ventorum concurrere proelia vidi, Quae gravidam late segetem ab radicibus imis Sublimem expulsam eruerent; ita turbine nigro	320

VERGILI GEORGICON I.

Ferret hiems culmumque levem stipulasque volantis,
 Saepe etiam immensum caelo venit agmen aquarum,
 Et foedam glomerant tempestatem imbris atris
 Collectae ex alto nubes; ruit arduus aether,
 Et pluviâ ingenti sata laeta boumque labores 825
 Diluit; implentur fossae, et cava flumina crescunt
 Cum sonitu, fervetque fretis spirantibus aequor.
 Ipse Pater media nimborum in nocte corusca
 Fulmina molitur dextra; quo maxima motu
 Terra tremit, fugere ferae, et mortalia corda 830
 Per gentis humilis stravit pavor; ille flagranti
 Aut Athon, aut Rhodopen, aut alta Ceraunia telo
 Deicit; ingeminant austri et densissimus imber;
 Nunc nemora ingenti vento, nunc litora plangunt.
 Hoc metuens, caeli menses et sidera serva, 835
 Frigida Saturni sese quo stella receptet,
 Quos ignis caeli Cyllenius erret in orbis.
 In primis venerare deos, atque annua magnae
 Sacra refer Cereri laetis operatus in herbis,
 Extremae sub casum hiemis, iam vere sereno. 840
 Tum pingues agni, et tum mollissima vina;
 Tum somni dulces densaeque in montibus umbrae.
 Cuncta tibi Cererem pubes agrestis adoret:
 Cui tu lacte favos et miti dilue Baccho,
 Terque novas circum felix eat hostia fruges, 845
 Omnis quam chorus et socii comitentur ovantes,
 Et Cererem clamore vocent in tecta; neque ante
 Falcem maturis quisquam supponat aristia,
 Quam Cereri torta redimitus tempora quercu
 Det motus incompósitos et carmina dicat. 850
 Atque haec ut certis possemus discere signis,
 Aestusque, pluviasque, et agentis frigora ventos,
 Ipse Pater statuit, quid menstrua Luna moneret;
 Quo signo calerent austri; quid saepe videntes
 Agricolae propius stabulis armenta tenerent. 855
 Continuo, ventis surgentibus, aut freta ponti
 Incipiunt agitata tumescere et aridus altis

Montibus audiri fragor, aut resonantia longe
 Litora misceri et nemorum increbrescere murmur.
 Iam sibi tum curvis male temperat unda carinis, 360
 Cum medio celeres revolant ex aequore mergi
 Clamoremque ferunt ad litora, cumque marinae
 In sicco ludunt fulicae, notasque paludis
 Deserit atque altam supra volat ardea nubem.
 Saepe etiam stellas, vento impendente, videbis 365
 Praecipites caelo labi, noctisque per umbram
 Flammaram longos a tergo albescere tractus;
 Saepe levem paleam et frondes volitare caducas,
 Aut summa nantis in aqua concludere plumas.
 At Boreae de parte trucis cum fulminat, et cum 370
 Eurique Zephyrique tonat domus: omnia plenis
 Rura natant fossia, atque omnis navita ponto
 Umida vela legit. Numquam imprudentibus imber
 Obfuit: aut illum surgentem vallibus imis
 Aëriae fugere grues, aut bucula caelum 375
 Suspiciens patulis captavit naribus auras,
 Aut arguta lacus circumvolitavit hirundo,
 Et veterem in limo ranae cecinere querelam.
 Saepius et tectis penetralibus extulit ova
 Angustum formica terens iter, et bibit ingens 380
 Arcus, et e pastu decedens agmine magno
 Corvorum increpuit densis exercitus alis.
 Iam varias pelagi volucres, et quae Asia circum
 Dulcibus in stagnis rimantur prata Caystri,
 Certatim largos umeris infundere rores, 385
 Nunc caput obiectare fretia, nunc currere in undas,
 Et studio incassum videas gestire lavandi.
 Tum cornix plenā pluviā vocat improba voce
 Et sola in sicca secum spatiatur harena.
 Ne nocturna quidem carpentes pensa puellae 390
 Nescivere hiemem, testa cum ardente viderent
 Scintillare oleum et putris conrescere fungos.
 Nec minus ex imbri soles et aperta serena
 Prospicere et certis poteris cognoscere signis:

Nam neque tum stellis acies obtunsa videtur,	395
Nec fratris radiis obnoxia surgere Luna,	
Tenuia nec lanae per caelum vellera ferri ;	
Non tepidum ad solem pennas in litore pandunt	
Dilectae Thetidi alcyones, non ore solutos	
Immundi meminere sues iactare maniplos.	400
At nebulae magis ima petunt campoque recumbunt,	
Solis et occasum servans de culmine summo	
Nequiquam seros exercet noctua cantus.	
Apparet liquido sublimis in aëre Nisus,	
Et pro purpureo poenas dat Scylla capillo :	405
Quacumque illa levem fugiens secat aethera pennis,	
Ecoe inimicus, atrox, magno stridore per auras	
Insequitur Nisus ; qua se fert Nisus ad auras,	
Illa levem fugiens raptim secat aethera pennis.	
Tum liquidas corvi presso ter gutture voces	410
Aut quater ingeminant, et saepe cubilibus altis,	
Nescio qua praeter solitum dulcedine laeti,	
Inter se in foliis strepitant ; iuvat imbribus actis	
Progeniem parvam dulcisque revisere nidos :	
Haud, equidem credo, quia sit divinitus illis	415
Ingenium aut rerum fato prudentia maior ;	
Verum, ubi tempestas et caeli mobilis umor	
Mutavere vias et Inppjter uvidus austris	
Denset, erant quae rara modo, et, quae densa, relaxat,	
Vertuntur species animorum, et pectora motis	420
Nunc alios, alios, dum nubila ventus agebat,	
Concipiunt : hinc ille avium concentus in agris,	
Et laetae pecudes, et ovantes gutture corvi.	
Si vero solem ad rapidum lunasque sequentis	
Ordine respicies, numquam te crastina fallat	425
Hora, neque insidiis noctis capiere serenae.	
Luna, revertentis cum primum colligit ignis,	
Si nigrum obscuro comprehenderit aëra cornu,	
Maximus agricolis pelagoque parabitur imber ;	
At si virgineum suffuderit ore ruborem,	430
Ventus erit ; vento semper rubet aurea Phoebe.	

Sin ortu quarto—namque is certissimus auctor—
 Pura neque obtunsis per caelum cornibus ibit,
 Totus et ille dies, et qui nascentur ab illo
 Exactum ad mensem, pluvia ventisque carebunt, 435
 Votaque servati solvent in litore nautae
 Glauco et Panopeae et Inoo Melicertae.
 Sol quoque et exoriens, et cum se condet in undas,
 Signa dabit; solem certissima signa sequuntur,
 Et quae mane refert, et quae surgentibus astris. 440
 Ille ubi nascentem maculis variaverit ortum
 Conditus in nubem, medioque refugerit orbe,
 Suspecti tibi sint imbres; namque urget ab alto
 Arboribusque satisque Notus pecorique sinister.
 Aut ubi sub lucem densa inter nubila sese 445
 Diversi rumpent radii, aut ubi pallida surget
 Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile,
 Heu, male tum mitis defendet pampinus uvas:
 Tam multa in tectis crepitans salit horrida grando.
 Hoc etiam, emenso cum iam decedit Olympo, 450
 Profuerit meminisse magis; nam saepe videmus
 Ipsius in voltu varios errare colores:
 Caeruleus pluviam denuntiat, igneus Euros;
 Sin maculae incipient rutilo immiscerier igni,
 Omnia tum pariter vento nimisque videbis 455
 Fervere. Non illā quisquam me nocte per altum
 Ire, neque a terra moneat convellere funem.
 At si, cum referetque diem condetque relatum,
 Lucidus orbis erit, frustra terreberet nimbis,
 Et claro silvas cernes Aquilone moveri. 460
 Denique, quid vesper serus vehat, unde serenas
 Ventus agat nubes, quid cogitet umidus Auster,
 Sol tibi signa dabit. Solem quis dicere falsum
 Audeat? Ille etiam caecos instare tumultus
 Saepe monet, fraudemque et operta tumescere bella. 465
 Ille etiam extincto miseratus Caesare Romam,
 Cum caput obscura nitidum ferrugine textit,
 Impiaque aeternam timuerunt saecula noctem.

Tempore quamquam illo tellus quoque et aequora ponti,
 Obscenaque canes, importunaeque volucres 470
 Signa dabant. Quotiens Cyclopum effervere in agros
 Vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Aetnam,
 Flammarumque globos liquefactaque volvere saxa!
 Armorum sonitum toto Germania caelo
 Audiit; insolitis tremuerunt motibus Alpes. 475
 Vox quoque per lucos volgo exaudita silentis
 Ingens, et simulacra modis pallentia miris
 Visa sub obscurum noctis; pecudesque locutae—
 Infandum!—sistunt amnes, terraeque debiscunt,
 Et maestum inlacrimat templis ebur, aeraque sudant. 480
 Proluit insano contorquens vertice silvas
 Fluviorum rex Eridanus, camposque per omnis
 Cum stabulis armenta tulit. Nec tempore eodem
 Tristibus aut extis fibrae apparere minaces,
 Aut puteis manare cruor cessavit, et altae 485
 Per noctem resonare lupis ululantibus urbes.
 Non alias caelo ceciderunt plura sereno
 Fulgura, nec diji totiens arsere cometae.
 Ergo inter sese paribus concurrere telis
 Romanas acies iterum videre Philippi; 490
 Nec fuit indignum superis, bis sanguine nostro
 Emathiam et latos Haemi pinguescere campos.
 Scilicet et tempus veniet, cum finibus illis
 Agricola, incurvo terram molitus aratro,
 Exesa inveniet scabra robigine pila, 495
 Aut gravibus rastris galeas pulsabit inanis,
 Grandiaque effossis mirabitur ossa sepulcris.
 Di patrii, Indigetes, et Romule Vestaque mater,
 Quae Tuscum Tiberim et Romana Palatia servas,
 Hunc saltem everso iuvenem succurrere saeclo 500
 Ne prohibete! Satis iam pridem sanguine nostro
 Laomedontaeae luimus periuria Troiae;
 Iam pridem nobis caeli te regia, Caesar,
 Invidet, atque hominum queritur curare triumphos;
 Quippe ubi fas versum atque nefas: tot bella per orbem, 505

Tam multae scelerum facies ; non ullus aratro
Dignus honos ; aequalent abductis arva colonis,
Et curvae rigidum falces confiantur in ensem.
Hinc movet Euphrates, illinc Germania bellum ;
Vicinae ruptis inter se legibus urbes
Arma ferunt ; saevit toto Mars impius orbe ;
Ut cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae,
Addunt in spatia, et frustra retinacula tendens
Fertur equis auriga, neque audit currus habenas.

P. VERGILI MARONIS
G E O R G I C O N
LIBER SECUNDUS.

Hactenus arborum cultus et sidera caeli :
Nunc te, Bacche, canam, nec non silvestria tecum
Virgulta et prolem tarde crescentis olivae.
Huc, pater o Lenaeae—tuis hic omnia plena
Muneribus, tibi pampineo gravidus autumnus 5
Floret ager, spumat plenis vindemia labris—
Huc, pater o Lenaeae, veni, nudataque musto
Tinge novo mecum dereptis crura cothurnis.

Principio arboribus varia est natura creandis :
Namque aliae, nullis hominum cogentibus, ipsae 10
Sponte sua veniunt camposque et flumina late
Curva tenent, ut molle siler, lentaeque genestae,
Populus et glauca canentia fronde salicta ;
Pars autem posito surgunt de semine, ut altae
Castaneae, nemorumque Iovi quae maxima frondet 15
Aesculus, atque habitae Graeis oracula quercus.
Pullulat ab radice aliis densissima silva,
Ut cerasis ulmisque ; etiam Parnasia laurus
Parva sub ingenti matris se subicit umbra.
Hos natura modos primum dedit ; his genus omne 20
Silvarum fructumque viret nemorumque sacrorum.

Sunt alii, quos ipse via sibi repperit usus.
Hic plantas tenero abscindens de corpore matrum
Deposuit sulcis ; hic stirpes obruit arvo,

Quadrifidasque sudes et acuto robore vallos ;	25
Silvarumque aliae pressos propaginis arcus	
Expectant et viva sua plantaria terra ;	
Nîl radicis egent aliae, summumque putator	
Haud dubitat terrae referens mandare cacumen.	
Quin et caudicibus sectis—mirabile dictu—	30
Truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno.	
Et saepe, alterius ramos impune videmus	
Vertere in alterina, mutataque insita mala	
Ferre pirum, et prunis lapidosa rubescere corna.	
Quare agite o, proprios generatim discite cultus,	35
Agricolae, fructusque feros mollite colendo,	
Neu segnes iaceant terrae. Invat Ismara Baccho	
Conserere, atque olea magnum vestire Taburnum.	
Tuque ades, inceptumque una decurre laborem,	
O decus, o famae merito pars maxima nostrae,	40
Maecenas, pelagoque volans da vela patenti.	
Non ego cuncta meis amplecti versibus opto,	
Non, mihi si linguae centum sint, oraue centum,	
Ferrea vox ; ades, et primi lege litoris oram ;	
In manibus terrae ; non hic te carmine fioto	45
Atque per ambages et longa exorsa tenebo.	
Sponte sua quae se tollunt in luminis oras,	
Infecunda quidem, sed laeta et fortia surgunt ;	
Quippe solo natura subest. Tamen haec quoque, si quis	
Inserat, aut scrobibus mandet mutata subactis,	50
Exuerint silvestrem animum, cultuque frequenti	
In quascumque voles artis haud tarda sequentur.	
Nec non et sterilis, quae stirpibus exit ab imis,	
Hoc faciet, vacuos si sit digesta per agros :	
Nunc altae frondes et rami matris opacant,	55
Crescentique adimunt fetus, uruntque ferentem.	
Iam, quae seminibus iactis se sustulit arbos,	
Tarda venit, seris factura nepotibus umbram,	
Pomaque degenerant sucos oblita priores,	
Et turpis avibus praedam fert uva racemos.	60
Scilicet omnibus est labor impendendus, et omnes	

VERGILI GEORGICON II.

Cogendae in sulcum, ac multa mercede domandae. Sed truncis oleae melius, propagine vites Respondent, solido Paphiae de robore myrtus ; Plantis et durae coryli nascuntur, et ingens	65
Fraxinus, Herculeaeque arbos umbrosa coronae, Ohaoniiue patris glandes ; etiam ardua palma Nascitur, et casus abies visura marinos.	
Inseritur vero et nucis arbutus horrida fetu, Et steriles plataui malos gessere valentis ; Castaneae fagus, ornusque incanuit albo Flore piri, glandemque sues fregere sub ulmis.	70
Nec modus inserere atque oculos imponere simplex. Nam, qua se medio trudunt de cortice gemmae Et tenuis rumpunt tunicas, angustus in ipso	75
Fit nolo sinus : huc aliena ex arbore germen Includunt, udoque docent inolescere libro. Aut rursum enodes trunci resecantur, et alte Finditur in solidum cuneis via, deinde feraces	
Plantae immittuntur : nec longum tempus, et ingens	80
Exiit ad caelum ramis felicibus arbos, Miraturque novas frondes et non sua poma.	
✓ Praeterea genus haud unum, nec fortibus ulmis, Nec salici lotoque, neque Idaeis cyparissis ; Nec pingues unam in faciem nascuntur olivae,	85
Orchades, et radii, et amara pausia baccae, Pomaque et Alcinoi silvae ; nec surculus idem Crustumiis Syriisque piris gravibusque volaemis. Non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia nostris, Quam Methymnaeo carpit de palmitibus Lesbos ;	90
Sunt Thasiae vites, sunt et Mareotides albae— Pinguibus hae terris habiles, levioribus illae— Et passo psithia utilior, tenuisque Lageos, Temptatura pedes olim vincturaque linguam ;	
Purpureae, preciaeque ; et quo te carmine dicam, Raetica ? nec cellis ideo contende Falernis.	95
Sunt et Aminaeae vites, firmissima vina, Tmolius adsurgit quibus et rex ipse Phanaeus ;	

VERGILI GEORGICON II.

Argitisque minor, cui non certaverit ulla Aut tantum fluere aut totidem durare per annos.	106
Non ego te, Dis et mensis accepta secundis, Transierim, Rhodia, et tumidis, Bumaste, racemis. Sed neque, quam multae species, nec, nomina quae sint, Est numerus; neque enim numero comprehendere refert; Quem qui scire velit, Libyci velit aequoris idem	105
Discere quam multae Zephyro turbentur harenae, Aut, ubi navigiis violentior incidit Eurnas, Nosse, quot Ionii veniant ad litora fluctus.	
Nec vero terrae ferre omnes omnia possunt. Fluminibus salices crassisque paludibus alni	110
Nascuntur, steriles saxosis montibus orni; Litora myrtetis laetissima; denique apertos Bacchus amat collis, aquilonem et frigora taxi. Aspice et extremis domitum cultoribus orbem, Eoasque domos Arabum pictosque Gelonos:	115
Divisae arboribus patriae. Sola India nigrum Fert hebenum, solis est turea virga Sabaeis. Quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno Balsamaque et bacas semper frondentis acanthi? Quid nemora Aethiopum molli canentia lana?	120
Velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres? Aut quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos, Extremi sinus orbis, ubi aëra vincere summum Arboris haud ullae iactu potuere sagittae?— Et gens illa quidem sumptis non tarda pharetris.	125
Media fert tristis sucos tardumque saporem Felicis mali, quo non praesentius ullum, Pocula si quando saevae infecere novercae Miscueruntque herbas et non innoxia verba, Auxilium venit, ac membris agit atra venena.	130
Ipsa ingens arbos faciemque simillima lauro; Et, si non alium late iactaret odorem, Laurus erat; folia haud ullis labentia ventis; Flos ad prima tenax; animas et olentia Medi Ora foveant illo et senibus medicantur anhelis.	135

Sed neque Medorum, silvae ditissima, terra,
 Nec pulcher Ganges atque auro turbidus Hermus
 Laudibus Italiae certent, non Bactra, neque Indi,
 Totaque turiferis Panchaia pinguis harenis.
 Haec loca non tauri spirantes naribus ignem 140
 Invertere satis immanis dentibus hydri,
 Nec galeis densisque virum seges horruit hastis;
 Sed gravidæ fruges et Bacchi Massicus umor
 Implevere; tenent oleæ armentaque laeta.
 Hinc bellator equus campo sese arduus infert; 145
 Hinc albi, Clitumnè, greges et maxima taurus
 Victima, saepe tuo perfusi flumine sacro,
 Romanos ad templa deum duxere triumphos.
 Hic ver adsiduum atque alienis mensibus aestas;
 Bis gravidæ pecudes, bis pomis utilis arbor. 150
 At rabidæ tigres absunt et saeva leonum
 Semina; nec miseros fallunt aconita legentis,
 Nec rapit immensos orbis per humum, neque tanto
 Squameus in spiram tractu se colligit anguis.
 Adde tot egregias urbes operumque laborem, 155
 Tot congesta manu praeruptis oppida saxis,
 Fluminaque antiquos subterlabentia muros.
 An mare, quod supra, memorem, quodque adluit infra?
 Anne lacus tantos? te, Lari maxime, teque,
 Fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens Benace marino? 160
 An memorem portus Lucrinoque addita claustra
 Atque indignatum magnis stridoribus aequor,
 Iulia qua ponto longe sonat unda refuso
 Tyrrhenusque fretis immittitur aestus Avernis?
 Haec eadem argenti rivos aerisque metalla 165
 Ostendit venis, atque auro plurima fluxit.
 Haec genus acre virum, Marsos, pubemque Sabellam,
 Adsuetumque malo Ligurem, Volcosque verutos
 Extulit, haec Decios, Marios, magnosque Camillos,
 Scipiadas duos bello, et te, maxime Caesar, 170
 Qui nunc extremis Asiae iam victor in oris
 Imbellem avertis Romanis arcibus Indum.

VERGILI GEORGICON II

Salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus,
Magna virum : tibi res antiquae laudis et artis
Ingredior, sanctos ausus recludere fontis, 175
Ascræumque cano Romana per oppida carmen.

Nunc locus arborum ingenjis : quae robora cuique,
Quis color, et quae sit rebus natura ferendis.
Difficiles primum terrae collesque maligni,
Tenuis ubi argilla et dumosis calculus arvis, 180
Palladia gaudent silva vivacis olivae.

Indicio est tractu surgens oleaster eodem
Plurimus et strati bacis silvestribus agri.

At quae pinguis humus dulcique uligine laeta,
Quique frequens herbis et fertilis ubere campus— 185
Qualem saepe cava montis convalle solemus

Dispicere : huc summis liquantur rupibus amnes,
Felicemque trahunt limum—quique editus austro,
Et filicem curvis invisam pascit aratris :

Hic tibi praevalidas olim multoque fluentis
Sufficiet Baccho vitis, hic fertilis uvae, 190

Hic laticis, qualem pateris libamus et auro,
Inflavit cum pinguis ebur Tyrrhenus ad aras
Lancibus et pandis fumantia reddimus exta.

Sin armenta magis studium vitulosque tueri, 195
Aut ovium fetum, aut urentis culta capellas,

Saltus et saturi petito longinqua Tarenti,
Et qualem infelix amisit Mantua campum,
Pascentem niveos herboso flumine cyonos.

Non liquidi gregibus fontes, non gramina deerunt ; 200
Et, quantum longis carpent armenta diebus,
Exigua tantum gelidus ros nocte reponet.

Nigra fere et presso pinguis sub vomere terra,
Et cui putre solum,—namque hoc imitatur arando—

Optima frumentis ; non ullo ex aequore cernes 205
Plura domum tardis decedere plaustra iuvenis ;

Aut unde iratus silvam devexit arator

Et nemora evertit multos ignava per annos,
Antiquasque domos avium cum stirpibus imis

Eruit ; illae altum nidis petiere relictis ;	210
At rudis enituit impulso vomere campus.	
Nam ieiuna quidem olivosi glarea ruris	
Vix humilis apibus casias roremque ministrat ;	
Et tofus scaber, et nigris exesa chelydriis	
Creta negant alios aequae serpentibus agros	215
Dulcem ferre cibum et curvas praebere latebras.	
Quae tenuem exhalat nebulam fumosque volucris,	
Et bibit umorem, et, cum volt, ex se ipsa remittit,	
Quaeque suo semper viridi se gramine vestit,	
Nec scabie et salsa laedit robigine ferrum :	220
Illa tibi laetis intexet vitibus ulmos,	
Illa ferax oleo est, illam experiere colendo	
Et facilem pecori et patientem vomeris unci.	
Talem dives arat Capua et vicina Vesaevio	
Ora ingo et vacuis Olanius non aequus Acerriis.	225
Nunc, quo quamque modo possis cognoscere, dicam.	
Rara sit an supra morem si densa requires—	
Altera frumentis quoniam favet, altera Baccho,	
Densa magis Cereri, rarissima quaeque Lyaeo—	
Ante locum capies oculis, alteque iubebis	230
In solido puteum demitti, omnemque repones	
Rursus humum, et pedibus summas aequabis harenas.	
Si deerunt, rarum pecorique et vitibus almis	
Aptius uber erit ; sin in sua posse negabunt	
Ire loca et scrobibus superabit terra repletis,	235
Spissus ager ; glaebas cunctantis crassaue terga	
Exspecta, et validis terram proscinde iuvenctis.	
Salsa autem tellus et quae perhibetur amara,	
Frugibus infelix— ea nec mansuescit arando,	
Nec Baccho genus, aut pomis sua nomina servat—	240
Tale dabit specimen : Tu spisso vimine qualos,	
Colaue prelorum fumosis deripe tectis ;	
Huc ager ille malus dulcesque a fontibus undae	
Ad plenum calcentur : aqua eluctabitur omnis	
Scilicet, et grandes ibunt per vimina guttae ;	245
At sapor indicium faciet manifestus, et ora	

Tristia temptantum sensu torquebit amaror.
 Pinguis item quae sit tellus, hoc denique pacto
 Discimus: haud umquam manibus iactata fatiscit,
 Sed picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo. 250
 Umida maiores herbas alit, ipsaque iusto
 Laetior. Ah nimium ne sit mihi fertilis illa,
 Neu se praevalidam primis ostendat aristis!
 Quae gravis est, ipso tacitam se pondere prodit,
 Quaeque levis. Promptum est oculis praediscere nigram, 255
 Et quis cui color. At sceleratum exquirere frigus
 Difficile est: piceae tantum taxique nocentes
 Interdum aut hederæ pandunt vestigia nigrae.
 His animadversis, terrain multo ante memento
 Excoquere et magnos scrobibus concidere montis, 260
 Ante supinatas aquiloni ostendere glaebas,
 Quam laetum infodias vitis genus. Optima putri
 Arva solo: id venti curant gelidaeque pruinae
 Et labefacta movens robustus iugera fossor.
 Ac, si quos haud ulla viros vigilantia fugit, 265
 Ante locum similem exquirunt, ubi prima paretur
 Arboribus seges et quo mox digesta feratur,
 Mutatam ignorent subito ne semina matrem.
 Quin etiam caeli regionem in cortice signant,
 Ut, quo quaeque modo steterit, qua parte calores 270
 Austrinos tulerit, quae terga obverterit axi,
 Restituant: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est.
 Collibus an plano melius sit ponere vitem,
 Quaere prius. Si pinguis agros metabere campi,
 Densa sere: in denso non segnior ubere Bacchus; 275
 Sin tumulis acclive solum collisque supinos,
 Indulge ordinibus, nec setius omnis in unguem
 Arboribus positis secto via limite quadret.
 Ut saepe ingenti bello cum longa cohortes
 Explicuit legio, et campo stetit agmen aperto, 280
 Directaeque acies, ac late fluctuat omnis
 Aere renidenti tellus, necdum horrida miscent
 Proelia, sed dubius mediis Mars errat in armis:

Omnia sint paribus numeris dimensa viarum ;
 Non animum modo uti pascat prospectus inanem, 285
 Sed quia non aliter viris dabit omnibus aequas
 Terra, neque in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami.

Forsitan et scrobibus quae sint fastigia quaeras.
 Ausim vel tenui vitem committere sulco ;
 Altior ac penitus terrae defigitur arbos, 290
 Aesculus in primis, quae, quantum vertice ad auras
 Aetherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit.
 Ergo non hiemes illam, non flabra, neque imbres
 Convellunt ; immota manet, multosque nepotes,
 Multa virum volvens durando saecula vincit ; 295
 Tum fortis late ramos et brachia tendens
 Huc illuc, media ipsa ingentem sustinet umbram. .

Neve tibi ad solem vergant vineta cadentem,
 Neve inter vitis corylum sere, neve flagella
 Summa pete, aut summa defringe ex arbore plantas— 300
 Tantus amor terrae—neu ferro laede retunso
 Semina ; neve oleae silvestris insere truncos :
 Nam saepe incautis pastōribus excidit ignis,
 Qui, furtim pingui primum sub cortice tectus,
 Robora comprehendit, frondesque elapsus in altas 305
 Ingentem caelo sonitum dedit ; inde secutus
 Per ramos victor perque alta cacumina regnat,
 Et totum involvit flammis nemus, et ruit atram
 Ad caelum picea crassus caligine nubem,
 Praesertim si tempestas a vertice silvis 310
 Incubuit, glomeratque ferens incendia ventus.
 Hoc ubi, non a stirpe valent caesaeque reverti
 Possunt atque ima similes revirescere terra :
 Infelix superat foliis oleaster amaris.

Nec tibi tam prudens quisquam persuadeat auctor 315
 Tellurem Borea rigidam spirante movere.
 Rura gelu tunc claudit hiems, nec semine iacto
 Concretam patitur radicem adfigere terrae.
 Optima vinetis satio, cum vere rubenti
 Candida venit avis longis invisā colubris, 320

Prima vel autumnus sub frigora, cum rapidus Sol
 Nondum hiemem contingit equis, iam praeterit aestas.
 Ver adeo frondi nemorum, ver utile silvis;
 Vere tument terrae et genitalia semina poscunt.
 Tum pater omnipotens fecundis imbris Aether 325
 Coniugis in gremium laetae descendit, et omnis
 Magnus alit magno commixtus corpore fetus.
 Avia tum resonant avibus virgulta canoria,
 Et Venerem certis repetunt armenta diebus;
 Parturit almus ager, Zephyrique tepentibus auris 330
 Laxant arva sinus; superat tener omnia umor;
 Inque novos soles audent se germina tuto
 Credere; nec metuit surgentis pampinus austros
 Aut actum caelo magnis aquilonibus imbrem,
 Sed trudit gemmas et frondes explicat omnis. 335
 Non alios prima crescentis origine mundi
 Inluxisse dies aliumve habuisse tenorem
 Crediderim: ver illud erat, ver magnus agebat
 Orbis, et hibernis parcebant flatibus Euri,
 Cum primae lucem pecudes hausere, virumque 340
 Terrea progenies duris caput extulit arvis,
 Immissaeque ferae silvis et sidera caelo.
 Nec res hunc tenerae possent perferre laborem,
 Si non tanta quies iret frigusque caloremque
 Inter, et exciperet caeli indulgentia terras. 345
 Quod superest, quaecumque premes virgulta per agros,
 Sparge fimo pingui, et multa memor occule terra,
 Aut lapidem bibulum, aut squalentis infode conchas:
 Inter enim labentur aquae, tenuisque subibit
 Halitus, atque animos tollent sata; iamque reperti, 350
 Qui saxo super atque ingentis pondere testae
 Urgerent: hoc effusus munimen ad imbris,
 Hoc ubi hiulca siti findit Canis aestifer arva.
 Seminibus positis, superest diducere terram
 Saepius ad capita, et duos lactare bidentia, 355
 Aut presso exercere solum sub vomere, et ipsa
 Flectere luctantis inter vineta iuvenco:

Tum levis calamos et rasee hastilia virgae
 Fraxineasque aptare sudes, furcasque valentia,
 Viribus eniti quarum et contemnere ventos 860
 Adsuescant, summasque sequi tabulata per ulmos.

Ac dum prima novis adolescit frondibus aetas,
 Parcendum teneris; et, dum se laetus ad auras
 Palmes agit, *laxis* per purum immissus *habenis*, *prunella*
 Ipsa acie nondum falcis temptanda, sed uncis 865
 Carpendae manibus frondes, interque legendae.
 Inde ubi iam validis amplexae stirpibus ulmos
 Exierint, tunc stringe comas, tunc brachia tonde—
 Ante reformidant ferrum—tum denique dura
 Exerce imperia, et ramos compesce fluentis. 870

Texendae saepes etiam et pecus omne tenendum,
 Praecipue dum frons tenera imprudensque laborum;
 Cui, super indignas hiemes solemque potentem,
 Silvestres uri adsidue capreaeque sequaces
 Inludunt, pascuntur oves avidaeque invencae. 875

Frigora nec tantum cana concreta pruina,
 Aut gravis incumbens scopulis arentibus aestas,
 Quantum illi nocuere greges, durique venenum
 Dentis et admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix.
 Non aliam ob culpam Baccho caper omnibus aris 880

Caeditur, et veteres ineunt proscaenia ludi,
 Praemiaque ingeniis pagos et compita circum
 Thesidae posuere, atque inter pocula laeti
 Mollibus in pratis unctos saluere per utres.
 Nec non Ausonii, Troia gens missa, coloni 885

Versibus incomptis ludunt risuque soluto,
 Oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis,
 Et te, Bacche, vocant per carmina laeta, tibi que
 Oscilla ex alta suspendunt mollia pinu.
 Hinc omnis largo pubescit vinea fetu, 890

Complentur vallesque cavae saltusque profundi,
 Et quocumque deus circum caput egit honestum.
 Ergo rite suum Baccho dicemus honorem
 Carminibus patriis lancesque et liba feremus,

Et ductus cornu stabit sacer hircus ad aram, 395
Pinguique in veribus torrebimus exta columnis.

Est etiam ille labor curandis vitibus alter,
Cui numquam exhausti satis est : namque omne quotannis
Terque quaterque solum scindendum, glaebaque versis
Aeternum frangenda bidentibus ; omne levandum 400
Fronde nemus. Redit agricolis labor actus in orbem,
Atque in se sua per vestigia volvitur annus.

Ac iam olim, seras posuit cum vinea frondes
Frigidus et silvis aquilo decussit honorem,
Iam tum acer curas venientem extendit in annum 405
Rusticus, et curvo Saturni dente relictam

Persequitur vitem attondens fingitque putando.
Primus humum fodito, primus devecta cremato
Sarmenta, et vallos primus sub tecta referto ;
Postremus metito. Bis vitibus ingruit umbra, 410
Bis segetem densis obducunt sentibus herbae ;

Durus uterque labor : laudato ingentia rura,
Exiguum colito. Nec non etiam aspera rusci
Vimina per silvam, et ripis fluvialis harundo
Caeditur, incultique exercet cura salicti. 415

Iam vinctae vites, iam falcem arbusta reponunt,
Iam canit effectos extremus vinitor antes :
Sollicitanda tamen tellus, pulvisque movendus,
Et iam maturis metuendus Iuppiter uvis.

Contra non ulla est oleis cultura, neque illae 420
Procurvam exspectant falcem rastrosque tenacis,
Cum semel haeserunt arvis aurasque tulerunt :
Ipsa satis tellus, cum dente recluditur unco,
Sufficit umorem et gravidas, cum vomere, fruges.
Hoc pinguem et placitam Paci nutritor olivam. 425

Poma quoque, ut primum truncos sensere valentis
Et viris habuere suas, ad sidera raptim
Vi propria nituntur opisque haud indiga nostrae.
Nec minus interea fetu nemus omne gravescit,
Sanguineisque inculta rubent aviaria baxis. 430
Tondentur cytisi, taedas silva alta ministrat,

Pascunturque ignes nocturni et lumina fundunt.
 Et dubitant homines serere atque impendere curam?
 Quid maiora sequar? salices humilesque genestae,
 Aut illae pecori frondem aut pastoribus umbram 435
 Sufficiunt, saepemque satis et pabula melli.
 Et iuvat undantem buxo spectare Cytorum
 Naryciaeque picis lucos; iuvat arva videre
 Non rastris, hominum non ulli obnoxia curae.
 Ipsae Caucasio steriles in vertice silvae, 440
 Quas animosi Euri adsidue franguntque feruntque,
 Dant alios aliae fetus: dant utile lignum
 Navigiis pinos, domibus cedrumque cupressosque;
 Hinc radios trivere rotis, hinc tympana plaustris
 Agricolae, et pandas ratibus posuere carinas. 445
 Vininibus salices fecundae, frondibus ulmi,
 At myrtus validis hastilibus et bona bello
 Cornus; Ituraeos taxi torquentur in arcus.
 Nec tiliae leves aut torno rasile buxum
 Non formam accipiunt ferroque cavantur acuto. 450
 Nec non et torrentem undam levis innatat alnus,
 Missa Pado; nec non et apes examina condunt
 Corticibusque cavis vitiosaeque ilicis alveo.
 Quid memorandum aequae Baccheia dona tulerunt?
 Bacchus et ad culpam causas dedit: ille furentis 455
 Centauros leto domuit, Rhoetumque Pholumque
 Et magno Hylaeum Lapithis cratere minantem.
 O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint,
 Agricolas! quibus ipae, procul discordibus armis,
 Fundit humo facilem victum iustissima tellus. 460
 Si non ingentem foribus domus alta superbis
 Mane salutantum totis vomit aedibus undam,
 Nec varios inhiant pulchra testudine postia,
 Inlusasque auro vestes, Ephyreiaque aera,
 Alba neque Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, 465
 Nec casia liquidi corrumpitur usus olivi:
 At secura quies et nescia fallere vita,
 Dives opum variarum, at latis otia fundis,

Speluncae, vivique lacus, at frigida Tempe,
Mugitusque boum, mollesque sub arbore somni
Non absunt; illic saltus ac lustra ferarum,
Et patiens operum exiguoque adsueta inventus,
Sacra deum, sanctique patres; extrema per illos
Iustitia excedens terris vestigia fecit. 470

Me vero primum dulces ante omnia Musae,
Quarum sacra fero ingenti percussus amore,
Accipiant, caelique vias et sidera monstrent,
Defectus solis varios, lunaeque labores;
Unde tremor terris, qua vi maria alta tumescant
Obicibus ruptis rursusque in se ipsa resident,
Quid tantum Oceano properent se tingere soles
Hiberni, vel quae tardis mora noctibus obstet. 475

Sin, has ne possim naturae accedere partia,
Frigidus obstiterit circum praecordia sanguis:
Rura mihi et rigui placeant in vallibus amnes;
Flumina amem silvasque inglorius. O, ubi campi
Spercheosque, et virginibus bacchata Lacaenis
Taygeta! o, qui me gelidis convallibus Haemi
Sistat, et ingenti ramorum protegat umbra! 480

Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,
Atque metus omnis et inexorabile fatum
Subiecit pedibus strepitumque Acherontis avari!
Fortunatus et ille, deos qui novit agrestis,

Panaque Silvanumque senem Nymphasque sorores!
Illum non populi fascies, non purpura regum
Flexit et infidos agitans discordia fratres,
Aut coniurato descendens Dacus ab Histro,
Non res Romanae perituraque regna; neque ille
Aut doluit miserans inopem, aut invidit habenti. 485

Quos rami fructus, quos ipsa volentia rura
Sponte tulere sua, carpsit, nec ferrea iura
Insanumque forum aut populi tabularia vidit.
Sollicitant alii remis freta caeca, ruuntque
In ferrum, penetrant aulas et limina regum;
Hic petit exacidis urbem miserosque Penatis, 500

VERGILI GEORGICON II.

Ut gemma bibat et Sarrano dormiat ostro ;
 Condit opes alius, defossoque incubat auro ;
 Hic stupet attonitus Rostris ; hunc plausus hiantem,
 Per cuneos geminatus enim, plebisque patrumque
 Corripuit ; gaudent perfusi sanguine fratrum, 510
 Exsilioque domos et dulcia limina mutant,
 Atque alio patriam quaerunt sub sole iacentem.
 Agricola incurvo terram dimovit aratro :
 Hinc anni labor, hinc patriam parvosque Penatis
 Sustinet, hinc armenta boum meritosque iuvenços. 515
 Nec requies, quin aut pomis exuberet annus,
 Aut fetu pecorum, aut Cerealis mergite culmi,
 Proventuque oneret sulcos atque horrea vincat.
 Venit hiems : teritur Sicyonia baca trapetis,
 Glande sues laeti redeunt, dant arbuta silvae ; 520
 Et varios ponit fetus autumnus, et alte
 Mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis.
 Interea dulces pendent circum oscula nati,
 Casta pudicitiam servat domus, ubera vaccae
 Lactea demittunt, pinguesque in gramine laeto 525
 Inter se adversis luctantur cornibus haedi.
 Ipse dies agitat festos, fususque per herbam,
 Ignis ubi in medio et socii cratera coronant,
 Te, libans, Lenaeae, vocat, pecorisque magistris
 Velocis iaculi certamina ponit in ulmo, 530
 Corporaque agresti nudant praedura palaestrae.
 Hanc olim veteres vitam coluere Sabini,
 Hanc Remus et frater ; sic fortis Etruria crevit
 Scillicet, et rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma,
 Septemque una sibi muro circumdedit arces. 535
 Ante etiam sceptrum Dictaei regis, et ante
 Impia quam caesis gens est epulata iuvençis,
 Aureus hanc vitam in terris Saturnus agebat ;
 Ne dum etiam audierant inflari classica, ne dum
 Impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses. 540
 Sed nos immensum spatiis confecimus aequor,
 Et iam tempus equum fumantia solvere colla.

P. VERGILI MARONIS
G E O R G I C O N
LIBER TERTIUS.

Te quoque, magna Pales, et te memorande canemus
Pastor ab Amphryso, vos, silvae amnesque Lycae.
Cetera, quae vacuas tenuissent carmine mentes,
Omnia iam volgata: quis aut Eurysthea durum,
Aut inlaudati nescit Busiridis aras? 5
Cui non dictus Hylas puer et Latonia Delos,
Hippodameque, umeroque Pelops insignis eburno,
Acer equis? Temptanda via est, qua me quoque possim
Tollere humo victorque virum volitare per ora.
Primus ego in patriam mecum, modo vita supersit, 10
Aonio rediens deducam vertice Musas;
Primus Idumaeas referam tibi, Mantua, palmas;
Et viridi in campo templum de marmore ponam
Propter aquam, tardis ingens ubi flexibus errat
Mincius et tenera praetexit harundine ripas. 15
In medio mihi Caesar erit, templumque tenebit:
Illi victor ego et Tyrus conspectus in ostro
Centum quadriiugos agitabo ad flumina currus.
Cuncta mihi, Alpheum linquens lucosque Molorchi,
Cursibus et crudo decernet Graecia caestu. 20
Ipse, caput tonsae foliis ornatus olivae,
Dona feram. Iam nunc sollemnis ducere pompas
Ad delubra iuvat caesosque videre iuvenco;
Vel scaena ut versis discedat frontibus, utque

Purpurea intexti tollant aulaea Britanni.	35
In foribus pugnam ex auro solidoque elephanto	
Gangaridum faciam victorisque arma Quirini,	
Atque hic undantem bello magnumque fluentem	
Nilum, ac navali surgentis aere columnas.	
Addam urbes Asiae domitas pulsumque Niphaten	30
Fidentemque fuga Parthum versisque sagittis,	
Et duo rapta manu diverso ex hoste tropaea	
Bisque triumphatas utroque ab litore gentis.	
Stabunt et Parii lapides, spirantia signa,	
Assaraci proles demissaeque ab Iove gentis	35
Nomina, Trosque parens, et Troiae Cynthus auctor.	
Invidia infelix Furias amnemque severum	
Coccyti metuet tortosque Ixionis anguis	
Immanemque rotam, et non exsuperabile saxum.	
Interea Dryadum silvas saltusque sequamur	40
Intactos, tua, Maeoenas, haud mollia iussa.	
Te sine nil altum mens incohat: en age, segnis	
Rumpe moras; vocat ingenti clamore Cithaeron	
Taygetique canes domitrixque Epidaurus equorum,	
Et vox adsensu nemorum ingeminata remugit.	45
Mox tamen ardentis accingar dicere pugnas	
Caesaris, et nomen fama tot ferre per annos,	
Tithoni prima quot abest ab origine Caesar.	
Seu quis, Olympiacae miratus praemia palmae,	
Pascit equos, seu quis fortis ad aratra iuvencoas,	50
Corpora praecipue matrum legat. Optima torvae	
Forma bovis, cui turpe caput, cui plurima cervix,	
Et crurum tenuis a mento palearia pendent;	
Tum longo nullus lateri modus; omnia magna,	
Pes etiam; et camuris hirtae sub cornibus aurea.	55
Nec mihi displiceat maculis insignis et albo,	
Aut iuga detrectans interdumque aspera cornu,	
Et faciem tauro propior, quaeque ardua tota,	
Et gradiens ima verrit vestigia cauda.	
Aetas Lucinam iustosque pati hymenaeos	60
Desinit ante decem, post quattuor incipit annos;	

Cetera nec feturae habilis, nec fortis aratri.
 Interea, superat gregibus dum laeta iuventas,
 Solve mares; mitte in Venerem pecuaria primus,
 Atque aliam ex alia generando suffice prolem. 65
 Optima quaeque dies miseris mortalibus aevi
 Prima fugit; subeunt morbi tristisque senectus,
 Et labor et durae rapit inclementia mortis.
 Semper erunt, quarum mutari corpora malis:
 Semper enim refice, ac, ne post amissa requiras, 70
 Anteveni, et subolem armento sortire quotannis.
 Nec non et pecori est idem delectus equino.
 Tu modo, quos in spem statues submittere gentis,
 Praecipuum iam inde a teneris impende laborem.
 Continuo pecoris generosi pullus in arvis 75
 Altius ingreditur, et mollia crura reponit;
 Primus et ire viam et fluvios temptare minacis
 Audet et ignoto sese committere ponti,
 Nec vanos horret strepitus. Illi ardua cervix,
 Argutumque caput, brevis alvus, obesaque terga, 80
 Luxuriatque toris animosum pectus. Honesti
 Spadices glaucique, color deterrimus albis
 Et gilvo. Tum, si qua sonum procul arma dedere,
 Stare loco nescit, micat auribus et tremit artus,
 Collectumque fremens volvit sub naribus ignem. 85
 Densa iuba, et dextro iactata recumbit in armo;
 At duplex agitur per lumbos spina; cavatque
 Tellurem et solido graviter sonat ungula cornu.
 Talis Amyclaei domitus Pollucis habenis
 Cyllarus, et, quorum Grai meminere poetae, 90
 Martis equi biuges, et magni currus Achilli.
 Talis et ipse iubam cervice effudit equina
 Coniugis adventu pernix Saturnus, et altum
 Pelion hinnitu fugiens implevit acuto.
 Hunc quoque, ubi aut morbo gravis aut iam segnior annis 95
 Deficit, abde domo, nec turpi ignosce senectae:
 Frigidus in Venerem senior, frustraue laborem
 Ingratum trahit; et, si quando ad proelia ventum est,

Ut quondam in stipulis magnus sine viribus ignis,
 Incassum furit. Ergo animos aevumque notabis 100
 Praecipue; hinc alias artis, prolemque parentum,
 Et quis cuique dolor victo, quae gloria palmae.
 Nonne vides, cum praecipiti certamine campum
 Corripuere ruuntque effusi carceres currus,
 Cum spes arrectae iuvenum, exsultantiaque haurit 105
 Corda pavor pulsans? Illi instant verbere torto
 Et proni dant lora; volat vi fervidus axis;
 Iamque humiles, iamque elati sublime videntur
 Aëra per vacuum ferri, atque adsurgere in auras;
 Nec mora, nec requies; at fulvae nimbus harenæ 110
 Tollitur; umescunt spumis flatuque sequentum:
 Tantus amor laudum, tantæ est victoria curae.
 Primus Erichthonius currus et quattuor ausus
 Iungere equos, rapidusque rotis insistere victor.
 Frena Pelethronii Lapithæ gyroque dedere 115
 Impositi dorso, atque equitem docuere sub armis
 Insultare solo, et gressus glomerare superbos.
 Aequus uterque labor; aequè iuvenemque magistri
 Exquirunt calidumque animis et cursibus acrem,
 Quamvis saepe fuga versos ille egerit hostia, 120
 Et patriam Epirum referat, fortisque Mycenæ,
 Neptunique ipsa deducat origine gentem.
 His animadversis instant sub tempus, et omnis
 Impendunt curas denso distendere pingui,
 Quem legere ducem et pecori dixere maritum; 125
 Florentisque secant herbas, fluviosque ministrant
 Farraque, ne blando nequeat superesse labori,
 Invalidique patrum referant ieiunia nati.
 Ipsa autem macie tennant armenta volentes,
 Atque, ubi concubitus primos iam nota voluptas 130
 Sollicitat, frondesque negant et fontibus arcent.
 Saepe etiam cursu quatiunt et sole fatigant,
 Cum graviter tunsis gemit area frugibus, et cum
 Sergentem ad Zephyrum paleae iactantur inaneæ.
 Hoc faciunt, nimio ne luxu obtunsior usus 135

VERGILI GEORGICON III.

Sit genitali arvo et sulcos oblimet inertia,
Sed rapiat sitiens Venerem interiusque recondat.

Rursus cura patrum cadere, et succedere matrum

Incipit. Exactis gravidæ cum mensibus errant,
Non illas gravibus quisquam iuga ducere plaustris, 140
Non saltu superare viam sit passus et acri

Carpere prata fuga fluviosque innare rapacia.
Saltibus in vacuis pascunt et plena secundum
Flumina, muscus ubi et viridissima gramine ripa,
Speluncaque tegant, et saxea procubet umbra. 145

Est lucos Silari circa ilicibusque virentem
Plurimus Alburnum volitans, cui nomen asilo
Romanum est, oestrum Grai vertere vocantes,
Asper, acerba sonans, quo tota exterrita silvis
Diffugiunt armenta; furit mugitibus æther 150
Concussus silvæque et sicci ripa Tanagri.

Hoc quondam monstro horribilis exercuit iras
Inachiae Iuno pestem meditata iuvencae.
Hunc quoque—nam mediis fervoribus acrior instat—
Arcebis gravido pecori, armenta que pasces 155
Sole recens orto aut noctem ducentibus astra.

Post partum cura in vitulos traducitur omnis;
Continuoque notas et nomina gentis inurant,
Et quos aut pecori malint submittere habendo,
Aut aris servare sacros, aut scindere terram 160
Et campum horrentem fractis invertere glaebis.

Cetera pascuntur viridis armenta per herbas.
Tu quos ad studium atque usum formabis agrestem,
Iam vitulos hortare, viamque insiste domandi,
Dum faciles animi iuvenum, dum mobilis ætas. 165

Ac primum laxos tenui de vimine circos
Cervici subnecte; dehinc, ubi libera colla
Servitio adsuerint, ipsis e torquibus aptos
Iunge pares, et coge gradum conferre iuvencos;
Atque illis iam sæpe rotæ ducantur inanes 170
Per terram, et summo vestigia pulvere signent;
Post valido vitens sub pondere faginus axis

Instrepat, et iunctos temo trahat aereus orbis.
 Interea pubi indomitae non gramina tantum,
 Nec vescas salicum frondes ulvamque palustrem, 175
 Sed frumenta manu carpes sata; nec tibi fetae,
 More patrum, nives implebunt mulctraria vaccae,
 Sed tota in dulcis consument ubera natos.

Sin ad bella magis studium turmasque ferocia,
 Aut Alphae rotis praelabi flumina Pisae, 180
 Et Iovis in luco currus agitare volantis:

Primus equi labor est, animos atque arma videre
 Bellantum, lituosque pati, tractoque gementem
 Ferre rotam, et stabulo frenos audire sonantis;
 Tum magis atque magis blandis gaudere magistri 185
 Laudibus, et plausae sonitum cervicis amare.

Atque haec iam primo depulsus ab ubere matris
 Audeat, inque vicem det mollibus ora capistris
 Invalidus etiamque tremens, etiam inscius aevi. 190
 At tribus exactis ubi quarta acceperit aestas,

Carpere mox gyrum incipiat gradibusque sonare
 Compositis, sinuetque alterna volumina crurum,
 Sitque laboranti similis; tum cursibus auras
 Provocet, ac per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis,
 Aequora vix summa vestigia ponat harena; 195

Qualis Hyperboreis Aquilo cum densus ab oris
 Incubuit, Scythiaeque hiemes atque arida differt
 Nubila: tum segetes altae campique natantes
 Lenibus horrescunt flabris, summaeque sonorem
 Dant silvae longique urgent ad litora fluctus; 200

Ille volat, simul arva fuga, simul aequora verrena.
 Hic vel ad Elei metas et maxima campi
 Sudabit spatia, et spumas aget ore cruentas,
 Belgica vel molli melius feret esseda collo.
 Tum demum crassa magnum farragine corpus 205

Orescere iam domitis sinito: namque ante domandum
 Ingentis tollent animos, prensique negabunt
 Verbera lenta pati et duris parere lupatis.

Sed non ulla magis viris industria firmat,

Quam Venerem et caeci stimulos avertere amoris, Sive boum sive est cui gratior usus equorum.	210
Atque ideo tauros procul atque in sola relegant Pascua, post montem oppositum, et trans flumina lata, Aut intus clausos satura ad praesaepia servant.	
Carpit enim viris paulatim uritque videndo	215
Femina, nec nemorum patitur meminisse nec herbae Dulcibus illa quidem inlecebris, et saepe superbae. Cornibus inter se subigit decernere amantis.	
Pascitur in magna Sila formosa iuvenca: Illi alternantes multa vi proelia miscent	220
Volneribus crebris; lavit ater corpora sanguis, Versaque in obnixos urgentur cornua vasto Cum gemitu; reboant silvaeque et longus Olympus.	
Nec mos bellantis una stabulare; sed alter Victus abit, longeque ignotis exulat oris,	225
Multa gemens ignominiam plagasque superbi Victoria, tum, quos amisit inultus, amores; Et stabula aspectans regnis excessit avitia.	
Ergo omni cura viris exeroet, et inter Dura iacet pernix instrato saxa cubili,	230
Fronibus hirsutis et carioe pastus acuta, Et temptat sese, atque irasci in cornua discit Arboris obnixus trunco, ventosque lacessit Ictibus, et sparsa ad pugnam proludit harena.	
Post, ubi collectum robur viresque refectae, Signa movet, praecepsque oblitum fertur in hostem:	235
Fluctus uti, medio coepit cum albescere ponto, Longius ex altoque sinum trahit; utque volutus Ad terras immane sonat per saxa, neque ipso Monte minor procumbit; at ima exaestuat unda	240
Verticibus, nigramque altè subiecat harenam.	
Omne adeo genus in terris hominumque ferarumque, Et genus aequoreum, pecudes, pictaeque volucreae, In furias ignemque ruunt: amor omnibus idem.	
Tempore non alio catulorum oblita leaena	245
Saevis erravit campis, nec funera volgo	

Tam multa informes ursi stragemque dedere
 Per silvas; tum saevus aper, tum pessima tigris:
 Heu, male tum Libyae solis erratur in agris.
 Nonne vides, ut tota tremor pertemptet equorum 250
 Corpora, si tantum notas odor attulit auras?
 Ac neque eos iam frena virum, neque verbera saeva,
 Non scopuli rupesque cavae atque obiecta retardant
 Flumina correptosque unda torquentia montis.
 Ipse ruit dentesque Sabellicus exacuit sua, 255
 Et pede prosubigit terram, fricat arbore costas,
 Atque hinc atque illinc umeros ad vulnera durat.
 Quid iuvenis, magnum cui versat in ossibus ignem
 Durus amor? Nempe abruptis turbata procellis 260
 Nocte natat caeca serus freta; quem super ingens
 Porta tonat caeli, et scopulis inlisa reclamant
 Aequora; nec miseri possunt revocare parentes,
 Nec moritura super crudeli funere virgo.
 Quid lynces Bacchi variae et genus acre luporum
 Atque canum? quid, quae imbelles dant proelia cervi? 265
 Scilicet ante omnis furor est insignis equarum;
 Et mentem Venus ipsa dedit, quo tempore Glauci
 Potniades malis membra absumpsere quadrigae.
 Illas ducit amor trans Gargara transque sonantem
 Ascanium; superant montis et flumina tranant. 270
 Continuoque avidis ubi subdita flamma medullis—
 Vere magis, quia vere calor redit ossibus—illae
 Ore omnes versae in Zephyrum stant rupibus altis,
 Exceptantque levis auras, et saepe sine ulla
 Coniugiis vento gravidae—mirabile dictu— 275
 Saxa per et scopulos et depressas convallis
 Diffugiunt—non, Eure, tuos, neque Solis ad ortus;
 In Borean Caurumque, aut unde nigerrimus Auster
 Nascitur et pluvio contristat frigore caelum.
 Hic demum, hippomanes vero quod nomine dicunt 280
 Pastores, lentum destillat ab inguine virus,
 Hippomanes, quod saepe malae legere novercae,
 Miscueruntque herbas et non innoxia verba.

Sed fugit interea, fugit inreparabile tempus, Singula dum capti circumvectamur amore.	285
Hoc satis armentis: superat pars altera curae, Lanigeros agitare greges hirtasque capellas. Hic labor, hinc laudem fortes sperate coloni.	
Nec sum animi dubius, verbis ea vinoere magnum Quam sit, et angustis hunc addere rebus honorem;	290
Sed me Parnasi deserta per ardua dulcis Raptat amor; iuvat ire iugis, qua nulla priorum Castaliam molli devertitur orbita olivo.	
Nunc, veneranda Pales, magno nunc ore sonandum.	
Incipiens stabulis edico in mollibus herbam	295
Carpere ovis, dum mox frondosa reducitur aestas, Et multa duram stipula filicumque manipulis Sternere subter humum, glacies ne frigida laedat Molle pecus, scabiemque ferat turpisque podagras.	
Post hinc digressus iubeo frondentia capris	300
Arbuta sufficere et fluvios praebere recentis, Et stabula a ventis hiberno opponere soli Ad medium conversa diem, cum frigidus olim Iam cadit extremoque inrorat Aquarius anno.	
Hae quoque non cura nobis levior tuendae, Nec minor usus erit, quamvis Milesia magno Vellera mutantur Tyrios incocta rubores:	305
Densior hinc suboles, hinc largi copia lactis; Quam magis exhausto spumaverit ubere mulctra, Laeta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis.	310
Nec minus interea barbas incanaeque menta Cinyphii tondent hirci saetasque comantis Usus in castrorum et miseris velamina nautia. Pascuntur vero silvas et summa Lycae,	
Horrentisque rubos et amantis ardua dumos;	315
Atque ipsae memores redeunt in tecta, suosque Ducunt, et gravido superant vix ubere limen. Ergo omni studio glaciem ventosque nivalis, Quo minor est illis curae mortalis egestas, Averte, victumque feres et virgea laetus	320

Pabula, nec tota claudes faenilia bruma.
 At vero Zephyris cum laeta vocantibus aestas
 In saltus utrumque gregem atque in pascua mittet,
 Luciferi primo cum sidere frigida rura
 Carpatum, dum mane novum, dum gramina canent, 335
 Et ros in tenera pecori gratissimus herba.
 Inde, ubi quarta sitim caeli conlegerit hora
 Et cantu querulae rumpent arbusta cicadae,
 Ad puteos aut alta greges ad stagna iubeto
 Currentem ilignis potare canalibus undam; 340
 Aestibus at mediis umbrosam exquirere vallem,
 Sicubi magna Iovis antiquo robore quercus
 Ingentis tendat ramos, aut sicubi nigrum
 Illicibus crebris sacra nemus accubet umbra;
 Tum tenuis dare rursus aquas, et pascere rursus 345
 Solis ad occasum, cum frigidus aëra vesper
 Temperat, et saltus reficit iam roscida luna,
 Litoraue alcyonem resonant, acalanthida dumi.
 Quid tibi pastores Libyae, quid pascua versu
 Prosequar et raris habitata mapalia tectis? 340
 Saepe diem noctemque et totum ex ordine mensem
 Pascitur itque pecus longa in deserta sine ullis
 Hospitiis: tantum campi iacet. Omnia secum
 Armentarius Afer agit, teotumque Laremque
 Armaque Amyclaeumque canem Cressamque pharetram; 345
 Non secus ac patriis acer Romanus in armis
 Iniusto sub fasce viam cum carpit, et hosti
 Ante exspectatum positus stat in agmine castris.
 At non, qua Scythiae gentes Maeotiaque unda,
 Turbidus et torquens flaventis Hister harenas, 350
 Quaque redit medium Rhodope porrecta sub axem.
 Illic clausa tenent stabulis armenta, nec ullae
 Aut herbae campo apparent aut arbore frondes;
 Sed iacet aggeribus niveis informis et alto
 Terra gelu late, septemque adsurgit in ulnas. 355
 Semper hiems, semper spirantes frigora Cauri.
 Tum sol pallentis haud unquam discutit umbras,

Nec cum invectus equis altum petit aethera, nec cum
 Praecipitem Oceani rubro lavit aequore currum. 860
 Concresecunt subitae currenti in flumine crustae,
 Undaque iam tergo ferratos sustinet orbis,
 Puppibus illa prius, patulis nunc hospita planstris;
 Aeraque dissiliunt volgo, vestesque rigescunt
 Indutae, caeduntque securibus umida vina,
 Et totae solidam in glaciem vertere lacunae 865
 Stîriaque impexis induruit horrida barbia.
 Interea toto non setius aëre ningit :
 Intereunt pecudea, stant circumfusa pruinis
 Corpora magna boum, confertoque agmine cervi
 Torpent mole nova et summis vix cornibus exstant. 870
 Hos non immissis canibus, non cassibus ullis
 Puniceaeve agitant pavidos formidine pennae;
 Sed frustra oppositum trudentis pectore montem
 Comminus obtruncant ferro, graviterque rudentis
 Caedunt, et magno laeti clamore reportant. 875
 Ipsi in defossis specubus secure sub alta
 Otia agunt terra, congestaque robora totasque
 Advolvere focis ulmos ignique dedere.
 Hic noctem ludo ducunt, et pocula laeti
 Fermento atque acidis imitantur vitea sorbis. 880
 Talis Hyperboreo Septem subiecta trioni
 Gens effrena virum Riphæo tunditur Euro,
 Et pecudum fulvis velatur corpora saetis.
 Si tibi lanitium curae, primum aspera silva,
 Lappaeque tribolique, absint; fuge pabula laeta; 885
 Continuoque greges villis lege mollibus albos.
 Illum autem, quamvis aries sit candidus ipse,
 Nigra subest udo tantum cui lingua palato,
 Reice, ne maculis infuscet vellera pullis
 Nascentum, plenoque alium circumspice campo. 890
 Munere sic niveo lanae, si credere dignum est,
 Pan deus Arcadiae captam te, Luna, fefellit,
 In nemora alta vocans; nec tu aspernata vocantem.
 At cui lactis amor, cytisum lotosque frequentis

Ipse manu salsasque ferat praesaepibus herbas.	395
Hinc et amant fluvios magis, et magis ubera tendunt,	
Et salis occultum referunt in lacte saporem.	
Multi iam excretos prohibent a matribus haedos,	
Primaque ferratis praefigunt ora capistria.	
Quod surgente die mulcere horisque diurnis,	400
Nocte premunt; quod iam tenebris et sole cadente,	
Sub lucem exportant calathis—adit oppida pastor—	
Aut parco sale contingunt hiemique reponunt.	
Nec tibi cura canum fuerit postrema, sed una	
Velocis Spartae catulos acremque Molossum	405
Pasce sero pingui. Numquam custodibus illis	
Nocturnum stabulis furem incursusque luporum,	
Aut impacatos a tergo horrebis Hiberos.	
Saepe etiam cursu timidos agitabis onagros,	
Et canibus leporem, canibus venabere dammas;	410
Saepe volutabris pulsos silvestribus apros	
Latratu turbabis agens, montisque per altos	
Ingentem clamore premes ad retia cervum.	
Disce et odoratam stabulis accendere cedrum,	
Galbanoque agitare gravis nidore chelydros.	415
Saepe sub immotis praesaepibus aut mala tactu	
Vipera delituit caelumque exterrita fugit,	
Aut tecto adsuetus coluber succedere et umbrae,	
Pestis acerba boum, pecorique aspergere virus,	
Fovit humum. Cape saxa manu, cape robora, pastor,	420
Tollentemque minas et sibila colla tumentem	
Deice. Iamque fuga timidum caput abdidit alte,	
Cum medii nexus extremaeque agmina caudae	
Solvuntur, tardosque trahit sinus ultimus orbis.	
Est etiam ille malus Calabris in saltibus anguis,	425
Squamea convolvens sublato pectore terga	
Atque notis longam maculosus grandibus alvum,	
Qui, dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus et dum	
Vere madent udo terrae ac pluvialibus austris,	
Stagna colit, ripisque habitans, hic piscibus atram	430
Improbis ingluviem ranisque loquacibus explet;	

Postquam exusta palus, terraeque ardore debiscunt,
 Exsilit in siccum, et flammantia lumina torquens
 Saevit agris, asperque siti atque exterritus aestu.
 Nec mihi tum mollis sub divo carpere somnos, 435
 Neu dorso nemoris libeat iacuisse per herbas,
 Cum positis novus exuviis nitidusque iuventa.
 Volvitur, aut catulos tectis aut ova relinquens,
 Arduus ad solem, et linguis micat ore trisulcis.
 Morborum quoque te causas et signa docebo. 440
 Turpis ovis temptat scabies, ubi frigidus imber
 Altius ad vivum persedit et horrida cano
 Bruma gelu, vel cum tonsis inlotus adhaesit
 Sudor, et hirsuti secuerunt corpora vepres.
 Dulcibus idcirco fluviis pecus omne magistri 445
 Perfundunt, udisque aries in gurgite villis
 Mersatur, missusque secundo defluit amni;
 Aut tonsum tristi contingunt corpus amurca,
 Et spumas miscent argenti et sulphura viva,
 Idaeasque pices et pinguis unguine ceras 450
 Scillamque elleborosque gravis nigrumque bitumen.
 Non tamen ulla magis praesens fortuna laborum est,
 Quam si quis ferro potuit rescindere summum
 Ulceris os: alitur vitium vivitque tegendo,
 Dum medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera pastor 455
 Abnegat, et meliora deos sedet omina poscens.
 Quin etiam, ima dolor balantum lapsus ad ossa
 Cum furit atque artus depascitur arida febris,
 Profruit incensos aestus avertere et inter
 Ima ferire pedis salientem sanguine venam; 460
 Bisaltae quo more solent acerque Gelonus,
 Cum fugit in Rhodopen atque in deserta Getarum,
 Et lac concretum cum sanguine potat equino.
 Quam procul aut molli succedere saepius umbrae
 Videris, aut summas carpentem ignavius herbas, 465
 Extremamque sequi, aut medio procumbere campo
 Pascentem, et serae solam decedere nocti:
 Continuo culpam ferro compece, prius quam

Dira per incautum serpent contagia volgus.	
Non tam creber agens hiemem ruit aequore turbo,	470
Quam multae pecudum pestes. Nec singula morbi	
Corpora corripunt, sed tota aestiva repente,	
Spemque gregemque simul, cunctamque ab origine gentem.	
Tum sciat, aërias Alpes et Norica si quis	
Castella in tumultis et Iapydis arva Timavi	475
Nunc quoque post tanto videat desertaque regna	
Pastorum et longe saltus lateque vacantis.	
Hic quondam morbo caeli miseranda coorta est	
Tempestas totoque autumnus incanduit aestu,	
Et genus omne neci pecudum dedit, omne ferarum,	480
Corruptique lacus, infecit pabula tabo.	
Nec via mortis erat simplex; sed ubi ignea venis	
Omnibus acta sitis miseros adduxerat artus,	
Rursus abundabat fluidus liquor omniaque in se	
Ossa minutatim morbo conlapsa trahebat.	485
Saepe in honore deum medio stans hostia ad aram,	
Lanea dum nives circumdatur infula vitta,	
Inter cunctantis cecidit moribunda ministros.	
Aut si quam ferro mactaverat ante sacerdos,	
Inde neque impositis ardent altaria fibris,	490
Nec responsa potest consultus reddere vates,	
Ac vix suppositi tinguntur sanguine cultri	
Summaque ieiuna sanie infusatur harena.	
Hinc laetis vituli volgo moriuntur in herbis,	
Et dulcis animas plena ad praesaepia reddunt;	495
Hinc canibus blandis rabies venit, et quatit aegros	
Tussis anhela sues ac faucibus angit obes.	
Labitur infelix studiorum atque immemor herbae	
Victor equus fontisque avertitur et pede terram	
Crebra ferit; demissae aurea, incertus ibidem	500
Sudor, et ille quidem morituris frigidus; aret	
Pellis et ad tactum tractanti dura resistit.	
Haec ante exitium primis dant signa diebus;	
Sin in processu coepit crudescere morbus,	
Tum vero ardentes oculi atque attractus ab alto	505

Spiritus, interdum gemitu gravis, imaque longo
 Ilia singultu tendunt, it naribus ater
 Sanguis, et obsessas fauces premit aspera lingua.
 Profuit inserto latices infundere cornu
 Lenaeos; ea visa salus morientibus una; 510
 Mox erat hoc ipsum exitio, furiisque refectioni
 Ardebant, ipsique suos iam morte sub aegra—
 Di meliora piis erroremque hostibus illum!—
 Discissos nudis laniabant dentibus artus.
 Ecce autem duro fumans sub vomere taurus 515
 Concidit et mixtum spumis vomit ore cruorem
 Extremosque ciet gemitus. It tristis arator,
 Maerentem abiungens fraterna morte iuvenum,
 Atque opere in medio defixa relinquit aratra.
 Non umbrae altorum nemorum, non mollia possunt 520
 Prata movere animum, non, qui per saxa volutus
 Purior electro campum petit amnis; at ima
 Solvuntur latera, atque oculos stupor urget inertis,
 Ad terramque fluit devexo pondere cervix.
 Quid labor aut benefacta iuvant? quid vomere terras 525
 Invertiasse gravis? atqui non Massica Bacchi
 Munera, non illis epulae nocuere repostae:
 Frondibus et victu pascuntur simplicis herbae,
 Pocula sunt fontes liquidi atque exercita cursu
 Flumina, nec somnos abrumpit cura salubris. 530
 Tempore non alio dicunt regionibus illis
 Quaesitas ad sacra boves Iunonis, et uris
 Imparibus ductos alta ad donaria currus.
 Ergo aegre rastris terram rimantur, et ipsi
 Unguibus infodiunt fruges, montisque per altos 535
 Contenta cervice trahunt stridentia planstra.
 Non lupus insidias explorat ovilia circum,
 Nec gregibus nocturnus obambulat—acrior illum
 Cura domat—timidi dammae cervice fugaces
 Nunc interque canes et circum tecta vagantur. 540
 Iam maris immensi prolem et genus omne natantum
 Litore in extremo, ceu naufraga corpora, fluctus

VERGILI GEORGICON III.

Proluit; insolitae fugiunt in flumina phocae.
 Interit et curvis frustra defensa latebris
 Vipera, et attoniti squamis astantibus hydri. 545
 Ipsis est aër avibus non aequus, et illae
 Praecipites alta vitam sub nube relinquunt.
 Praterea iam nec mutari pabula refert,
 Quaesitaeque nocent artes; cessere magistri,
 Phillyrides Chiron Amythaoniusque Melampus. 550
 Saevit, et in lucem Stygiis emissa tenebris
 Pallida Tisiphone Morbos agit ante Metumque,
 Inque dies avidum surgens caput altius effert.
 Balatu pecorum et crebris mugitibus amnes
 Arentesque sonant ripae collesque supini. 555
 Iamque catervatim dat stragem atque aggerat ipsis
 In stabulis turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo,
 Donec humo tegere ac foveis abscondere discunt.
 Nam neque erat coriis usus, nec viscera quisquam
 Aut undis abolere potest, aut vincere flamma. 560
 Ne tondere quidem morbo inluevieque peresa
 Vellera, nec telas possunt attingere putris;
 Verum etiam, invisos si quis temptarat amictus,
 Ardentes papulae atque immundus olentia sudor
 Membra sequebatur, nec longo deinde moranti 565
 Tempore contactos artus sacer ignis edebat.

P. VERGILI MARONIS
G E O R G I O N
LIBER QUARTUS.

PROTINUS aërii mellis caelestia dona
Exsequar. Hanc etiam, Maecenas, aspice partem.
Admiranda tibi levium spectacula rerum
Magnanimosque duces totiusque ordine gentis
Morea et studia et populos et proelia dicam. 5
In tenui labor ; at tenuis non gloria, si quem
Numina laeva sinunt auditque vocatus Apollo.
Principio sedes apibus statioque petenda,
Quo neque sit ventis aditus—nam pabula venti
Ferre domum prohibent—neque oves haedique petuloi 10
Floribus insultent, aut errans bucula campo
Decutiat rorem, et surgentis atterat herbas.
Absint et picti squalentia terga lacerti
Pinguibus a stabulia, meropesque, aliaeque volucres,
Et manibus Progne pectus signata cruentis : 15
Omnia nam late vastant, ipsaeque volantis
Ore ferunt dulcem nidis immitibus escam.
At liquidi fontes et stagna virentia musco
Adsint, et tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus,
Palmaque vestibulum aut ingens oleaster inumbret, 20
Ut, cum prima novi ducent examina reges
Vere suo, ludetque favis emissa iuventus,
Vicina invitet decedere ripa calori,

Obviaque hospitilis teneat frondentibus arbor.	
In medium, seu stabit iners, seu profluet umor,	25
Transversas salices et grandia conice saxa,	
Pontibus ut crebris possint consistere et alas	
Pandere ad aestivum solem, si forte morantis	
Sparsereit aut praeceps Neptuno immerserit Eurua.	
Haec circum casiae virides et olentia late	30
Serpylla et graviter spirantis copia thymbrae	
Floreat, inriguumque bibant violaria fontem.	
Ipsa autem, seu corticibus tibi suta cavatis,	
Seu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta,	
Angustos habeant aditus: nam frigore mella	35
Oogit hiems, eademque calor liquefacta remittit.	
Utraque vis apibus pariter metuenda; neque illae	
Nequiquam in tectis certatim tenuia cera	
Spiramenta linunt, fucoque et floribus oras	
Explent, collectumque haec ipsa ad munera gluten	40
Et visco et Phrygiae servant pice lentius Idae.	
Saepe etiam effossis, si vera est fama, latebris	
Sub terra fovere larem, penitusque repertae	
Pumicibusque cavis exesaeque arboris antro.	
Tu tamen et levi rimosa cubilia limo	45
Unge fovens circum, et raras superinice frondes.	
Neu propius tectis taxum sine, neve rubentis	
Ure foco caneros, altae neu crede paludi,	
Aut ubi odor caeni gravis, aut ubi concava puls	
Saxa sonant vocisque offensa resultat imago.	50
Quod superest, ubi pulsam hiemem Sol aureus egit	
Sub terras caelumque aestiva luce reclusit,	
Illae continuo saltus silvasque peragunt	
Purpureosque metunt flores et flumina libant	
Summa leves. Hinc nescio qua dulcedine laetae	55
Progeniem nidosque foveant, hinc arte recentis	
Excudunt ceras et mella tenacia fingunt.	
Hinc ubi iam emissum caveis ad sidera caeli	
Nare per aestatem liquidam suspexeris agmen	
Obscuramque trahi vento mirabere nubem,	60

Contemplator : aquas dulcis et frondea semper
Tecta petunt. Huo tu iussos asperge saporos,
Trita melisphylla et cerinthae ignobile gramen,
Tinnitusque cie et Matris quate cymbala circum :
Ipsae consident medicatis sedibus, ipsae 65
Intima more suo sese in cunabula condent.

Sin autem ad pugnam exierint—nam saepe duobus
Regibus incessit magno discordia motu ;
Continuoque animos volgi et trepidantia bello
Corda licet longe praesciscere ; namque morantis 70
Martius ille aeris rauci canor inorepat, et vox
Auditur fractos sonitus imitata tubarum ;
Tum trepidae inter se coeunt, pennisque coruscant,
Spiculaque exacuunt rostris, aptantque lacertos,
Et circa regem atque ipsa ad praetoria densae 75
Miscoentur, magnisque vocant clamoribus hostem—

Ergo ubi ver nactae sudum camposque patentis,
Erumpunt portis : concurritur ; aethere in alto
Fit sonitus ; magnum mixtae glomerantur in orbem,
Praecipitesque cadunt ; non densior aëre grando, 80
Nec de concussa tantum pluit ilice glandis.

Ipsi per medias acies insignibus alis
Ingentis animos angusto in pectore versant, ?
Usque adeo obnixi non cedere, dum gravis aut hos
Aut hos versa fuga victor dare terga subegit. 85

Hi motus animorum atque haec certamina tanta
Pulveris exigui iactu compressa quiescunt.
Verum ubi ductores acie revocaveris ambo,
Deterior qui visus, eum, ne prodigus obait,
Dede neci ; melior vacua sine regnet in aula. 90

Alter erit maculis auro squalentibus ardens—
Nam duo sunt genera—hic melior, insignis et ore,
Et rutilis clarus squamis ; ille horridus alter
Desidia latamque trahens inglorius alvum.
Ut binae regum facies, ita corpora plebis : 95
Namque aliae turpes horrent, ceu pulvere ab alto
Cum venit et sicco terram spuit ore viator

Aridus; elucent aliae et fulgore coruscant,
 Ardentes auro et paribus lita corpora guttia.
 Haec potior suboles; hinc caeli tempore certo
 Dulcia mella premeas, nec tantam dulcia, quantum
 Et liquida et durum Bacchi domitura saporem. 100

At cum incerta volant caeloque examina ludant,
 Contemnuntque favos et frigida tecta relinquunt,
 Instabilis animos ludo prohibebis inani. 105

Nec magnus prohibere labor: tu regibus alas
 Eripe; non illis quisquam cunctantibus altum
 Ire iter aut castris audebit vellere signa.
 Invitent croceis halantes floribus horti,
 Et custos furum atque avium cum falce saligna 110
 Hellespontiaci servet tutela Priapi.

Ipsae thymum pinosque ferens de montibus altis
 Tecta serat late circum, cui talia curae;
 Ipse labore manum duro terat, ipse feracis
 Figat humo plantas et amicos inriget imbria. 115

Atque equidem, extremo mi iam sub fine laborum
 Vela traham et terris festinem advertere proram,
 Forsitan et, pinguis hortos quae cura colendi
 Ornaret, canerem, biferique rosaria Paesti,
 Quoque modo potis gauderent intiba rivis 120
 Et virides aplo ripae, tortusque per herbam

Oresceret in ventrem cucumis; nec sera comantem
 Narcissum aut flexi tacuisses vimen acanthi
 Pallentisque hederas et amantis litora myrtos.
 Namque sub Oebaliae memini me turribus altis, 125
 Qua niger umectat flaventia culta Galaesus,

Corycium vidiisse senem, cui pauca relioti
 Iugera ruris erant, nec fertilis illa invenoia,
 Nec pecori opportuna seges, nec comamoda Baecho.
 Hic rarum tamen in damis holus albaque circum 130
 Lilia verbenasque premens vescumque papaver,

Megum aequabat opes animis, seraque revertens
 Nocte domum dapibus mensas onerabat inemptis.
 Primus vere rosam atque autumnis carpere poma,

Et cum tristis hiems etiamnum frigore saxa 135
 Rumperet et glacie cursus frenaret aquarum,
 Ille comam mollis iam tondebat hyacinthi,
 Aestatem increpitans seram zephyrosque morantis.
 Ergo apibus fetis idem atque examine multo
 Primus abundare et spumantia cogere pressis 140
 Mella favis; illi tillae atque uberrima pinus;
 Quotque in flore novo pomis se fertilis arbos
 Induerat, totidem autumno matura tenebat.
 Ille etiam seras in versum distulit ulmos
 Eduramque pirum et spinos iam pruna ferentia, 145
 Iamque ministrantem platanum potentibus umbras.
 Verum haec ipse equidem spatii exclusus iniquis
 Praetereo atque aliis post me memoranda relinquo.
 Nunc age, naturas apibus quas Iuppiter ipse
 Addidit, expediam, pro qua mercede, canoros 150
 Curetum sonitus crepitantiaque aera secutae,
 Dictaeque caeli regem pavere sub antro.
 Solae communis natos, consortia tecta
 Urbis habent, magnisque agitant sub legibus aevum,
 Et patriam solae et certos novere penatis; 155
 Venturaeque hiemis memores aestate laborem
 Experiuntur et in medium quaesita reponunt.
 Namque aliae victu invigilant et foedere pacto
 Exercentur agris; pars intra saepta demorum
 Narcissi lacrimam et lentum de cortice gluten 160
 Prima favis ponunt fundamina, deinde tenacis
 Suspendunt ceras; aliae spem gentis adultos
 Educunt fetus; aliae purissima mella
 Stipant et liquido distendunt nectare cellas.
 Sunt, quibus ad portas cecidit custodia sorti, 165
 Inque vicem speculantur aquas et nubila caeli;
 Aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto
 Ignavum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent.
 Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella;
 Ac veluti lentis Cyclopes fulmina massis 170
 Cum properant, alii taurinis foliis auras

Accipiunt redduntque, alii stridentia tingunt
 Aera lacu; gemit impositis incudibus Aetna;
 Illi inter sese magna vi brachia tollunt
 In numerum, versantque tenaci forcipe ferrum: 175
 Non aliter, si parva licet componere magnia,
 Cecropias innatus apes amor urget habendi,
 Munere quamque suo. Grandaevae oppida curae,
 Et munire favos, et daedala fingere tecta;
 At fessae multa referunt se nocte minores, 180
 Crura thymo plenae; pascuntur et arbuta passim
 Et glaucas salices cassiamque crocumque rubentem
 Et pinguem tiliam et ferrugineos hyacinthos.
 Omnibus una quies operum, labor omnibus unus:
 Mane ruunt portis; nusquam mora; rursus easdem 185
 Vesper ubi e pastu tandem decedere campis
 Admonuit, tum tecta petunt, tum corpora curant;
 Fit sonitus, mussantque oras et limina circum.
 Post, ubi iam thalamis se composuere, siletur
 In noctem, fessosque sopor suus occupat artus. 190
 Nec vero a stabulis pluvia impendente recedunt
 Longius, aut credunt caelo adventantibus Euris;
 Sed circum tutae sub moenibus urbis aquantur,
 Excursusque brevis temptant, et saepe lapillos,
 Ut cymbae instabiles fluctu iactante saburram, 195
 Tollunt: his sese per inania nubila librant.
 Illum adeo placuisse apibus mirabere morem,
 Quod neque concubitu indulgent, nec corpora segnes
 In Venerem solvunt, aut fetus nixibus edunt,
 Verum ipsae e foliis natos et suavis herbis 200
 Ore legunt, ipsae regem parvosque Quirites
 Sufficiunt, aulasque et cerea regna refingunt.
 Saepe etiam duris errando in ootibus alas
 Attrivere, ultroque animam sub fasce dedere:
 Tantus amor florum et generandi gloria mellis. 205
 Ergo ipsas quamvis angusti terminus aevi
 Excipiat—neque enim plus septima ducitur aestas—
 At genus immortale manet, multosque per annos

Stat fortuna domus, et avi numerantur avorum. Praeterea regem non sic Aegyptos et ingens Lydia, nec populi Parthorum aut Medus Hydaspes Observant. Rege incolumi mens omnibus una est; Amisso rupere fidem, constructaque mella Diripuerunt ipsae et cratis solvere favorum.	210
Ille operum custos, illum admirantur, et omnes Circumstant fremitu denso stipantque frequentes, Et saepe attollunt umeris, et corpora bello Obiectant pulchramque petunt per volnera mortem.	215
His quidam signis, atque haec exempla secuti, Esse apibus partem divinae mentis et haustus Aetherios dixere: deum namque ire per omnis Terrasque tractusque maris caelumque profundum; Hinc pecudes, armenta, viros, genus omne ferarum, Quemque sibi tenuis nascentem arcessere vitas; Scilicet huc reddi deinde ac resoluta referri	220
Omnia, nec morti esse locum, sed viva volare Sideris in numerum atque alto succedere caelo.	225
Si quando sedem angustam servataque mella Thesauris relinquit, prius haustu sparsus aquarum Ora fove, fumosque manu praetende sequacis. Bis gravidos cogunt fetus, duo tempora messis: Taygete simul os terris ostendit honestum Plias et Oceani spreto pede reppulit amnia, Aut eadem sidus fugiens ubi Piscis aquosi Tristior hibernas caelo descendit in undas.	230
Illis ira modum supra est, laesaeque venenum Morsibus inspirant, et spicula caeca relinquunt Adfixae venis, animasque in vulnere ponunt. Sin duram metues hiemem parcesque futuro, Contunsosque animos et res miserabile fractas:	235
At suffire thymo cerasque recidere inanis Quis dubitet? nam saepe favos ignotus adedit Stellio et lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis, Immunisque sedens aliena ad pabula fucus; Aut asper crabro imparibus se immiscuit armis,	240
	245

Aut dirum, tineae, genus, aut invisa Minervae
 Laxos in foribus suspendit aranea cassis.
 Quo magis exhaustae fuerint, hoc acrius omnes
 Incumbent generis lapsi sarcire ruinas,
 Complebuntque foros et floribus horrea texent. 250

Si vero, quoniam casus apibus quoque nostros
 Vita tulit, tristi languebunt corpora morbo—
 Quod iam non dubiis poteris cognoscere signis :
 Continuo est aegris alius color; horrida vultum
 Deformat macies; tum corpora luce carentum 255
 Exportant tectis et tristia funera ducunt;
 Aut illae pedibus conexae ad limina pendent,
 Aut intus clausis cunctantur in aedibus, omnes
 Ignavaeque fame et contracto frigore pigrae.
 Tum sonus auditur gravior, tractimque susurrant, 260
 Frigidus ut quondam silvis immurmurat Auster;
 Ut mare sollicitum stridit refluentibus undis;
 Aestuat ut clausis rapidus fornacibus ignis—
 Hic iam galbaneos suadebo incendere odores,
 Mellaque harundineis inferre canalibus, ultro 265
 Hortantem et fessas ad pabula nota vocantem.

Proderit et tunsum gallae admiscere saporem
 Arentisque rosas, aut igni pinguis multo
 Defruta, vel psithia passos de vite racemos
 Cecropiumque thymum et grave olentia centaurea. 270
 Est etiam flos in pratis, cui nomen amello
 Fecere agricolae, facilis quaerentibus herba;
 Namque uno ingentem tollit de caespite silvam,
 Aureus ipse, sed in foliis, quae plurima circum
 Funduntur, violae subluet purpura nigrae; 275
 Saepe deum nexis ornatae torquibus arae;
 Asper in ore sapor; tonsis in vallibus illum
 Pastores et curva legunt prope flumina Mellae.
 Huius odorato radices incoque Baccho,
 Pabulaque in foribus plenis appone canistria. 280

Sed si quem proles subito defecerit omnia,
 Nec, genus unde novae stirpis revocetur, habebit,

Tempus et Arcadii memoranda inventa magistri Pandere, quoque modo caesis iam saepe iuvenis Insincerus apes tulerit cruor. Altius omnem Expediam prima repetens ab origine famam.	285
Nam qua Pellaei gens fortunata Canopi Accolit effuso stagnantem flumine Nilum Et circum pictis vehitur sua rura phaselis; Quaque pharetratae vicinia Persidis urget,	286
Et diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora Usque coloratis amnis devexus ab India, Et viridem Aegyptum nigra fecundat harena: Omnis in hac certam regio iacit arte salutem.	
Exiguus primum atque ipsos contractus ad usus Eligitur locus; hunc angustique imbrice tecti Parietibusque premunt artis, et quattuor addunt, Quattuor a ventis, obliqua luce fenestras.	285
Tum vitulus bima curvans iam cornua fronte Quaeritur; huic geminae nares et spiritus oris Multa reluctanti obstruitur, plagisque perempto Tunsa per integram solvuntur viscera pellem.	280
Sic positum in clauso linquunt, et ramea costis Subiciunt fragmenta, thynum casiasque recentis. Hoc geritur, Zephyris primum impellentibus undas, Ante novis rubeant quam prata coloribus, ante Garrula quam tignis nidum suspendat hirundo.	285
Interea teneris tepefactus in ossibus umor Aestuat, et visenda modis animalia miris, Trunca pedum primo, mox et stridentia pennia, Miscentur, tenuemque magis magis aëra carpunt,	216
Donec, ut aestivis effusus nubibus imber, Erupte, aut ut, nervo pulsante, sagittae, Prima leves ineunt si quando proelia Parthi.	
Quis deus hanc, Musae, quis nobis extudit artem? Unde nova ingressus hominum experientia cepit? Pastor Aristaeus fugiens Peneia Tempe, Amisissis, ut fama, apibus morboque fameque, Tristis ad extremi sacrum caput astitit amnia,	215

Multa querens, atque hac adfatus voce parentem : 320
 " Mater, Cyrene mater, quae gurgitis huius
 Ima tenes, quid me praeclara stirpe deorum—
 Si modo, quem perhibes, pater est Thymbraeus Apollo—
 Invisum fatis genuisti ? aut quo tibi nostri 325
 Pulsus amor ? quid me caelum sperare iubebas ?
 En etiam hunc ipsum vitae mortalis honorem,
 Quem mihi vix frugum et pecudum custodia sollers
 Omnia temptanti extuderat, te matre, relinquo.
 Quin age, et ipsa manu felicis erue silvas,
 Fer stabulis inimicum ignem atque interfice messia, 330
 Ure sata, et duram in vitis molire bipennem,
 Tanta meae si te ceperunt taedia laudis."
 At mater sonitum thalamo sub fluminis alti
 Sensit. Eam circum Milesia vellera Nymphae
 Carpebant, hyali saturo fucata colore, 335
 Drumoque, Xanthoque, Ligeaque, Phyllodoceque,
 Caesariem effusae nitidam per candida colla,
 [Nesaeae, Spioque, Thaliaque, Cymodoceque,]
 Cydippeque et flava Lycoriar, altera virgo,
 Altera tum primos Lucinae experta labores, 340
 Clioque et Beroe soror, Oceanitides ambae,
 Ambae auro, pictis incinctae pellibus ambae,
 Atque Ephyre, atque Opis, et Asia Deiopea,
 Et tandem positis velox Arethusa sagittis.
 Inter quas curam Clymene narrabat inanem 345
 Volcani, Martisque dolos et dulciora furta,
 Aque Chao densos divom numerabat amores.
 Carmine quo captae dum fuis mollia pensa
 Devolvunt, iterum maternas impulit auris
 Luctus Aristaei, vitreisque sedilibus omnes 350
 Obstipuere ; sed ante alias Arethusa sorores
 Prospiciens summa flavum caput extulit unda,
 Et procul : " O gemitu non frustra exterrita tanto,
 Cyrene soror, ipse tibi, tua maxima cura,
 Tristis Aristaeus Penei genitoris ad undam 355
 Stat lacrimans, et te crudelem nomine dicit."

Huic percussa nova mentem formidine mater
 "Duc, age, duc ad nos; fas illi limina divom
 Tangere" ait. Simul alta iubet discedere late
 Flumina, qua iuvenis gressus inferret. At illum 860
 Curvata in montis faciem circumstetit unda
 Accepitque sinu vasto misitque sub amnem.
 Iamque domum mirans genetricis et umida regna
 Speluncisque lacus clausos lucosque sonantis
 Ibat, et ingenti motu stupefactus aquarum 865
 Omnia sub magna labentia flumina terra
 Spectabat diversa locis, Phasimque, Lycumque,
 Et caput, unde altus primum se erumpit Enipeus,
 Unde pater Tiberinus, et unde Aniena fluens,
 Saxosusque sonans Hypania, Mysusque Caicus, 870
 Et gemina auratus taurino cornua voltu
 Eridanus, quo non alius per pingua culta
 In mare purpureum violentior effluit amnis.
 Postquam est in thalami pendentia pumice tecta
 Perventum, et nati fletus cognovit inanis 875
 Cyrene, manibus liquidos dant ordine fontis
 Germanae, tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis;
 Pars epulis onerant mensas, et plena reponunt
 Pocula; Panchaeis adolescenti ignibus arae;
 Et mater "Cape Maeonii carchesia Bacchi: 880
 Oceano libemus" ait. Simul ipsa precatur
 Oceanumque patrem rerum Nymphasque sorores,
 Centum quae silvas, centum quae flumina servant.
 Ter liquido ardentem perfudit nectare Vestam,
 Ter flamma ad summum tecti subiecta reluxit. 885
 Omine quo firmans animum sic incipit ipsa:
 "Est in Carpathio Neptuni gurgite vates
 Caeruleus Proteus, magnum qui piscibus aequor
 Et iuncto bipedum curru metitur equorum.
 Hic nunc Emathiae portas patriamque revisit 890
 Pallenen; hunc et Nymphae veneramur et ipse
 Grandaeus Nereus: novit namque omnia vates,
 Quae sint, quae fuerint, quae mox ventura trahantur.

Quippe ita Neptuno visum est, immania cuius
 Armenta et turpis pascit sub gurgite phocas. 395
 Hic tibi, nate, prius vindicis capiendus, ut omnem
 Expediat morbi causam, eventusque secundet.
 Nam sine vi non ulla dabit praecepta, neque illam
 Orando flectes; vim duram et vineula capto
 Tende; doli circum haec demum frangentur inanes. 400
 Ipsa ego te, medios cum sol accenderit aestus,
 Cum sitiunt herbae, et pecori iam gratior umbra est,
 In secreta senis ducam, quo fessus ab undis
 Se recipit, facile ut somno aggrediare iacentem.
 Verum ubi correptum manibus vinculisque tenebris, 405
 Tum variae eludent species atque ora ferarum:
 Flet enim subito sus horridus, atraque tigris,
 Squamosusque draco, et fulva cervicis leaena;
 Aut acrem flammae sonitum dabit, atque ita vinolis
 Excidet, aut in aquas tenuis dilapsus abibit. 410
 Sed quanto ille magis formas se vertet in omnia,
 Tanto, nate, magis contende tenacia vincula,
 Donec talis erit mutato corpore, qualem
 Videris, incepto tegeret cum lumina somno."
 Haec ait, et liquidum ambrosiae diffundit odorem, 415
 Quo totum nati corpus perduxit; at illi
 Dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura,
 Atque habilis membris venit vigor. Est specus ingens
 Exesi latere in montis, quo plurima vento
 Cogitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos, 420
 Deprensus olim statio tatissima nautis;
 Intus se vasti Proteus tegit obice saxi.
 Hic iuvenem in latebris aversum a lumine Nympha
 Collocat; ipsa procul nebulis obscura resistit.
 Iam rapidus torrens sitientis Sirius Indos 425
 Ardebat caelo, et medium sol igneus orbem
 Hauserat; arebant herbae, et cava flumina siccis
 Faucibus ad limum radii tepefacta coquebant:
 Cum Proteus consuecta petens e fluctibus antra
 Ibat; eum vasti circum gens umida ponti 430

Exsultans rorem late dispergit amarum.
 Sternunt se somno diversae in litore phocae;
 Ipsa, velut stabuli onstos in montibus olim,
 Vesper ubi e pastu vitulos ad tecta reducit
 Auditisque lupos acunt balatibus agni, 435
 Considit scopulo medius, numerumque recenset.
 Cuius Aristaeo quoniam est oblata facultas,
 Vix defessa senem passus componere membra,
 Cum clamore ruit magno, manicisque iacentem
 Occupat. Ille suae contra non inmemor artis 440
 Omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum,
 Ignemque, horribilemque feram, fluviumque liquentem.
 Verum ubi nulla fugam reperit fallacia; victus
 In sese redit, atque hominis tandem ore locutus:
 "Nam quis te, iuvenum confidentissime, nostras 445
 Iussit adire domos? quidve hinc petis?" inquit. At ille:
 "Scis, Proten, scis ipse; neque est te fallere quioquam;
 Sed tu desine velle. Deum praecepta secuti
 Venimus, hinc lassis quae situm oracula rebua."
 Tantum effatus. Ad haec vates vi denique multa 450
 Ardentis oculos intorsit lumine glauco,
 Et graviter frendens sic fati ora resolvit:
 "Non te nullius exerceat numinis irae;
 Magna tuis commissa: tibi has miserabilis Orpheus
 Haud quaquam ob meritum poenas, ni fata resistant, 455
 Suscitât, et rapta graviter pro coniuge aevit.
 Illa quidem, dum te fugeret per flumina praesepa,
 Immanem ante pedes hydrum mortura puella.
 Servantem ripas alta non vidit in herba.
 At chorus aequalis Dryadum clamore supremos 460
 Implerunt montis; flerant Rhodopelae arces,
 Altaque Pangaea, et Rhesi Mavortia tellus,
 Atque Getae, atque Hebrus, et Aetias Orithyia.
 Ipsa, cava solans agrum testudine amorem,
 Te, dulcis coniunx, te solo in litore secum, 465
 Te veniente die, te decedente canebat.
 Taenarias etiam fauces, alta caetia Ditis,

Et caligantem nigra formidine lucum
 Ingressus, Manisq; adiit Regemque tremendum,
 Nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda. 470
 At cantu commotae Erebi de sedibus imis
 Umbrae ibant tenues simulacraque luce carentum,
 Quam multa in foliis avium se milia condunt,
 Vesper ubi aut hibernus agit de montibus imber,
 Matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita 475
 Magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,
 Impositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum;
 Quos circum limus niger et deformis harundo
 Oocyti tardaue palus inamabilis unda
 Alligat, et noviens Styx interfusa coerces. 480
 Quin ipsae stupuere domus atque intima Leti
 Tartara caeruleosque implexae crinibus anguis
 Eumenides, tenuitque inhians tria Cerberus ora,
 Atque Ixionii vento rota constitit orbis.
 Iamque pedem referens casus evaserat omnia, 485
 Redditaque Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras,
 Pone sequens,—namque hanc dederat Proserpina legem—
 Cum subita incautum dementia cepit anantem,
 Ignoscenda quidem, scirent si ignoscere Manes:
 Restitit, Eurydicenque suam, iam luce sub ipsa, 490
 Immemor, heu! victusque animi respexit. Ibi omnis
 Effusus labor, atque immitis rupta tyranni
 Foedera, terque fragor stagnis auditus Avernus.
 Illa 'Quis et me' inquit 'miseram, et te perdidit, Orphen,
 Quis tantus furor? En iterum crudelia retro 495
 Fata vocant, conditque natantia lumina somnus.
 Iamque vale: feror ingenti circumdata nocte,
 Invalidasque tibi tendens, heu non tua, palmas!'

Dixit, et ex oculis subito, ceu fumus in auras
 Commixtus tenuis, fugit diversa, neque illum, 500
 Prensantem nequiquam umbras et multa volentem
 Dicere, praeterea vidit; neo portitor Orci
 Amplius obiectam passus transire paludem.
 Quid faceret? quo se rapta bis coniage ferret?

Quo fletu Manis, qua Numina voce moveret ?	505
Illa quidem Stygia nabat iam frigida cymba.	
Septem illum totos perhibent ex ordine menses	
Rûpe sub aëria deserti ad Strymonis undam	
Flevisse, et gelidis haec evolvisse sub antris,	
Mulcentem tigris et agentem carmine quercus ;	510
Qualis populea maerens philomela sub umbra	
Amisos queritur fetus, quos durus arator	
Observans nido implumis detraxit ; at illa	
Flet noctem, ramoque sedens miserabile carmen	
Integrat, et maestis late loca questibus implet.	515
Nulla Venus, non ulli animum flexere hymenaei.	
Solus Hyperboreas glacies Tanaimque nivalem	
Arvaque Riphæis numquam viduata pruinis	
Lustrabat, raptam Eurydiceen atque inrita Ditis	
Dona querens ; spretae Ciconum quo munere matres	520
Inter sacra deum nocturnique orgia Bacchi	
Discerptum latos iuvenem sparsere per agros.	
Tum quoque marmorea caput a cervice revulsum	
Gurgite cum medio portans Oeagrius Hebrus	
Volveret, Eurydiceen vox ipsa et frigida lingua,	525
Ah miseram Eurydiceen ! anima fugiente vocabat ;	
Eurydiceen toto referebant flumine ripae."	
Haec Proteus, et se iactu dedit aequor in altum,	
Quaque dedit, spumantem undam sub vertice torait.	
At non Cyrene ; namque ultro adfata timentem :	530
"Nate, licet tristis animo deponere curas.	
Haec omnis morbi causa ; hinc miserabile Nymphae,	
Cum quibus illa choros lucis agitabat in altis,	
Exitium misere apibus. Tu munera supplex	
Tende, petens pacem, et facilis venerare Napaeas ;	535
Namque dabunt veniam votis, irasque remittent.	
Sed, modus orandi qui sit, prius ordine dicam.	
Quattuor eximios praestanti corpore tauros,	
Qui tibi nunc viridis depascunt summa Lycae,	
Delige, et intacta totidem cervice iuvencae.	540
Quattuor his aras alta ad delubra dearum	

Constitue, et sacrum iugalis demitte cruorem,
 Corporaque ipsa boum frondoso desera lucc.
 Post, ubi nona suos Aurora ostenderit ortas,
 Inferias Orphei Lethaea papavera mittee, 545
 Et nigram mactabis ovem, lucumque revises:
 Placatam Eurydicen vitula venerabere caesa."

Haud mora: continuo matris praecepta facessit;
 Ad delubra venit, monstratas excitat aras,
 Quattuor eximios praestanti corpore tanros 550
 Ducit, et intacta totidem cervice iuvenas.
 Post, ubi nona suos Aurora induxerat ortus,
 Inferias Orphei mittit, lucumque revisit.
 Hic vero subitum ac dictu mirabile monstrum
 Aspiciunt, liquefacta boum per viscera toto 555
 Stridere apes utero et ruptis effervere costis,
 Immensasque trahi nubes, iamque arbore summa
 Confluere et lentis uvam demittere ramis.

Haec super arborum cultu pecorumque canebam
 Et super arboribus, Caesar dum magnus ad altum 560
 Fulminat Euphraten bello, victorque volentis
 Per populos dat iura, viamque adfectat Olympo.
 Illo Vergilium me tempore dulcis alebat
 Parthenope, studiis florentem ignobilis oti,
 Carmina qui lusi pastorum, audaxque iuventa, 565
 Tityre, te patulae cecini sub tegmine fagi.

P. VERGILI MARONIS AENEIS

Main thing to remember is
the dif betw Lat. and
Eng. viz the quantitative basis.

50.6.2.23
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

P. VERGILI MARONIS
AENEIDOS
LIBER PRIMUS.

Arma virumque cano, Troiae qui primus ab oris
Italiam, fato profugus, Laviniaque venit

Litora, multum ille et terris iactatus et alto

Vi superum saevae memorē Iunonis ob iram,

Multa quoque et bello passus, dum cōderet urbem,

5

Inferretque deus Latio; genus undē Latinum

Albanique patres atque altae moenia Romae.

Mūsā, mibi causas memorā, quō numine laeso,

Quidve dolens, regina deum, tot vōlvēre casus

Insignem pietatē virum, tot assirē labores

10

Impulerit. Tantānenē animis caelestibus irae?

Urbs antiqua fuit, Tyris tenuere coloni,

Karthago, Italiam contra Tiberinaque longe

Ostia, dives opum studiisque asperrima belli;

Quam Iuno fertur terris magis omnibus unam

15

Posthabita coluisse Samō: hic illius arma,

Hic currus fuit; hoc regnum dea gentibus esse,

Si qua fata siphant, iam tum tenditque fovetque.

Progeniem sed enim Troianō a sanguine duci

Audierat, Tyrias olim quae verteret arces;

20

Hinc populum late regem belloque superbum

Venturam excidio Libyae: sic volvere Parcas.

Id metuens veterisque memor Saturnia, belli,

Prima quod ad Troiam prolecaris gesserat Argis—

Needum etiam carpes irarum saevique dolores

25

Exciderant animo: manet alta mente repostum

Iudicium Paridis spretaeque iniuria formae,

Et genus invisum, et facti Ganymedis honores—:

Hic actensa super iactatos aequore toto

Troas, reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli,

30

Arcebat longe Latio, multosque per annos

Errabant, acti fatia, maris omnia circum.

Tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem.

Vix ex conspectu Siciliae telluris in altum

Vela dabant laeti, et spumas salis hinc rubbant,

35

Cum Iuno, aeternum servans sub pectore, vulnus,

Haec secum: “Mena, incepto desistere victam,

Nec posse Italia Teuorum evertere regem?

Quippe vector satia. Pallasna exurere classem

40

Argivam atque ippos potuit submergere ponto,

Junius ob noxam et furias Aiacis Quid?

Ipsa, Iovis rapidum iaculat, nubibus ignem,

Disiecitque rates evertitque aequora ventis;

Illam expirantem transfixo pectore flammam

45

Turbine corripuit scopuloque infixit acuto;

Ast ego, quae diva in caelo regina, Iovisque

Et soror et conjux, una cum gente tot annos

Bella gero. Et quisquam nomen Iunonis adorat

Praeterea, aut supplex aris imponet honorem?”

50

Talia flammato secum dea corde volutans

Nimbosam in patriam, loca, feta furentibus austris,

Aeoliam venit. Hic vasto rex Aeolus antro

Luctantis ventos tempestatesque sonoras

Imperio premit ac vinclis et parcere frenat.

Ille indignantes magno cum murmure montis

55

Circum claustra fremunt; oelha sedet Aeolus arce

Sceptra tepens, mollitque animos et temperat iras.

Ni faciat, maria ac terras caelumque profundum

Quippe ferant rapidi seipsum verstantque per auras.

Sed pater omnipotens spectantia abdedit atris,

60

Hoc metuena, molemque et montis insuper altos
Imposuit, regemque dedit, qui foedere certo
Et premere et lasas sciret dare iussus habenas.
Ad quem tum Iuno supplex his vocibus iussa est:

"Aeole, namque tibi divom pater atque hominum rex
Et mulcere dedit fluctus et tollere vento,
Gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat aequor,
Ilium in Italiam portans, viotosque Penatis:
Incute vim ventis submersasque obrue puppis,
Aut age diversos et disice corpora ponto.
Sunt mihi bis septem praestanti corpore Nymphae,
Quarum quae forma pulcherrima Deionea,
(Coniugio iungam stabili propriumque diabo,
Omnis ut tecum meritis pro talibus annos
Exigat et pulchra faciat te prole parentem."

Aeolus haec contra: "Tuus, o regina, quid optes,
Explorare labor; mihi iussa capessere fas est.
Tu mihi, quodcumque hoc regni, tu sceptra lovemque
Concillas, tu das epulis acumbere divom,
Nimborumque facis tempestatumque potentem."

Haec ubi dicta, caelum conversa cuspide montem
Impulit in latus; ac venti, velut agmine facto,
Qua data porta, ruunt et terras turbine perfiant.
Incubere mari, totumque a pedibus imis
Una Eurusque Notusque ruant creberque propellis
Africus, et vastos volvant ad litora fluctus.
Insequitur clamorque virum stridorque ruentium.
Eripunt subito nubes caelumque diemque
Teucrorum ex oculis; ponto nox inoubat atra.
Intonare poli, et crebris micat ignibus aether,
Praesentemque vitis intentant omnia mortem.
Extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra;
Ingemit, et duplicis tendens ad sidera palmas
Talia voce refert: "O terque quaterque beati,
Quis ante ora patrum Troiae sub moenibus altis
Contigit oppetere! o Danaum fortissime gentis
Tydide! mense Iliacis occumbere campis

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95

Non potuisse, tuque animam hanc effundere plextra,
Saevus ubi Aeacidae telo iacet Hector, ubi ingens
Sarpedon, ubi tot Simois concrepta sub undis
Scuta virum galeasque et fortia porpora volvit? 100

Talia iactanti stridens Aquilone procella
Velam adversa ferit, fluctusque ad sidera tollit.
Franguntur remi; tam prora avertit, et undis
Dat latus; insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons. 105

Hi summa in fluctu pendent, his unda dehiscens
Terram inter fluctus aperit; furit aestus harenis.
Tris Notus, abrepas in saxa latentia torquet—
Saxa vocant Itali mediis quae in fluctibus Arae,
Dorsum immane mari summo—tris Euris ab alto 110

In brevis et Syntis urget, miserabile visu,
Inlitque valis atque aggera cingit harenae.
Unam, quae Lycos flumque vehabat Oronten,
Ipsius ante oculos ingens a vertice pontus
In puppim ferit: excutitur pronusque magister 115

Volvitur in caput; ast illam ter fluctus ibidem
Torquet agens circum, et rapidus vorat aequore vertex.
Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto,
Arma virum, tabulaeque, et Troia gaza per undas.

Iam validam Ilionei navem, iam fortis Archatae, 120
Et qua vectus Abas, et qua grandaevus Aletes,
Vicit hiems; laxis laterum compagibus omnes
Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt.

Interea magno misceri murmure pontum,
Emissamque hiemem sensit Neptunus et imis 125
Stagna refusa valis, graviter commotus; et alto
Prospiciens, summa placidum caput extulit unda.

Disiectam Aeneae toto videt aequore classem,
Fluctibus oppressos Troas cadique ruina,
Nec latuere doli fratrem Iunonis et irae. 130

Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, demum talia fatatur:
"Tantane vos generis tenuit flauca vestri?
Iam caelum terramque meo sine numine, Venti,
Miscete, et tantas aufertis tollere moles?"

- Quos ego!—! Sed motos praestat componere fluctus. 185
 Post mihi non simili poena commissa iustis.
 Maturate fugam, reliquae haec flicite vestro:
 Non illi imperium pelagi sacrumque tridentem,
 Sed mihi sorte datum, Tenet ille immania saxa,
 Vestras, Eure, domos; illa se iacet in aula 140
 Aeolus, et clauis ventorum carcere regnet."
- Sic ait, et dicto citius tamida aequora placat,
 Collectasque fugat nubes scilicet reducit.
 Cymothoe simul et Triton adnixus aquo
 Detrullunt navis scopulo; levat spae tridenti, 145
 Et vastas aperit Syrtis, et, temperat aequor,
 Atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas.
 Ac veluti magis in populo cum saepe coorta est
 Seditio, sacritque animis ignobile vulgus,
 Iamque saepes et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat; 150
 Tum, pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem
 Conspectere, silent, apectisque auribus astant;
 Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet:
 Sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, aequora postquam
 Prospiciens genitor caeloque in vectus aperto 155
 Flectit equos curruque volans dat hora secundo.
- Defessi Aeneadae, quae proxima litora, cursu
 Contendunt petere, et Libyae vertuntur ad oras.
 Est in recessu longo locus: insula portum
 Efficit obiectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto 160
 Frangitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos;
 Hinc atque hinc vastae rupes geminique minantur
 In caelum scopuli, quorum sub vertice late
 Aequora tuta silent; tum silvis scaena cornucopia
 Desuper horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbrâ; 165
 Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum;
 Intus aquae dulces vivoque sedilia saxo,
 Nympharum domus. Hic fessas non vincula navis
 Ulla tenent, unco non alligat ancora moresu.
 Huc septem Aeneas collectis navibus omni 170
 Ex numero subit; ac magno telluris amore

Egressi optatâ potiuntur Troes harena ¹	
Et sale tabentis artus in litore ponunt.	
Ac primum silici scintillam excedit Aehates	
Suscepitque ignem foliis atque arida circum	175
Nutrimenta dedit rapuitque in fomite flammam.	
Tum Cererem corruptam undis Cerealiaque arma	
Expediunt fessi rerum, frugesque receptas	
Et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo.	
Aeneas scopulum interea conscendit et omnem	180
Prospectum late pelago petit, Anthes si quem	
Iactatum vento videat Phrygiaeque biremis,	
Aut Capyn, aut celsis in puppibus arma Caii.	
Navem in conspectu nullam, tris litore cervos	
Prospicit errantis; hos tota armenta sequuntur	185
A tergo, et longum per vallis pascitur agmen.	
Constitit hic, arcumque manu celerisque sagittas	
Corripuit, fidus quae tela gerebat Aehates,	
Ductoresque ipsos primum, capita alta ferentis	
Cornibus arboreis, sternit, tum volgus, et omnem	190
Miscet agens telis nemora inter frondea turbam;	
Nec prius abastit, quam septem ingentia victor	
Corpora fundat humi et numerum cum navibus aequet.	
Hinc portum petit, et socios partitur in omnia.	
Vina bonus quae deinde cadis onerarat Acestes	195
Litore Trinacrio dederatque abeuntibus heros,	
Dividit, et dictis maerentia pectora mulcet:	
"O socii—neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum—	
O passi graviores, dabit deus his quoque finem.	
Vos et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantis	200
Accestis scopulos, vos et Cyclopa saxa	
Experti: revocate animos, maestumque timorem	
Mittite; forsân et haec olim meminisse iuvabit.	
Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum	
Tendimus in Latium, sedes ubi fata quietas	205
Ostendunt; illic fas regna resurgere Troiae.	
Durate, et vosmet rebus servate secundis."	
Talia voce refert, curisque ingentibus aeger	

Spem voltu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem.	
Illi se praedae accingunt dapibusque futuris :	210
Tergora deripiunt costis et viscera nudant ;	
Pars in frusta secant veribusque tremantia figunt ;	
Litore aëna locant alii, flammisque ministrant.	
Tum victu revocant viria, fusique per herbam	
Implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae.	215
Postquam exempta fames epulis mensaeque remotae,	
Amisos longo socios sermone requirunt,	
Spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant,	
Sive extrema pati nec iam exaudire vocatos.	
Praecipue pius Aeneas nunc acris Oronti,	220
Nunc Amyci casum gemit et crudelia secum	
Fata Lyci, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.	
7 Et iam finis erat, cum Iuppiter aethere summo	
Despiciens mare velivolum terrasque iacentis	
Litoraue et latos populos, sic vertice caeli	225
Constitit et Libyae defixit lumina regnia.	
Atque illum talis iactantem pectore curas	
Tristior et lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentis	
Adloquitur Venus : " O qui res hominumque deumque	
Aeternis regis imperia, et fulmine terras,	230
Quid meus Aeneas in te committere tantum,	
Quid Troes potuere, quibus, tot funera passis,	
Cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis ?	
Certè hinc Romanos olim, volventibus annis,	
Hinc fore ductores, revocato a sanguine Tenori,	235
Qui mare, qui terras omni ditione tenerent,	
Pollicitus, quae te, genitor, sententia vertit ?	
Hoc equidem occasum Troiae tristisque ruinas	
Solabar, fatis contraria fata rependens ;	
Nunc eadem fortuna viros tot casibus actos	240
Insequitur. Quem das finem, rex magne, laborum ?	
Antenor potuit, mediis elapsus Achivis,	
Illyricos penetrare sinus atque intima tutus	
Regna Liburnorum, et fontem superare Timavi,	
Unde per ora novem vasto cum murmure montis	245

It mare proruptum et pelago premit arva sonanti. C

Hic tamen ille urbem ^Fatavi sedesque locavit
Teucrorum, et genti nomen dedit armaque fixit

Troia, nunc placida^a comp^astus pace quiescit:

Nox, tua progenies, caeli quibus adnuis arcem,

250

Navibus, infandum! amissis, unius ob iram

Prodimur atque Italiam longè disiungimur oria.

Hic pietatis honos? sic nos in sceptris reponis?"

Olli subridens hominum sator atque deorum

Volto, quo caelum tempestatesque serenat,

255

Oscula libavit natae, dehinc talia fatur:

"Parce metu, Cytherea, manent immota tuorum

Fata tibi: cernes urbem et promissa Lavini^a

Moenia, sublimemque feres ad sidera caeli

Magnanimum Aenean; neque me sententia vertit.

260

Hic tibi—fabor enim, quando haec te cura remordet,

Longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo—

Bellum ingens geret Italiã, populosque ferocis

Contundet, moresque viris et moenia ponet,

Tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit aestas,

265

Ternaque transierint Rutulis hiberna subactis.

At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo

Additur—Ilus erat, dum res stetit Iliæ regno—

Triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbis

Imperio explebit, regnumque ab sede Lavini^a

270

Transferet, et longam multa vi muniet Albam.

Hic iam ter centum totos regnabitur annos

Gente sub Hectorea^a, donec regina sacerdos

Marte gravis geminam partu dabit Iliæ prolem.

Inde lupae fulvo nutriois tegmine laetas

275

Romulus excipiet gentem, et Mavortia condet

Moenia Romanosque suo de nomine dicet.

His ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono;

Imperium sine fine dedi. Quin aspera Iuno,

Quae mare nunc terrasque metu caelumque fatigat,

280

Consilia in melius referet, mecumque fovebit

Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam.

Sic placitum. Veniet lustris labentibus aetas,
 Cum domus Assaraci Phthiam clarasque Mycenae
 Servitio premet ac victis dominabitur Argis. 285
 Nascetur pulchra Troianus origine Caesar,
 Imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet aëtris,
 Iulius, a magno demissum nomen Iulo.
 Hunc tu olim caelo, spoliis Orientis onustum,
 Accipies secura; vocabitur hic quoque votis. 290
 Aspera tum positis mitescent saecula bellis;
 Oana Fides, et Vesta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus,
 Iura dabunt; dirae ferro et compagibus artis
 Claudentur Belli portae; Furor impius intus
 Saeva sedens super arma et centum vinctus aënis 295
 Post tergum nodis fremet horridus ore cruento."
 Haec ait, et Maia genitum demittit ab alto,
 Ut terrae, utque novae pateant Karthaginis arces
 Hospitio Teucris, ne fati nescia Dido
 Finibus arceret. Volat ille per aëra magnum 300
 Remigio alarum, ac Libyae citus astitit oris.
 Et iam iussa facit, ponuntque ferocia Poeni
 Corda volente deo; in primis regina quietum
 Accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam.
 X At pius Aeneas, per noctem plurima volvens, 305
 Ut primum lux alma data est, exire locosque
 Explorare novos, quas vento accesserit oras,
 Qui teneant, nam inculca videt, hominesne feraene,
 Quaerere constituit, sociisque exacta referre.
 Classē in convexo nemorum sub rupe cavata 310
 Arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbris
 Occulit; ipse uno graditur comitatus Achate,
 Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro.
 Cui mater media sese tulit obvia silva,
 Virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma, 315
 Spartanæ, vel qualis equos Threissa fatigat
 Harpalyce volucremque fuga praevertitur Hebrum.
 Namque umeris de more habilem suspenderat arcum
 Venatrix, dederatque comam diffundere ventis,

Nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentis. 820

Ac prior "Heus," inquit, "iuvenes, monstrate, mearum
Vidistis si quam hic errantem forte sororum,
Succinctam pharetra et maculosae tegmine lyncia,
Aut spumantis apri cursum clamore prementem."

Sic Venus; et Veneris contra sic filius orsus: 825

"Nulla tuarum audita mihi neque visa sororum,
O—quam te memorem, virgo? namque haud tibi voltus
Mortalis, nec vox hominem sonat—o dea certe;
An Phoebi soror? an Nympharum sanguinis una?
Sis felix, nostrumque leves, quaecumque, laborem, 830
Et, quo sub caelo tandem, quibus orbis in oris
Iactemur, doceas: ignari hominumque locorumque
Erramus, vento huc vastis et fluctibus acti.
Multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra."

Tum Venus: "Haud equidem tali me dignor honore; 835

Virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram,
Purpureoque alte suras vincere cothurno. *mut. in*
Punica regna vides, Tyrios et Agenoris urbem;
Sed fines Libyci, genus intractabile bello.

Imperium Dido Tyria regit urbe profecta, 840

Germanum fugiens. Longa est iniuria, longae
Ambages; sed summa sequar fastigia rerum.

Huic coniunx Sychaeus erat, ditissimus agri
Phoenicium, et magno miserae dilectus amore,
Cui pater intactam dederat, primisque ingarat 845
Ominibus. Sed regna Tyri germanus habebat
Pygmalion, scelere ante alios immanior omnia.

Quos inter medius venit furor. Ille Sychaeum
Impius ante aras atque auri caecus amore
Olim ferro incautum superat, securus amorum

Germanae; factumque diu celavit, et aegram, 850

Multa malus simulans, vana spe lusit amantem.
Ipsa sed in somnis inhumati venit imago

Coniugis, ora modis attollens pallida miris;
Crudelis aras traiecitque pectora ferro

Nudavit, caecumque domus scelus omne rexit: 855

Nudavit, caecumque domus scelus omne rexit:

Tum celerare fugam patriaque excedere suadet,
 Auxiliumque viae veteris tellure recludit
 Thesauros, ignotum argenti pondus et auri.
 His commota fugam Dido sociosque parabat. 360
 Conveniunt, quibus aut odium crudele tyranni
 Aut metus acoer erat; navia, quae forte paratae,
 Corripiunt, onerantque auro; portantur avari
 Pygmalionis opes pelago; dux femina facti.
 Devenere locos, ubi nunc ingentia cernis 365
 Moenia surgentemque novae Karthaginis arcem,
 Mercatique solum, facti de nomine Byrsam,
 Taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo.
 Sed vos qui tandem, quibus aut venistis ab oris,
 Quove tenetis iter? "Quaerenti talibus ille 370
 Suspirans imoque trahens a pectore vocem:
 "O dea, si prima repetens ab origine pergam,
 Et vacet annalis nostrorum audire laborum,
 Ante diem clauso componet Vesper Olympo.
 Nos Troia antiqua, si vestras forte per auris 375
 Troiae nomen iit, diversa per aequora vectos
 Forte sua Libycis tempestas appulit oris.
 Sum pius Aeneas, raptos qui ex hoste Penatis
 Classe veho mecum, fama super aethera notus.
 Italiam quaero patriam et genus ab Iove summo. 380
 Bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus aequor,
 Matre dea monstrante viam, data fata secutus;
 Vix septem convulsae undis Euroque supersunt.
 Ipe ignotus, egens, Libyae deserta peragro,
 Europa atque Asia pulsus." Nec plura quarentem 385
 Passa Venus medio sic interfata dolore est:
 "Quisquis ea, haud, credo, invisus caelestibus auras
 Vitalis carpia, Tyriam qui adveneris urbem.
 Perge modo, atque hinc te reginae ad limina perfer.
 Namque tibi reduces socios classemque relatum 390
 Nuntio et in tutum versis aquilonibus actam,
 Ni frustra angurium vani docuere parentes.
 Aspice bis senes laetantis agmine cynos,

Aetheria quos lapsa plaga Iovis ales aperto Turbabat caelo ; nunc terras ordine longo Aut capere aut captas iam despectare videntur :	395
Ut reduces illi luqunt stridentibus alis, Et coetu cinxere polum, cantusque dedere, Haud aliter puppesque tuae pubesque tuorum Aut portum tenet, aut pleno subit ostia velo.	400
Perge modo, et, qua te ducit via, derige gressum."	
<i>ra</i> Dixit, et avertens rosea cervice refulsit, Ambrosiaeque comae divinum vertice odorem Spiravere, pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, Et vera incessu <i>ma</i> patuit dea. Ille ubi matrem Agnovit, tali fugientem est voce secutus :	405
" Quid natum totiens, crudelis tu quoque, falsis Ludis imaginibus? cur dextrae iungere dextram Non datur ac veras audire et reddere voces? "	
Talibus incusat, gressumque ad moenia tendit.	410
At Venus obscuro gradientis aëre saepsit, Et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu, Cernere ne quis eos, neu quis contingere posset, Molirive moram, aut veniendi poscere causas.	
Ipsa Paphum sublimis abit, sedesque revisit	415
Laeta suas, ubi templum illi, centumque Sabaeo Ture calent arae sertisque recentibus halant.	
<i>to</i> Corripuere viam interea, qua semita monstrat. Iamque ascendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi Imminet adversasque aspectat desuper arces.	420
Miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam, Miratur portas strepitumque et strata viarum. Instant ardentes Tyrii, pars ducere muros Molirique arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,	
Pars optare locum tecto et concludere sulco ;	425
Iura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum ; Hic portus alii effodiunt ; hic alta theatri Fundamenta locant alii, immanisque columnas Rupibus excidunt, scaenis decora alta futuris.	
Qualis apes aestate nova per florea rura	430

Exercet sub sole labor, cum gentis adultos
 Educunt fetus, aut cum liquentia mella
 Stipant et dulci distendunt nectare cellas,
 Aut onera accipiunt venientum aut agmine facto
 Ignavum fucos pecus a praesaepibus arcent: 435
 Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.
 "O fortunati, quorum iam moenia surgunt!"
 Aeneas ait, et fastigia suspicit urbis.
 Infert se saeptus nebula—mirabile dictu—
 Per medios, miscetque viris, neque cernitur ulli. 440
 Lucus in urbe fuit media, laetissimus umbra,
 Quo primum lactati undis et turbine Poeni
 Effodere loco signum, quod regia Iuno
 Monstrarat, caput aoris equi: sic nam fore bello
 Egregiam et facilem victu per saecula gentem. 445
 Hic templum Iunoni ingens Sidonia Dido
 Condebat, donis opulentum et numine divae,
 Aerea cui gradibus surgebant limina nexaeque
 Aere trabes, foribus cardo stridebat aënis.
 Huc primum in luco nova res oblata timorem 450
 Leniit, hic primum Aeneas sperare salutem
 Ausus et addictis melius confidere rebus.
 Namque sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo,
 Reginam oppèriens, dum, quae Fortuna sit urbi,
 Artificumque manus inter se operumque laborem 455
 Miratur, videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnas
 Bellaque iam fama totum volgata per orbem,
 Atridas, Priamumque, et saevum ambobus Achillen.
 Constitit, et lacrimans "Quis iam locus," inquit, "Achate,
 Quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris? 460
 En Priamus. Sunt hic etiam sua praemia laudi;
 Sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt.
 Solve metus; feret haec aliquam tibi fama salutem."
 Sic ait, atque animum pictura pascit inani,
 Multa gemens, largoque umectat flumine voltum. 465
 Namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum
 Hac fugerent Grai, premeret Troiana iuventus,

Hac Phryges, instaret curru cristatus Achilles.
 Nec procul hinc Rhesi niveis tentoria veſis
 Agnoscit lacrimans, primo quae prodita somno 470
 Tydides multa vastabat caede cruentus,
 Ardentisque avertit equos in castra, prius quam
 Pabula gustassent Troiae Xanthumque bibissent.
 Parte alia fugiens amissis Troilus armis,
 Infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli, 475
 Fertur equis, curruque haeret resupinus inani,
 Lora tenens tamen; huic cervixque comaeque trahuntur
 Per terram, et versa pulvis inscribitur hasta.
 Interea ad templum non aquae Palladis ibant
 Crinibus Iliades passis peplumque ferebant, 480
 Suppliciter tristes et tunsae pectora palmis;
 Diva solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat.
 Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros,
 Exanimumque auro corpus vendebat Achilles.
 Tum vero ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab imo, 485
 Ut spolia, ut currus, utque ipsum corpus amici,
 Tendentemque manus Priamum conspexit inermis.
 Se quoque principibus permixtum agnovit Achivis,
 Eoasque acies et nigri Memnonis arma.
 Ducit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis 490
 Penthesilea furens, mediisque in milibus ardet,
 Aurea subnectens exsertae cingula mammae,
 Bellatrix, audetque viris concurrere virgo.
 Haec dum Dardanio Aeneae miranda videntur,
 Dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, 495
 Regina ad templum, forma pulcherrima Dido,
 Incessit, magna iuvenum stipante caterva.
 Qualis in Eurotae ripis aut per iuga Cynthi
 Exercent Diana choros, quam mille secutae
 Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades; illa pharetram 500
 Fert umero, gradiensque deas supereminet omnis—
 Latonae tacitum pertemptant gaudia pectus—
 Talis erat Dido, talem se laeta ferebat
 Per medios, instans operi regnisque futuris.

Tum foribus divae, media testudine templi,
Saepta armis solioque altè subnixa resedit.

Iura dabat legesque viris, operumque laborem
Partibus aequabat iustis, aut sorte trahebat:
Cum subito Aeneas concursu accedere magno
Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum,
Teucrorumque alios, ater quos aequore turbo
Dispulerat penitusque alias avexerat oras.

Obstipuit simul ipse simul percussus Achaes
Laetitiaque metuque ; avari coniungere dextras
Ardebant; sed res animos incognita turbat. 515

Dissimulant, et nube cava speculantur amicti,
 Quae fortuna viris, classem quo litore linquant,
 Quid veniant: cunctis nam lecti navibus ibant,
 Orantes veniam, et templum clamore petebant.

Postquam introgressi et coram data copia fandi, 520
Maximus Ilionens placido sic pectore coepit:

“ O Regina, novam cui condere Iuppiter urbem
Iustitiaque dedit gentis frenare superbas,
Troes te miseri, ventis maria omnia vecti,
Oramus, prohibe infandos a navibus ignis,
Parce pio generi, et propius res aspice nostras.

Non nos aut ferro Libycoſ populare Penatis
Venimus, aut raptas ad litora vertere praedaſ :

Non ea vis animo, nec tanta superbia victis.
Est locus, Hesperiam Grai cognomine dicunt. 580

Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glæbae;
Oenotri coluere viri : nunc fama. minores

Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem;
Hic cursus fuit:

Cum subito adsurgens fluetu nimbosus Orion 535
In vada caeca tulit, penitusque procacibus anstris

Perque undas, superante salo, perque in via saxa
Dispulit : huc pauci vestris adnavimus oris.

Quod genus hoc hominum? quaeve hunc tam barbara morem
Permittit patria? hospitio prohibemur harenae: 540

Bella cient, primaque vetant consistere terra.

Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma,
 At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi.
 Rex erat Aeneas nobis, quo iustior alter,
 Nec pietate fuit nec bello maior et armis. 545
 Quem si fata virum servant, si vescitur aura
 Aethera, neque adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris,
 Non metus; officio nec te certasse priorem
 Paeniteat. Sunt et Siculis regionibus urbes
 Arvae, Troianoque a sanguine clarus Acestes. 550
 Quassatam ventis liceat subducere classem,
 Et silvis aptare trabes et stringere remos,
 Si datur Italiam, sociis et rege recepto,
 Tendere, ut Italiam laeti Latiumque petamus;
 Sin absumpta salus, et te, pater optime Tenorum, 555
 Pontus habet Libyae, nec spes iam restat Iuli,
 At freta Sicaniae saltem sedesque paratas,
 Unde huc advecti, regemque petamus Acesten."
 Talibus Ilioneus; cuncti simul ore fremebant
 Dardanidae. 560
 Tum breviter Dido, voltum demissa, profatur:
 "Solvite corde metum, Teucri, secludite curas.
 Res dura et regni novitas me talia cogunt
 Moliri, et late finis custode tueri.
 Quis genus Aenendum, quis Troiae nesciat urbem, 565
 Virtutesque virosque, aut tanti incendia belli?
 Non obtunsa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni,
 Nec tam aversus equos Tyria Sol iungit ab urbe.
 Seu vos Hesperiam magnam Saturniaque arva,
 Sive Erycis finis regemque optatis Acesten, 570
 Auxilio tutos dimittam, opibusque iuvabo.
 Voltis et his mecum pariter considerare regnis:
 Urbem quam statuo, vestra est; subducite navis;
 Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.
 Atque utinam rex ipse Noto compulsus eodem 575
 Adforet Aeneas! Equidem per litora certos
 Dimittam et Libyae lustrare extrema iubebo,
 Si quibus eiectus silvis aut urbibus errat."

His animum arrecti dictis et fortis Achates
Et pater Aeneas iamdudum erumpere nubem 580

Ardebant. Prior Aeneas compellat Achates:
"Nate dea, quae nunc animo sententia surgit?
Omnia tuta vides, classem sociosque receptos.
Unus abest, medio in fluctu quem vidimus ipsi
Submersum; dictis respondent cetera matris." 585

Vix ea fatus erat, cum circumfusa repente
Scindit se nubes et in aethera purgat apertum.

* Restitit Aeneas claraque in luce refulsit,
Os umerosque deo similis; namque ipsa decoram
Caesariem nato genetrix lumenque iuventae 590

Purpureum et laetos oculis adflarat honores:
Quale manus addunt ebori decus, aut ubi flavo
Argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro.

Tum sic reginam adloquitur, cunctisque repente
Improvisus ait: "Coram, quem quaeritis, adsum, 595

Troius Aeneas, Libycis ereptus ab undis.

O sola infandos Troiae miserata labores,

- Quae nos, reliquias Danaum, terraeque marisque
Omnibus exhaustos iam casibus, omnium egenos,
Urbe, domo, socias, grates persolvere dignas 600

Non opis est nostrae, Dido, nec quidquid ubique est
Gentis Dardaniae, magnum quae sparsa per orbem.

Di tibi, si qua pios respectant numina, si quid
Usquam iustitia est et mens sibi conscia recti, 605

Praemia digna ferant. Quae te tam laeta tulerunt
Saecula? qui tanti talem genuere parentes?

In freta dum fluvii current, dum montibus umbrae

- Lustrabunt convexa, polus dum sidera pascet,
Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt,
Quae me cumque vocant terrae." Sic fatus, amicum 610

Ilionea petit dextra, laevaue Serestum,

Post alios, fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum.

Obstupuit primo aspectu Sidonia Dido,

Casu deinde viri tanto, et sic ore locuta est:

"Quis te, nate dea, per tanta pericula casus 615

Insequitur? quae vis immanibus applicat oris?
 Tune ille Aeneas, quem Dardanio Anchisae
 Alma Venus Phrygii genuit Simoentis ad undam?
 Atque equidem Teucrum memini Sidona venire,
 Finibus expulsum patriis, nova regna petentem 620
 Auxilio Beli; genitor tum Belus opimam
 Vastabat Cyprum, et victor ditione tenebat.
 Tempore iam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis
 Troianae nomenque tuum regesque Pelasgi. *greciani*
 Ipse hostis Teucros insigni laude ferebat, 625
 Seque ortum antiqua Teucrorum ab stirpe volebat.
 Quare agite, o tectis, iuvenes, succedite nostris.
 Me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores
 Iactatam hac demum voluit consistere terra.
 Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco." 630
 Sic memorat; simul Aenean in regia ducit
 Tecta, simul divom templis indicit honorem.
 Nec minus interea sociis ad litora mittit
 Viginti tauros, magnorum horrentia centum
 Terga suum, pinguis centum cum matribus agnos, 635
 Munera laetitiamque dii.
 At domus interior regali splendida luxu
 Instruitur, mediisque parant convivia tectis:
 Arte laboratae vestes ostroque superbo,
 Ingens argentum mensis, caelataque in auro 640
 Fortia facta patrum, series longissima rerum
 Per tot ducta viros antiquae ab origine gentis.
 Aeneas—neque enim patrius consistere mentem
 Paesus amor—rapidum ad navis praemittit Achaten,
 Ascanio ferat haec, ipsumque ad moenia ducat: 645
 Omnis in Ascanio cari stat cura parentis.
 Munera praeterea, Iliacis erepta ruinis,
 Ferre iubet, pallam signis auroque rigentem,
 Et circumtextum croceo velamen acantho,
 Ornatus Argivae Helenae, quos illa Mycenis, 650
 Pergama cum peteret inconcessosque Hymenaeos,
 Extulerat, matris Ladae mirabile donum;

Præterea sceptrum, Ilione quod gesserat olim,
 Maxima natarum Priami, colloque monile
 Bacatum, et duplicem gemmis auroque coronam. 655
 Haec celerans iter ad navis tendebat Achates.

At Cytherea novas artis, nova pectore versat
 Consilia, ut faciem mutatus et ora Cupido
 Pro dulci Ascanio veniat, donisque furentem
 Incendat reginam, atque ossibus implicet ignem: 660

Quippe domum timet ambiguum Tyriosque bilinguis;
 Urit atrox Iunô, et sub noctem cura recursat.
 Ergo his aligerum dictis adfatur Amorem:

“Nate, meae vires, mea magna potentia solas,
 Nate, patris summi qui tela Typhoia temnia, 665
 Ad te confugio et supplex tua numina posco.

Frater ut Aeneas pelago tuus omnia circum
 Litora iactetur odiis Iunonis iniquae,
 Nota tibi, et nostro doluisti saepe dolore.

Hunc Phoenissa tenet Dido blandisque moratur
 Vocibus; et vereor, quo se Iunonia vertant 670
 Hospitia; haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum.

Quocirca capere ante dolis et cingere flamma
 Reginam meditor, ne quo se numine mutet,
 Sed magno Aeneae mecum teneatur amore. 675

Qua facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem:
 Regius accitu cari genitoris ad urbem

Sidoniam puer ire parat, mea maxima cura,
 Dona ferens pelago et flammis restantia Troiae; 680
 Hunc ego sopitum somno super alta Cythera

Aut super Idalium sacrata sede recondam,
 Ne qua scire dolos mediusve occurrere possit.
 Tu faciem illius noctem non amplius unam

Falle dolo, et notos pueri puer indue voltus,
 Ut, cum te gremio accipiet laetissima Dido 685
 Regalis inter mensas laticemque Lyaeum,

Cum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet,
 Occultum inspires ignem fallasque veneno.”

7 Paret Amor diotis carae genetricis, et alas

Exiit, et gressu gaudens incoedit Iuli. 690

At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem

Inrigat, et fotum gremio dea tollit in altos

Idaliae lucos, ubi mollis amarus illum

Floribus et dulci aspirans complectitur umbra.

Iamque ibat dicto parens et dona Cupido 695

Regia portabat Tyriis, duce laetus Achate.

Cum venit, aulaeis iam se regina superbis

Aurea composuit sponda mediamque locavit;

Iam pater Aeneas et iam Troiana iuventus

Conveniunt, stratoque super discumbitur ostro. 700

Dant famuli manibus lymphas, Cereremque canistris

Expediunt, tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis.

Quinquaginta intus famulae, quibus ordine longo

Cura penum struere, et flammis adolere Penatis;

Centum aliae totidemque pares aetate ministri, 705

Qui dapibus mensas onerent et pocula ponant.

Nec non et Tyrii per limina laeta frequentes

Convenere, toris iussi discumbere pictis.

Mirantur dona Aeneae, mirantur Iulum

Flagrantisque dei voltus simulataque verba, 710

Pallamque et pictum croceo velamen acantho.

Præcipue infelix, pesti devota futurae,

Expleri mentem nequit ardescitque tuendo

Phoenissa, et pariter puero donisque movetur.

Ille ubi complexu Aeneae colloque pependit 715

Et magnum falsi implevit genitoris amorem,

Reginam petit. Haec oculis, haec pectore toto

Haeret, et interdum gremio fovet, inscia Dido,

Insideat quantus miserae deus. At memor ille

Matris Acidaliae paulatim abolere Sychaeum 720

Incipit, et vivo temptat praevertere amore

Iam pridem resides animos desuetaque corda.

Postquam prima quies epulis, mensaeque remotae,

Crateras magnos statuunt et vina coronant.

Fit strepitus tectis, vocemque per ampla volutant 725

Atria; dependent lychni laquearibus aureis

Incensi, et noctem flammis funalia vincunt.
 Hic regina gravem gemmis auroque poposcit
 Implevitque mero pateram, quam Belus et omnes
 A Belo soliti; tum facta silentia tectis: 780
 "Iuppiter, hospitibus nam te dare iura loquuntur,
 Hunc laetum Tyriisque diem Troiaque profectis
 Esse velis, nostrosque huius meminisse minores.
 Adsit laetitiae Bacchus dator, et bona Iuno;
 Et vos, o, coetum, Tyrii, celebrate faventes." 785
 Dixit, et in mensam laticum libavit honorem,
 Primaque, libato, summo tenuis attigit ore;
 Tum Bitiae dedit increpitans; ille impiger hausit
 Spumantem pateram, et pleno se prouit auro;
 Post alii procere. Cithara crinitus Iopas 740
 Personat aurata, docuit quem maximus Atlas.
 Hic canit errantem lunam solisque labores;
 Unde hominum genus et pecudes; unde imber et ignes;
 Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones;
 Quid tantum Oceano properent se tingere soles 745
 Hiberni, vel quae tardis mora noctibus obstet.
 Ingeminant plausu Tyrii, Troesque sequuntur.
 Nec non et vario noctem sermone trahebat
 Infelix Dido, longumque bibebat amorem,
 Multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa; 750
 Nunc, quibus Aurorae venisset filius armis,
 Nunc, quales Diomedis equi, nunc, quantus Achilles.
 "Immo age, et a prima dio, hospes, origine nobis
 Insidias" inquit "Danaum, casusque tuorum,
 Erroresque tuos; nam te iam septima portat 755
 Omnibus errantem terris et fluctibus aestas."

P. VERGILI MARONIS
A E N E I D O S
LIBER SECUNDUS.

Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant.

Inde toro pater Aeneas sic orsus ab alto:

“Infandum, Regina, iubes renovare dolorem,

Troianas ut opes et lamentabile regnum

Eruerint Danaï; quaeque ipse miserrima vidi,

5

Et quorum pars magna fui. Quis talia fando

Myrmidonum Dolopumve aut duri miles Ulixi

Temperet a lacrimis? et iam nox umida caelo

Praecipitat, suadentque cadentia sidera somnos.

Sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros

10

Et breviter Troiae supremum audire laborem,

Quamquam animus meminisse horret, luctuque refugit,

Incipiam. Fracti bello fatisque repulsi

Ductores Danaum, tot iam labentibus annis,

Instar montis equum divina Palladis arte

15

Aedificant, sectaque intexunt abiete costas;

Votum pro reditu simulant; ea fama vagatur.

Huc delecta virum sortiti corpora furtim

Includunt caeco lateri, penitusque cavernas

Ingentis utrumque armato milite complent.

20

Est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama

Insula, dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant,

Nunc tantum sinus et statio male fida carinis;
 Huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt.
 Nos abiisse rati et vento petiisse Mycenae: 35
 Ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucria luctu;
 Panduntur portae; iuvat ire et Dorica castra
 Desertosque videre locos litusque relictum.
 Hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles;
 Classibus hic locus, hic acie certare solebant. 30
 Pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae
 Et molem mirantur equi; primusque Thymoetes
 Duci intra muros hortatur et arce locari,
 Sive dolo, seu iam Troiae sic fata ferebant.
 At Capys, et quorum melior sententia menti, 35
 Aut pelago Danaum insidias suspectaque dona
 Praecipitare iubent, subiectisque urere flammis,
 Aut terebrare cavas uteri et temptare latebras.
 Scinditur incertum studia in contraria volgas.
 Primus ibi ante omnis, magna comitante caterva, 40
 Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab aroe,
 Et procul: "O miseri, quae tanta insania, cives?
 Creditis avectos hostis? aut ulla putatis
 Dona carere dolis Danaum? sic notus Ulixes?
 Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi, 45
 Aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros
 Inspectura domos venturaque desuper urbi,
 Aut aliquis latet error: equo ne credite, Teucri.
 Quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentia."
 Sic fatus validis ingentem viribus hastam 50
 In latus inque feri curvam compagibus alvum
 Contorsit. Stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso
 Insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae.
 Et, si fata deum, si mens non laeva fuisset,
 Impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras, 55
 Troiaque nunc stares, Priamique arx alta manerea.
 Ecce, manus iuvenem interea post terga revinctum
 Pastores magno ad regem clamore trahebant
 Dardanidae, qui se ignotum venientibus ultro,

Hoc ipsum ut strueret Troiamque aperiret Achivis, 80
 Obtulerat, fideus animi, atque in utrumque paratus,
 Seu versare dolos, seu certae occumbere morti.
 Undique visendi studio Troiana iuventus
 Circumfusa ruit, certantque inludere capto.
 Accipe nunc Danaum insidias, et crimine ab uno 85
 Disce omnis.
 Namque ut conspectu in medio turbatus, inermis,
 Constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit :
 "Heu, quae nunc tellus " inquit, " quae me aequora possunt
 Accipere ? aut quid iam misero mihi denique restat, 70
 Cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus, et super ipsi
 Dardanidae infensi poenas cum sanguine poscunt ? "
 Quo gemitu conversi animi, compressus et omnis
 Impetus. Hortamur fari, quo sanguine cretus,
 Quidve ferat, memoret, quae sit fiducia capto. 75
 [Ille haec, deposita tandem formidine, fatur :]
 "Cuncta equidem tibi, Rex, fuerit quodcumque, fatebor
 Vera " inquit, " neque me Argolica de gente negabo ;
 Hoc primum ; nec, si miserum Fortuna Sinonem
 Finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget. 80
 Fando aliquod si forte tuas pervenit ad auris
 Belidae nomen Palamedis et incluta fama
 Gloria, quem falsa sub proditione Pelasgi
 Insontem infando indicio, quia bella vetabat,
 Demisere neci, nunc cassum lumine lugent : 85
 Illi me comitem et consanguinitate propinquum
 Pauper in arma pater primis huc misit ab annis.
 Dum stabat regno incolumis regumque vigeat
 Conciliis, et nos aliquod nomenque decusque
 Gessimus. Invidia postquam pellacis Ulixi— 90
 Haud ignota loquor—superis concessit ab oria,
 Adflactus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam,
 Et casum insontis mecum indignabar amici.
 Nec tacui demens, et me, fors si qua tulisset,
 Si patrios umquam remeassem victor ad Argos, 95
 Promisi ultorem, et verbis odia aspera movi.

Hinc mihi prima mali labes, hinc semper Ulixes
 Criminibus terrere novis, hinc spargere voces
 In volgum ambiguas, et quaerere conscius arma.
 Nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministro— 100
 Sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolve?
 Quidve moror, si omnis uno ordine habetis Achivos,
 Idque audire sat est? Iamdudum sumite poenas;
 Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridae.”

Tum vero ardemus scitari et quaerere causas, 105
 Ignari scelerum tantorum artisque Pelasgae.
 Prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur:
 “Saepe fugam Danai Troia cupiere relicta
 Moliri et longo fessi discedere bello;
 Fecissentque utinam! saepe illos aspera ponti 110
 Interclusit hiems, et terruit Auster euntis.
 Praecipue, cum iam hic trabibus contextus acernis
 Staret equus, toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi.
 Suspensi Eurypylum scitantes oracula Phoebi
 Mittimus, isque adytis haec tristia diota reportat: 115
 “Sanguine placastis ventos et virgine caesa,
 Cum primum Iliacas, Danai, venistis ad oras;
 Sanguine quaerendi reditus, animaque litandum
 Argolica.” Volgi quae vox ut venit ad auris,
 Obstipuere animi, gelidusque per ima cucurrit 120
 Ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo.
 Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu
 Protrahit in medios; quae sint ea numina divom,
 Flagitat. Et mihi iam multi crudele canebant
 Artificis scelus, et taciti ventura videbant. 125
 Bis quinos silet ille dies, tectusque recusat
 Prodere voce sua quemquam aut opponere morti.
 Vix tandem, magnis Ithaci clamoribus actus,
 Composito rumpit vocem, et me destinat arae.
 Adsensere omnes, et, quae sibi quisque timebat, 130
 Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.
 Iamque dies infanda aderat: mihi sacra parari,
 Et salsa fruges, et circum tempora vittae.

Eripui, fateor, leto me, et vincula rupi, Limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulva Delitui, dum vela darent, si forte dedissent. Nec mihi iam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi, Nec dulcis natos exoptatumque parentem ; Quos illi fors et poenas ob nostra reposcent Effugia, et culpam hanc miserorum morte piabunt. Quod te per superos et conscia numina veri, Per, si qua est, quae restet adhuc mortalibus usquam Intemerata fides, oro, miserere laborum Tantium, miserere animi non digna ferentis.”	185
His lacrimis vitam damus, et miserescimus ultro. Ipse viro primus manicas atque arta levare Vincula iubet Priamus, diotisque ita fatur amicis : “ Quisquis es, amissos hinc iam obliviscere Graios ; Noster eris, mihi haeccidissere vera roganti : Quo molem hanc immanis equi statuere ? quis auctor ? Quidve petunt ? quae religio, aut quae machina belli ? ” Dixerat. Ille, dolis instructus et arte Pelasga, Sustulit exutas vinclis ad sidera palmas : “ Vos, aeterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum Testor numen ” ait, “ vos arae eusesque nefandi, Quos fugi, vittaeque deum, quas hostia gessi : Fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resolvere iura, Fas odisse viros, atque omnia ferre sub auras, Si qua tegunt ; teneor patriae nec legibus ullis. Tu modo promissis maneat, servataque serves Troia fidem, si vera feram, si magna rependam. Omnis spes Danaum et coepti fiducia belli Palladis auxiliis semper stetit. Impius ex quo Tydides sed enim scelorumque inventor Ulixes, Fatale aggressi sacrato avellere templo Palladium, caesis summae custodibus arcis, Corripuere sacram effigiem, manibusque oruentis Virgineas ausi divinae contingere vittas, Ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri Spes Danaum, fractae vires, aversa deae mena.	145 150 155 160 165 170

Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstria.	
Vix positum castris simulacrum : arsere coruscae	
Luminibus flammae arrectis, salsusque per artus	
Sudor iit, terque ipsa solo—mirabile dictu—	
Emicuit, parmamque gerens hastamque trementem.	175
Extemplo temptanda fuga canit aequora Calchas,	
Nec posse Argolicis excindi Pergama telis,	
Omina ni repetant Argis, numenque reducant,	
Quod pelago et curvis secum avexere carinis.	
Et nunc, quod patrias vento petiere Mycenae,	180
Arma deosque parant comites, pelagoque remenso	
Improvisi aderunt. Ita digerit omina Calchas.	
Hanc pro Palladio moniti, pro numine laeso	
Effigiem statuere, nefas quae triste piaret.	
Hanc tamen immensam Calchas attollere molem	185
Roboribus textis caeloque educere iussit,	
Ne recipi portis, aut duci in moenia possit,	
Neu populum antiqua sub religione tueri.	
Nam si vestra manus violasset dona Minervae,	
Tum magnum exitium—quod di prius omen in ipsum	190
Convertant!—Priami imperio Phrygibusque futurum ;	
Sin manibus vestris vestram ascendisset in urbem,	
Ultro Asiam magno Pelopea ad moenia bello	
Venturam, et nostros ea fata manere nepotes."	
Talibus insidiis periurique arte Sinonis	195
Credita res, captique dolis lacrimisque coactis,	
Quos neque Tydides, nec Larisaens Achilles,	
Non anni domuere decem, non mille carinae.	
Hic aliud maius miseris multoque tremendum	
Obicitur magis, atque improvida pectora turbat.	200
Laocoon, ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos,	
Sollemnis taurum ingentem mactabat ad aras.	
Eoec autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta—	
Horresco referens—immensis orbibus angues	
Incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad litora tendunt ;	205
Pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta iubaeque	
Sanguineae superant undas ; pars cetera pontum	

VERGILI AENEIDOS II.

Pone legit sinuatque immensa volumine terga.
 Fit sonitus spumante salo; iamque arva tenebant,
 Ardentisque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni, 210
 Sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.
 Diffugimus visu exsanguis. Illi agmine certo
 Laocoonta petunt; et primum parva duorum
 Corpora natorum serpens amplexus uterque
 Implicat et miseros morsu depascitur artus; 215
 Post ipsum, auxilio subeuntem ac tela ferentem,
 Corripiunt, spirisque ligant ingentibus; et iam
 Bis medium amplexi, bis collo squamea circum
 Terga dati, superant capite et cervicibus altis.
 Ille simul manibus tendit divellere nodos, 220
 Perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno,
 Olaniores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit:
 Qualis mugitus, fugit cum saucius aram
 Taurus et incertam excussit cervice securim.
 At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones 225
 Effugiunt saevaeque petunt Tritonidis arcem,
 Sub pedibusque deae clipeique sub orbe teguntur.
 Tum vero tremefacta novus per pectora cunctis
 Insinuat pavor, et scelus expendisse merentem
 Laocoonta ferunt, sacrum qui cuspidem robur 230
 Laeserit et tergo sceleratam intorserit hastam.
 Ducendum ad sedes simulacrum orandaque divae
 Numina conclamant.
 Dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis.
 Accingunt omnes operi, pedibusque rotarum 235
 Subiciunt lapsus, et stuppea vincula collo
 Intendunt. Scandit fatalis machina muros,
 Feta armis. Pueri circum innuptaeque puellae
 Sacra canunt, funemque manu contingere gaudent.
 Illa subit, mediaeque minans inlabitur urbi. 240
 O patria, o divom domus Ilium, et incluta bello
 Moenia Dardanidum! quater ipso in limine portae
 Substitit, atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere;
 Instamus tamen immemores caecique furore,

Et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus aroe. 245
Tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris
Ora, dei iussu non umquam credita Teucris.
Nos delubra deum miseri, quibus ultimus esset
Ille dies, festa velamus fronde per urbem.

Vertitur interea caelum et ruit oceano Nox, 250
Involvens umbra magna terramque polumque
Myrmidonumque dolos; fusi per moenia Teucris
Conticuere; sopor fessos complectitur artus.
Et iam Argiva phalanx instructis navibus ibat
A Tenedo, tacitae per amica silentia lunae 255
Litora nota petens, flammæ cum regia puppis
Extulerat, fatisque deum defensum iniquis
Inclusos utero Danaos et pinea furtim

Laxat claustra Sinon. Illos patefactus ad auras
Reddit equus, lætisque cavo se robore promunt 260
Thessandrus Sthenelusque duces et dirus Ulixes,
Demissum lapsi per funem, Acamasque, Thoasque,
Pelidesque Neoptolemus, primusque Machaon,
Et Menelaus, et ipse doli fabricator Epeos.
Invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam; 265
Caeduntur vigiles, portisque patentibus omnis
Accipiunt socios atque agmina conscia iungunt.

Tempus erat, quo prima quies mortalibus aegris
Incipit et dono divom gratissima serpit.
In somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector 270
Visus adesse mihi, largoque effundere fletus;
Raptatus bigis, ut quondam, aterque oruento
Pulvere, perque pedes traiectus lora tumentis.
Ei mihi, qualis erat! quantum mutatus ab illo
Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli, 275
Vel Danaum Phrygios iaculatus puppibus ignis!

Squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crinis
Vulneraque illa gerens, quæ circum plurima muros
Accepit patrios. Ultro flens ipse videbar 280
Compellare virum et maestæ expromere voces:
“O lux Dardaniæ, spes o fidissima Teucrum,

Quae tantae tenuere morae? quibus Hector ab oris Exspectate venis? ut te post multa tuorum Funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores Defessi aspicimus! quae causa indigna serenos	285
Foodavit voltus? aut cur haec volnera cerno? ” Ille nihil, nec me quaerentem vana moratur, Sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens, “Heu fuge, nate dea, teque his ” ait “eripe flammia. Hostis habet muros; ruit alto a culmine Troia.	290
Sat patriae Priamoque datum; si Pergama dextra Defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent; Sacra suosque tibi commendat Troia Penatis: Hos cape fatorum comites, his moenia quaere, Magna pererrato statues quae denique ponto.”	295
Sic ait, et manibus vittas Vestamque potentem Aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem. Diverso interea miscentur moenia luctu, Et magis atque magis, quamquam secreta parentis Anchisae domus arboribusque oblecta recessit,	300
Clarescunt sonitus, armorumque ingruit horror. Excitior somno, et summi fastigia tecti Ascensu supero, atque arrectis auribus asto: In segetem veluti cum flamma furentibus austris Incidit, aut rapidus montano flumine torrens	305
Sternit agros, sternit sata laeta hominumque labores, Praecipitisque trahit silvas, stupet inscius alto Accipiens sonitum saxi de vertice pastor. Tum vero manifesta fides, Danaumque patescunt Insidiae. Iam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam,	310
Volcano superante, domus, iam proximus ardet Ucalegon; Sigea igni freta lata relucet. Exoritur clamorque virum clangorque tubarum. Arma amens capio; nec sat rationis in armis; Sed glomerare manum bello et concurrere in arcem	315
Cum sociis ardent animi; furor iraque mentem Praecipitant, pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis. Ecce autem talis Panthus elapsus Achivom,	

Panthus Othryades, arcis Phoebique sacerdos, Sacra manu victosque deos parvumque nepotem Ipse trahit, cursuque amens ad limina tendit.	820
"Quo res summa loco, Panthu? quam prendimus arcem?"	
Vix ea fatus eram, gemitu cum talia reddit: "Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus Dardaniae. Fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens Gleria Teucrorum; ferus omnia Iuppiter Argos Transtulit; incensa Danaï dominantur in urbe. Arduus armatos mediis in moenibus astans Fundit equus, victorque Sinon incendia miscet Insultans. Portis alii bipatentibus adsunt, Milia quot magnis umquam venere Mycenis; Obsedere alii telis angusta viarum Oppositi; stat ferri acies mucrone eoruscō Stricta, parata neci; vix primi proelia temptant Portarum vigiles, et caeco Marte resistunt."	825
Talibus Othryadae dictis et numine divom In flammās et in arma feror, quo tristis Erinya, Quo fremitus vocat et sublatu ad aethera clamor. Addunt se socios Ripheus et maximus armis Epytus, oblatus per lunam, Hypanisque Dymasque, Et lateri agglomerant nostro, iuvenisque Coroebus, Mygdonides. Illis ad Troiam forte diebus Venerat, insano Cassandrae incensus amore, Et gener auxilium Priamo Phrygibusque ferebat, Infelix, qui non sponsae praecepta furentis Audierit.	830
Quos ubi confertos audere in proelia vidi, Incipio super his: "Iuvenes, fortissima frustra Pectora, si vobis audentem extrema eupido Certa sequi—quae sit rebus fortuna videtis: Excessere omnes, adytis arisque relictis, Di, quibus imperium hoc steterat; succurritis urbi Incensae—moriāmur, et in media arma ruamus. Una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem." Sic animis iuvenum furor additus. Inde, lupi cen	835

Raptores atra in nebula, quos improba ventris
 Exegit caecos rabies, catulique relictī
 Faucibus expectant siccis, per tela, per hostis
 Vadimus haud dubiam in mortem, mediaeque tenemus
 Urbis iter; nox atra cava circumvolat umbra. 360
 Quis cladem illius noctis, quis funera fando
 Explicit, aut possit lacrimis aequare labores?
 Urbs antiqua ruit, multos dominata per annos;
 Plurima perque vias sternuntur inertia passim
 Corpora perque domos et religiosa deorum 365
 Limina. Nec soli poenas dant sanguine Teucri;
 Quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus
 Victoresque cadunt Danaī. Crudelis ubique
 Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago.
 Primus se Danaum, magna comitante caterva, 370
 Androgeos offert nobis, socia agmina credens
 Inscius, atque ultro verbis compellat amicis:
 "Festinate, viri. Nam quae tam sera moratur
 Segnities? alii rapiunt incensa feruntque
 Pergama; vos celsis nunc primum a navibus itis." 375
 Dixit, et extemplo, neque enim responsa dabantur
 Fida satis, sensit medios delapsus in hostia.
 Obstipuit, retroque pedem cum voce repressit.
 Improvisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem
 Pressit humi nitens, trepidusque repente refugit 380
 Attollentem iras et caerula colla tumentem;
 Haud secus Androgeos visu tremefactus, abibat.
 Inruimus, densis et circumfundimur armis,
 Ignarosque loci passim et formidine captos
 Sternimus. Aspirat primo fortuna labori. 385
 Atque hic successu exsultans animisque Coroebus
 "O socii, qua prima" inquit "fortuna salutis
 Monstrat iter, quaque ostendit se dextra, sequamur:
 Mutemus clipeos, Danaumque insignia nobis
 Aptemus. Dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirat? 390
 Arma dabunt ipsi." Sic fatus, deinde comantem
 Androgei galeam olipaeique insigne decorum

VERGILI AENEIDOS II.

Induitur, laterique Argivum accommodat ensem.
 Hoc Ripheus, hoc ipse Dymas omnisque iuventus
 Laeta facit; spoliis se quisque recentibus armat. 395
 Vadimus immixti Danaïs haud numine nostro,
 Multaque per caecam congressi proelia noctem
 Conserimus, multos Danaum demittimus Orco.
 Diffugiunt alii ad navis, et litora cursu
 Fida petunt; pars ingentem formidine turpi 400
 Scandunt rursus equum et nota conduntur in alvo.
 Heu nihil invitis fas quemquam fidere divis!
 Ecce trahebatur passis Priameia virgo
 Orinibus a templo Cassandra adytisque Minervae,
 Ad caelum tendens ardentia lumina frustra,— 405
 Lumina, nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas.
 Non tulit hanc speciem furiata mente Coroeus,
 Et sese medium iniecit periturus in agmen.
 Consequimur cuncti et densis incurrimus armis.
 Hic primum ex alto delubri culmine telis 410
 Nostrorum obruimur, oriturque miserrima caedes
 Armorum facie et Graiarum errore iubarum.
 Tum Danai gemitu atque ereptae virginis ira
 Undique collecti invadunt, acerrimus Ajax,
 Et gemini Atridae, Dolopumque exercitus omnis: 415
 Adversi rupto ceu quondam turbine venti
 Configunt, Zephyrusque Notusque et laetus Eois
 Eurus equis; stridunt silvae, saevitque tridenti
 Spumeus atque imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo.
 Illi etiam, si quos obscura nocte per umbram 420
 Fudimus insidiis totaque agitavimus urbe,
 Apparent; primi clipeos mentitaque tela
 Agnoscunt, atque ora sono discordia signant.
 Illicet obruimur numero; primusque Coroeus
 Penelei dextra divae armipotentis ad aram 425
 Procumbit; cadit et Ripheus, iustissimus unus
 Qui fuit in Teucris et servantissimus aequi;
 Dis aliter visum; pereunt Hypanisque Dymasque
 Confixi a sociis; nec te tua plurima, Panthu,

- Labentem pietas nec Apollinis infula texit. 430
 Iliaci cineres et flamma extrema meorum,
 Testor, in occasu vestro nec tela nec ulla
 Vitavisse vices Danaum, et, si fata fuissent,
 Ut caderem, meruisse manu. Divellimur inde :
 Iphitus et Pelias mecum, quorum Iphitus aevo 435
 Iam gravior, Pelias et vulnere tardus Ulixi ;
 Protinus ad sedes Priami clamore vocati.
 Hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam
 Bella forent, nulli tota morentur in urbe ;
 Sic Martem indomitum, Danaosque ad tecta ruentis 440
 Cernimus, obsessumque acta testudine limen.
 Haerent parietibus scalae, postisque sub ipsos
 Nituntur gradibus, clipeosque ad tela sinistris
 Protecti obiciunt, prensant fastigia dextris.
 Dardanidae contra turris ac tecta domorum 445
 Culmina convellunt—his se, quando ultima cernunt,
 Extrema iam in morte parant defendere telis—
 Auratasque trabes, veterum decora alta parentum,
 Devolvunt ; alii strictis mucronibus imas
 Obsedere fores ; has servant agmine denso. 450
 Instaurati animi, regis succurrere tectis,
 Auxilioque levare viros, vimque addere victis.
 Limen erat caecaeque fores et pervius usus
 Tectorum inter se Priami, postesque relictos
 A tergo, infelix qua se, dum regna manebant, 455
 Saepius Andromache ferre incommittata solebat
 Ad soceros, et avo puerum Astyanacta trahebat.
 Evado ad summi fastigia culminis, unde
 Tela manu miseri iactabant inrita Teucris.
 Turrim in praecipiti stantem summisque sub astra 460
 Eductam tectis, unde omnis Troia videri
 Et Danaum solitae naves et Achaia castra,
 Aggressi ferro circum, qua summa labantis
 Iuncturas tabulata dabant, convellimus altis
 Sedibus, impulimusque ; ea lapsa repente ruinam 465
 Cum sonitu trahit et Danaum super agmina late

Incidit. Ast alii subeunt, nec saxa, nec ullum
Telorum interea cessat genus.

Vestibulum ante ipsum primoque in limine Pyrrhus
Exsultat, telis et luce coruscus aëna :

470

Qualis ubi in lucem coluber mala gramina pastus,
Frigida sub terra tumidum quem bruma tegebat,

Nunc, positis novus exuviis nitidusque iuventa,
Lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga

Ardus ad solem, et linguis micat ore trisulcis.

475

Una ingens Periphas et equorum agitator Achillis,
Armiger Automedon, una omnis Seyria pubes
Succedunt tecto, et flammæ ad culmina iacant.

Ipse inter primos correpta dura bipenni

Limina perrumpit, postisque a cardine vellit

480

Aeratos; iamque excisa trabe firma cavavit

Robora, et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram.

Apparet domus intus, et atria longa patescunt;

Apparent Priami et veterum penetralis regum,

Armatosque vident stantis in limine primo.

485

➤ At domus interior gemitu miseroque tumultu

Miscetur, penitusque cavæ plangoribus aedes

Femineis ululant; ferit aurea sidera clamor.

Tum pavidæ tectis matres ingentibus errant,

Amplexæque tenent postis atque oscula figunt.

490

Instat vi patria Pyrrhus; nec claustra, neque ipsi

Custodes sufferre valent; labat ariete crebro

Ianua, et emoti procumbunt cardine postes.

Fit via vi; rumpunt aditus, primosque trucidant

Immissi Danai, et late loca milite complent.

495

Non sic, aggeribus ruptis cum spumens amnis

Exiit oppositasque evicit gurgite moles,

Fertur in arva furens cumulo, camposque per omnis

Cum stabulis armenta trahit. Vidi ipse furentem

Caede Neoptolemum geminosque in limine Atridas;

500

Vidi Hecubam centumque nurus, Priamumque per aras

Sanguine foedantem, quos ipse sacraverat, ignis.

Quinquaginta illi thalami, spes tanta nepotum,

Barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi,
Procubuere; tenent Danaï, quæ deficit ignis. 505

Forsitan et, Priami fuerint quæ fata, requiras.
Urbis uti captæ casum convulsaque vidit
Limina tectorum et medium in penetralibus hostem,
Arma diu senior desueta trementibus ævo
Circumdat nequiquam umeris, et inutile ferrum 510
Cingitur, ac densos fertur moriturus in hostia.

Aedibus in mediis nudoque sub ætheris axe
Ingens ara fuit iuxtaque veterrima laurus,
Incumbens aræ atque umbra complexa Penatis.
Hic Hecuba et natae nequiquam altaria circum, 515
Præcipites atra cœu tempestate columbae,
Condensæ et divom amplexæ simulacra sedebant.
Ipsam autem sumptis Priamum iuvenalibus armis
Ut vidit, "Quæ mens tam dira, miserrime coniunx,
Impulit his cingi telis? aut quo ruis?" inquit. 520

"Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis
Tempus eget; non, si ipse meus nunc adforet Hector.
Huc tandem concede; hæc ara tuebitur omnia,
Aut moriere simul." Sic ore effata recepit
Ad sese et sacra longævum in sede locavit. 525

Ecce autem elapsus Pyrrhi de caede Polites,
Unus natorum Priami, per tela, per hostis
Porticibus longis fugit, et vacua atria lustrat
Saucius: illum ardens infesto vulnere Pyrrhus
Insequitur, iam iamque manu tenet et premit hasta. 530

Ut tandem ante oculos evasit et ora parentum,
Concidit, ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit.
Hic Priamus, quamquam in media iam morte tenetur,
Non tamen abstinuit, nec voci iræque pepercit:
"At tibi pro scelere," exclamat, "pro talibus ausis, 535

Di, si qua est cælo pietas, quæ talia curet,
Persolvant grates dignas et præmia reddant
Debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum
Fecisti et patrios foedasti funere voltus.
At non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles 540

VERGILI AENEIDOS II.

Talis in hoste fuit Priamo ; sed iura fidemque
 Supplicis erubuit, corpusque exsangue sepulcro
 Reddidit Hectoreum, meque in mea regna remisit."
 Sic tatus senior, telumque imbelles sine ictu
 Coniecit, rauco quod protinus aere repulsum 545
 Et summo clipei nequiquam umbone pependit.
 Cui Pyrrhus: "Referes ergo haec et nuntius ibis
 Pelidae genitori ; illi mea tristia facta
 Degeneremque Neoptolemum narrare memento.
 Nunc morere." Hoc dicens altaria ad ipsa trementem 550
 Traxit et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati,
 Implicuitque comam laeva, dextraque coruscum
 Extulit ac lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem.
 Haec finis Priami fatorum ; hic exitus illum
 Sorte tulit, Troiam incensam et prolapsa videntem 555
 Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum
 Regnatorem Asiae. Iacet ingens litore truncus,
 Avulsumque umeris caput, et sine nomine corpus.
 At me tum primum saevus circumstetit horror.
 Obstipui ; subiit cari genitoris imago, 560
 Ut regem aequaevum crudeli vulnere vidi
 Vitam exhalantem ; subiit deserta Creusa,
 Et direpta domus, et parvi casus Iuli.
 Respicio, et, quae sit me circum copia, lustro.
 Deservere omnes defessi, et corpora saltu 565
 Ad terram misere aut ignibus aegra dedere.
 Iamque adeo super unus eram, cum limina Vestae
 Servantem et tacitam secretis in sede latentem
 Tyndarida aspicio : dant clara incendia lucem
 Erranti passimque oculos per cuncta ferenti. 570
 Illa sibi infestos eversa ob Pergama Teucros
 Et poenas Danaum et deserti coningis iras
 Praemetuens, Troiae et patriae communis Erinyas,
 Abdiderat sese atque aris invisae sedebat.
 Exarsere ignes animo ; subit ira cadentem 575
 Ulcisci patriam et sceleratas sumere poenas.
 Scilicet haec Spartam incolumis patriasque Mycenae

Aspiciet? partoque ibit regina triumpho,
 Coniugiumque, domumque, patres, natosque videbit,
 Iliadum turba et Phrygiis comitata ministris? 580
 Occiderit ferro Priamus? Troia arserit igni?
 Dardanum totiens sudarit sanguine litus?
 Non ita. Namque etsi nullum memorabile nomen
 Feminea in poena est nec habet victoria laudem,
 Exstinxisse nefas tamen et sumpsisse merentis 585
 Laudabor poenas, animumque explesse iuvabit
 Ultricis flammae, et cineres satiasse meorum.
 Talia iactabam, et furiata mente ferebar,
 Cum mihi se, non ante oculis tam clara, videndam
 Obtulit et pura per noctem in luce refulsit 590
 Alma parens, confessa deam, qualisque videri
 Caelicolis et quanta solet, dextraque prehensum
 Continuit, roseoque haec insuper addidit ore:
 "Nate, quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras?
 Quid furis? aut quonam nostri tibi cura recessit? 595
 Non prius aspicias, ubi fessum aetate parentem
 Liqueris Anchisen? superet coniunxne Creusa,
 Ascaniusque puer? quos omnis undique Graiae
 Circum errant acies, et, ni mea cura resistat,
 Iam flammae tulerint inimicus et hauserit ensis. 600
 Non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisa Lacaenae
 Culpatusve Paris; divom inclementia, divom,
 Has evertit opes sternitque a culmine Troiam.
 Aspice—namque omnem, quae nunc obducta tuenti
 Mortalis hebetat visus tibi et umida circum 605
 Caligat, nubem eripiam; tu ne qua parentis
 Iussa time, neu praeceptis parere recusa—
 Hic, ubi disiectas moles avulsaeque saxis
 Saxa vides mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum,
 Neptunus muros magnoque emota tridenti 610
 Fundamenta quatit totamque a sedibus urbem
 Eruit. Hic Iuno Scaetas saevissima portas
 Prima tenet, sociumque furens a navibus agmen
 Ferro accincta vocat.

Iam summas arces Tritonia, respice, Pallas 615
 Insedit, nimbo effulgens et Gorgone saeva.
 Ipse Pater Danaïs animos virisque secundas
 Sufficit, ipse deos in Dardana suscitât arma.
 Eripe, nate, fugam, finemque impone labori.
 Nusquam abero, et tutum patrio te limine sistam." 620
 Dixerat, et spissis noctis se condidit umbris.
 Apparent diræ facies inimicaque Troiæ
 Numina magna deum.

Tum vero omne mihi visum considerare in ignis
 Ilium et ex imo verti Neptunia Troia ; 625
 Ac veluti summis antiquam in montibus ornum
 Cum ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus instant
 Ernuere agricolæ certatim ; illa usque minatur
 Et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat,
 Volneribus donec paulatim evicta supremum 630
 Congemuit traxitque ingis avulsa ruinam.
 Descendo, ac ducente deo flammam inter et hostis
 Expeditur ; dant tela locum, flammæque recedunt.

Atque ubi iam patriæ perventum ad limina sedis
 Antiquasque domos, genitor, quem tollere in altos 635
 Optabam primum montis primumque petebam,
 Abnegat excisa vitam producere Troia
 Exsiliumque pati. " Vos o, quibus integer ævi
 Sanguis " ait " solidæque suo stant robore vires,
 Vos agitate fugam. 640

Me si caelioculæ voluissent ducere vitam,
 Has mihi servassent sedes. Satis una superque
 Vidimus excidia et captæ superavimus urbi.
 Sic o, sic positum adfati discedite corpus.
 Ipse manu mortem inveniam ; miserebitur hostis 645
 Exuviasque petet ; facilis lactura sepulcri.
 Iam pridem invisus divi et inutilis annos
 Demoror, ex quo me divom pater atque hominum rex
 Fulminis adflavit ventis et contigit igni."

Talia perstabat memorans, fixusque manebat. 650
 Nos contra effusi lacrimis coniunxque Creusa

Ascaniusque omnisque domus, ne vertere secum
 Cuncta pater fatoque urgenti incumbere vellet.
 Abnegat, inceptoque et sedibus haeret in isdem.
 Rursus in arma feror, mortemque miserrimus opto, 655
 Nam quod consilium aut quae iam fortuna dabatur ?
 " Mene efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relicto
 Sperasti, tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore ?
 Si nihil ex tanta Superis placet urbe relinqui,
 Et aedet hoc animo, perituraeque addere Troiae 660
 Teque tuosque iuvat, patet isti ianua leto ;
 Iamque aderit multo Priami de sanguine Pyrrhus,
 Natum ante ora patris, patrem qui obtruncat ad aras.
 Hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignia
 Eripis, ut mediis hostem in penetralibus, utque 665
 Ascanium patremque meum iuxtaque Creusam
 Alterum in alterius mactatos sanguine cernam ?
 Arma, viri, ferte arma ; vocat lux ultima victos.
 Reddite me Danais ; sinite instaurata revisam
 Proelia. Numquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti." 670
 Hinc ferro accingor rursus clipeoque sinistram
 Insertabam aptans meque extra tecta ferebam.
 Ecce autem complexa pedes in limine coniunx
 Haerebat, parvumque patri tendebat Iulium :
 " Si periturus abis, et nos rape in omnia tecum ; 675
 Sin aliquam expertus sumptis spem ponis in armis,
 Hanc primum tutare domum. Cui parvus Iulus,
 Qui pater et coniunx quondam tua dicta relinquitur ? "
 Talia vociferans gemitu tectum omne replebat,
 Cum subitum dictaque oritur mirabile monstrum. 680
 Namque manus inter maestorumque ora parentum
 Ecce levis summo de vertice visus Iuli
 Fundere lumen apex, tactoque innoxia mollis
 Lambere flamma comas et circum tempora pasci.
 Nos pavidi trepidare metu, crinemque flagrantem 685
 Excutere et sanctos restinguere fontibus ignia.
 At pater Anchises oculos ad sidera laetus
 Extulit, et caelo palmas cum voce tetendit :

"Iuppiter omnipotens, precibus si flecteris ullis,
Aspice nos ; hoc tantum ; et, si pietate meremur,
Da deinde auxilium, pater, atque haec omnia firma." 690

Vix ea fatus erat senior, subitoque fragore
Intonuit laevum, et de caelo lapsa per umbras
Stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit.

Illam, summa super labentem culmina tecti,
Cernimus Idaea claram se condere silva 695

Signantemque vias ; tum longo limite sulcus
Dat lucem, et late circum loca sulphure fumant.
Hic vero victus genitor se tollit ad auras,
Adfaturque deos et sanctum sidus adorat : 700

"Iam iam nulla mora est ; sequor, et, qua ducitis, adsum.
Di patrii, servate domum, servate nepotem.
Vestrum hoc augurium, vestroque in numine Troia est.
Cedo equidem, nec, nate, tibi comes ire recuso."

Dixerat ille ; et iam per moenia clarior ignis
Auditur, propiusque aestus incendia volvunt. 705

"Ergo age, care pater, cervici imponere nostrae ;
Ipse subibo umeria, nec me labor iste gravabit ;

Quo res cumque cadent, unum et commune periculum,
Una salus ambobus erit. Mihi parvus Iulus 710

Sit comes, et longe servet vestigia coniunx.
Vos, famuli, quae dicam, animis advertite vestra.

Est urbe egressis tumulus templumque vetustum
Desertae Cereris, iuxtaque antiqua cupressus

Religione patrum multos servata per annos. 715
Hanc ex diverso sedem veniemus in unam.

Tu, genitor, cape sacra manu patriosque Penatis ;
Me, bello e tanto digressum et caede recenti,

Attrectare nefas, donec me flumine vivo
Abluero." 720

Haec fatus, latos umeros subiectaque colla
Veste super fulvique insternor pelle leonia,

Succedoque oneri ; dextrae se parvus Iulus
Implicuit sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis ;

Pone subit coniunx. Ferimur per opaca locorum ; 725

Et me, quem dudum non ulla inlecta movebant
Tela neque adverso glomerati ex agmine Grai,
Nunc omnes terrent auras, sonus excitat omnis
Suspensum et pariter comitique onerique timentem.

Iamque propinquabam portis, omnemque videbar 780

Evasisse viam, subito cum creber ad auris
Visus adesse pedum sonitus, genitorque per umbram
Prospiciens, "Nate," exclamat, "fuge, nate; propinquant.
Ardentis clipeos atque aera micantia cerno."

Hic mihi nescio quod trepido male numen amicum 785

Confusam eripuit mentem. Namque avia cursu

Dum sequor et nota excedo regione viarum,

Heu! misero coniunx fatone erepta Creusa

Substitit, erravitne via, seu lassa resedit?

Incertum; nec post oculis est reddita nostris; 790

Nec prius amissam respexi animumque reflexi,

Quam tumultum antiquae Cereris sedemque sacratam

Venimus; hic demum collectis omnibus una

Defuit, et comites natumque virumque fefellit.

Quem non incusavi amens hominumque deorumque, 795

Aut quid in eversa vidi crudelius urbe?

Ascanium Anchisenque patrem Teucrosque Penatis

Commendo sociis et curva valle recondo;

Ipse urbem repeto et cingor fulgentibus armis.

Stat casus renovare omnis, omnemque reverti 790

Per Troiam, et rursus caput obiectare periclis.

Principio muros obscuraque limina portae,

Qua gressum extuleram, repeto, et vestigia retro

Observata sequor per noctem et lumine lustrō.

Horror ubique animos, simul ipsa silentia terrent. 795

Inde domum, si forte pedem, si forte tulisset,

Me refero. Inruerant Danaï, et tectum omne tenebant.

Ilicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento

Volvitur; exsuperant flammae, furit aestus ad auras.

Procedo et Priami sedes arcemque reviso. 760

Et iam porticibus vacuis Iunonis asylo

Custodes lecti Phenix et dirus Ulixes

- Praedam adservabant. Huc undique Troia gaze
Incensis erepta adytis, mensaeque deorum,
Crateresque auro solidi, captivaeque vestis 765
Congeritur. Pueri et pavidæ longo ordine matres
Stant circum.
- Ausus quin etiam voces iactare per umbram
Implevi clamore vias, maestusque Creusam
Nequiquam ingeminans iterumque iterumque vocavi. 770
Quaerenti et tectis urbis sine fine furenti
Infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusae
Visa mihi ante oculos et nota maior imago.
Obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.
Tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis: 775
“Quid tantum insano iuvat indulgere dolori,
O dulcis coniunx? non haec sine numine divom
Eveniunt; nec te hinc comitem asportare Creusam
Fas aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.
Longa tibi exsilia, et vastum maris aequor arandum, 780
Et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva
Inter opima virum leni fuit agmine Thybris:
Illic res laetae regnumque et regia coniunx
Parta tibi. Lacrimas dilectae pelle Creusae:
Non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas 785
Aspiciam, aut Graias servitum matribus ibo,
Dardanias, et divae Veneris nurus;
Sed me magna deum Genetrix his detinet oris.
Iamque vale, et nati serva communis amorem.”
Haec ubi dicta dedit, lacrimantem et multa volentem 790
Dicere deseruit, tenuisque recessit in auras.
Ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum;
Ter frustra compressa manus effugit imago,
Par levibus ventis volucrique similissima somno.
- Sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso. 795
Atquo hic ingentem comitum adfluxisse novorum
Invenio admirans numerum, matresque, virosque,
Collectam exsilio pubem, miserabile vulgus.
Undique convenere, animis opibusque parati,

In quascumque velim pelago deducere terras.
Iamque ingis summae surgebat Lucifer Idae
Ducebatque diem, Danaïque obsessa tenebant
Limina portarum, nec spes opis ulla dabatur:
Cessi et sublato montis genitore petivi.

P. VERGILI MARONIS
AENEIDOS
LIBER TERTIUS.

Postquam res Asiae Priamique evertere gentem
Immeritam visum Superis, ceciditque superbum
Ilium et omnis humo fumat Neptunia Troia,
Diversa exsilia et desertas quaerere terras
Auguriis agimur divom, classemque sub ipsa
Antandro et Phrygiae molimur montibus Idae,
Incerti, quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur,
Contrahimusque viros. Vix prima inceperat aestas,
Et pater Anchises dare fati vela iubebat:
Litora cum patriae lacrimans portusque relinquo
Et campos, ubi Troia fuit. Feror exsul in altum
Cum sociis natoque Penatibus et magnis dis.
Terra procul vastis colitur Mavortia campis—
Thraces arant—acri quondam regnata Lycurgo,
Hospitium antiquum Troiae sociique Penates,
Dum Fortuna fuit. Feror huc, et litore curvo
Moenia prima loco, fati ingressus iniquis,
Aeneadasque meo nomen de nomine fingo.
Sacra Dionaese matri divisque ferebam
Auspiciis coeptorum operum, superoque nitentem
Caelicolum regi mactabam in litore taurum.
Forte fuit iuxta tamulus, quo cornea summo
Virgulta et densis hastilibus horrida myrtus.

Accessi, viridemque ab humo convellere silvam Conatus, ramis tegerem ut frondentibus arae, Horrendum et dictu video mirabile monstrum. Nam, quae prima solo ruptis radicibus arbor Vellitur, huic atro liquuntur sanguine guttae Et terram tabo maculant. Mihi frigidus horror	25
Membra quatit, gelidusque coit formidine sanguis. Rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen Insequor et causas penitus temptare latentis : Ater et alterius sequitur de cortice sanguis. Multa movens animo Nymphas venerabar agrestis Gradiumque patrem, Geticis qui praesidet arvis, Rite secundarent visus omenque levarent. Tertia sed postquam maiore hastilia nisu Aggredior genibusque adversae obluctor harenae— Eloquar, an sileam ?—gemitus lacrimabilis imo Auditur tumulo, et vox reddita fertur ad auris :	30
“ Quid miserum, Aenea, laceras ? iam parce sepulto ; Parce pias scelerare manus. Non me tibi Troia Externum tulit, aut cruor hic de stipite manat. Heu ! fuge crudelis terras, fuge litus avarum. Nam Polydorus ego. Hic confixum ferrea texit Telorum seges et iaculis increvit acutis.”	35
Tum vero ancipiti mentem formidine pressus Obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit. Hunc Polydorum auri quondam cum pondere magno Infelix Priamus furtim mandarat alendum Threicio regi, cum iam diffideret armis Dardaniae cingique urbem obsidione videret. Ille, ut opes fractae Teucorum, et Fortuna recessit, Res Agamemnonias victriciaeque arma secutus, Fas omne abrumpit ; Polydorum obtruncat, et auro Vi potitur. Quid non mortalia pectora cogis, Auri sacra fames ? Postquam pavor ossa reliquit, Delectos populi ad procures primumque parentem Monstra deum refero, et, quae sit sententia, posco. Omnibus idem animus, scelerata excedere terra,	40
	45
	50
	55
	60

Linqui pollutum hospitium, et dare classibus austros.
 Ergo instauramus Polydoro funus: et ingens
 Aggeritur tumulo tellus; stant Manibus arae,
 Caeruleis maestae vittis atraque cupresso,
 Et circum Iliades erinem de more solutae; 65
 Inferimus tepido spumantia cymbia lacte
 Sanguinis et sacri pateras, animamque sepulcro
 Condimus, et magna supremum voce ciemus.

Inde, ubi prima fides pelago, placataque venti
 Dant maria et lenis crepitans vocat auster in altum, 70
 Deducunt socii navis et litora complent.
 Provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt.
 Sacra mari colitur medio gratissima tellus
 Nereidū matri et Neptuno Aegaeο,
 Quam pius Arcitenens oras et litora circum 75
 Errantem Mycono e celsa Gyaroque revinxit,
 Immotamque coli dedit et contemnere ventos.
 Huc feror; haec fessos tuto placidissima portu
 Accipit. Egressi veneramur Apollinis urbem.
 Rex Anius, rex idem hominum Phoebique sacerdos, 80
 Vittis et sacra redimitus tempora lauro,
 Occurrit; veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum.
 Iungimus hospitio dextras, et tecta subimus.

Templa dei saxo venerabar structa vetusto:
 "Da propriam, Thymbraee, domum; da moenia fessis 85
 Et genus et mansuram urbem; serva altera Troiae
 Pergama, reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achilli.
 Quam sequimur? quoque ire iubes? ubi ponere sedes?
 Da, pater, augurium, atque animis inlabere nostra."

Vix ea fatus eram: tremere omnia visa repente, 90
 Liminaque laurusque dei, totusque moveri
 Mons circum, et mugire adytis cortina reclusis.
 Submissi petimus terram, et vox fertur ad auris:
 "Dardanidae duri, quae vos a stirpe parentum
 Prima tulit tellus, eadem vos ubere lacto 95
 Accipiet reducea. Antiquam exquirite matrem.
 Hic domus Aeneae cunctis dominabitur oris,

Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis."
 Haec Phoebus; mixtoque ingens exorta tumultu
 Laetitia, et cuncti, quae sint ea moenia, quaerunt, 100
 Quo Phoebus vocet errantis iubeatque reverti?
 Tum genitor, veterum volvens monumenta virorum,
 "Audite, o procerae," ait, "et spes discite vestras:
 Creta Iovis magni medio iacet insula ponto;
 Mons Idaeus ubi, et gentis cunabula nostrae. 105
 Centum urbes habitant magnas, uberrima regna;
 Maximus unde pater, si rite audita recorder,
 Teucrus Rhoeteas primum est advectus ad oras,
 Optavitque locum regno. Nondum Ilium et arces
 Pergameae steterant; habitabant vallibus imis. 110
 Hinc mater cultrix Cybelae Corybantiaque aera
 Idaeumque nemus; hinc fida silentia sacris,
 Et iuncti currum dominae subiere leones.
 Ergo agite, et, divom ducunt qua iussa, sequamur;
 Placemus ventos et Onosia regna petamus. 115
 Nec longo distant cursu; modo Iuppiter adsit,
 Tertia lux classem Cretaeis sistet in oris."
 Sic fatus, meritos aris mactavit honores,
 Taurum Neptuno, taurum tibi, pulcher Apollo,
 Nigram Hiemi pecudem, Zephyris felicibus albam. 120
 Fama volat pulsum regnis cessisse paternis
 Idomeneae ducem, desertaque litora Cretae,
 Hoste vacare domos, sedesque astare relictas.
 Linquimus Ortygiae portus, pelagoque volamus,
 Bacchatamque iugis Naxon viridemque Donusam, 125
 Olearon, niveamque Paron sparsasque per aequor
 Cycladas et crebris legimus freta concita terris.
 Nauticus exoritur vario certamine clamor;
 Hortantur socii, Cretam proavosque petamus.
 Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntia, 130
 Et tandem antiquis Curetum adlabimur oris.
 Ergo avidus muros optatae molior urbis,
 Pergameamque voco, et laetam cognomine gentem
 Hortor amare focos arcemque attollere tectis.

Iamque fere sicco subductae litore puppes ; Conubiis arvisque novis operata iuventus ; Iura domosque dabam : subito cum tabida membra, Corrupto caeli tractu, miserandaque venit Arboribusque satisque lues et letifer annus. Linquebant dulcis animas, aut aegra trahebant Corpora ; tum sterilis exurere Sirius agros ; Aerebant herbae, et victum seges aegra negabat. Rursus ad oraclum Ortygiae Phoebumque remenso Hortatur pater ire mari, veniamque precari, Quam fessis finem rebus ferat ; unde laborum Temptare auxilium iubeat ; quo vertere cursus.	185
Nox erat, et terris animalia somnus habebat : Effigies sacrae divom Phrygiique Penates, Quos mecum a Troia mediisque ex ignibus urbis Extuleram, visi ante oculos astare iacentis In somnis, multo manifesti lumine, qua se Plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras ; Tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis : "Quod tibi delato Ortygiam dicturus Apollo est, Hic canit, et tua nos en ultro ad limina mittit. Nos te, Dardania incensa, tuaque arma secuti, Nos tumidum sub te permensi classibus aequor, Idem venturos tollemus in astra nepotes, Imperiumque urbi dabimus. Tu moenia magnis Magna para, longumque fugae ne linque laborem. Mutandae sedes. Non haec tibi litora suasit Delius aut Cretae iussit considerare Apollo. Est locus, Hesperiam Grai cognomine dicunt, Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glaebae ; Oenotri coluere viri ; nunc fama minores Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem : Hae nobis propriae sedes ; hinc Dardanus ortus, Iasiusque pater, genus a quo principe nostrum. Surge age, et haec laetus longaevo dicta parenti Haud dubitanda refer : Corythum terrasque requirat Ausonias. Dicta negat tibi Iuppiter arva."	140 145 150 155 160 165 170

Talibus attonitus visis et voce deorum—
 Nec sopor illud erat, sed coram agnoscere voltus
 Velatasque comas praesentiaque ora videbar ;
 Tum gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor— 175
 Corripio e stratis corpus, tendoque supinas
 Ad caelum cum voce manus, et munera libo
 Intemerata focis. Perfecto laetus honore
 Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando.
 Agnovit prolem ambiguum geminosque parentes, 180
 Seque novo veterum deceptum errore locorum.
 Tum memorat: "Nate, Iliacis exerceite fati,
 Sola mihi talis casus Cassandra canebat.
 Nunc repeto haec generi portendere debita nostro,
 Et saepe Hesperiam, saepe Italia regna vocare. 185
 Sed quis ad Hesperiae venturos litora Teucros
 Crederet? aut quem tum vates Cassandra moveret?
 Cedamus Phoebo, et moniti meliora sequamur."
 Sic ait, et cuncti dicto paremus ovantes.
 Hanc quoque deserimus sedem, paucisque relictis 190
 Vela damus, vastumque cava trabe currimus aequor,
 Postquam altum tenuere rates, nec iam amplius ullae
 Apparent terrae, caelum undique et undique pontus,
 Tum mihi caeruleus supra caput astitit imber,
 Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebris. 195
 Continuo venti volvunt mare magnaue surgunt
 Aequora; dispersi iactamur gurgite vasto;
 Involvere diem nimbi, et nox umida caelum
 Abstulit; ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes.
 Exortimur cursu, et caecis erramus in undis. 200
 Ipse diem noctemque negat discernere caelo,
 Nec meminisse viae media Palinurus in unda.
 Tris adeo incertos caeca caligine soles
 Erramus pelago, totidem sine sidere noctes.
 Quarto terra die primum se attollere tandem 205
 Visa, aperire procul montis, ac volvere fumum.
 Vela cadunt, remis insurgimus; haud mora, nautae
 Adnixi torquent spumas et caerulea verrunt.

Servatum ex undis Strophadum me litora primum Accipiunt; Strophades Graio stant nomine dictae, Insulae Ionio in magno, quas dira Celaeno Harpyiaeque colunt aliae, Phineia postquam Clausa domus, mensasque meto liquere priores. Tristius haud illis monstrum, nec saevior ulla Pestis et ira deum Stygiis sese extulit undis. Virginei volucrum voltus, foedissima ventris Proluvies, uncaeque manna, et pallida semper Ora fame.	210
Huc ubi delati portus intravimus, ecce Laeta boum passim campis armenta videmus Caprigenumque pecus nullo custode per herbas. Inruimus ferro, et divos ipsumque vocamus In partem praedamque Iovem; tum litore curvo Exstruimusque toros dapibusque epulamur opimis. At subitae horrifico lapsu de montibus adsunt Harpyiae et magnis quatiunt clangoribus alas, Diripiuntque dapes contactuque omnia foedant Immundo; tum vox taetrum dira inter odorem. Rursum in secessu longo sub rupe cavata, Arboribus clausi circum atque horrentibus umbria, Instruimus mensas arisque reponimus ignem: Rursum ex diverso caeli caecisque latebris Turba sonans praedam pedibus circumvolat uncis, Polluit ore dapes. Sociis tunc, arma capebant, Edico, et dira bellum cum gente gerendum. Haud secus ac iussi faciunt, tectosque per herbam Disponunt enses et scuta latentia condunt. Ergo ubi delapsae sonitum per curva dedere Litora, dat signum specula Misenus ab alta Aere cavo. Invadunt socii, et nova proelia temptant, Obscenae pelagi ferro foedare volucres. Sed neque vim plumis ullam nec volnera tergo Accipiunt, celerique fuga sub sidera lapsae Semisam praedam et vestigia foeda relinquunt. Una in praecelsa consedit rupe Celaeno,	220 225 230 235 240 245

Infelix vates, rumpitque hanc pectore vocem :
 " Bellum etiam pro caede boum stratisque iuvenia,
 Laomedontiadae, bellumne inferre paratis
 Et patrio Harpyias insontis pellere regno ?
 Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta : 250
 Quae Phoebus pater omnipotens, mihi Phoebus Apollo
 Praedixit, vobis Furiarum ego maxima pando :
 Italiam cursu petitis, ventisque vocatis
 Ibitis Italiam, portusque intrare licebit ;
 Sed non ante datam cingetis moenibus urbem, 255
 Quam vos dira fames nostraeque iniuria caedis
 Ambas subigat malis absumere mensas."
 7 Dixit, et in silvam pennis ablata refugit.
 At sociis subita gelidus formidine sanguis
 Deriguit ; cecidere animi, nec iam amplius arma, 260
 Sed votis precibusque iubent exposcere pacem,
 Sive deae, seu sint dirae obscenaeque volucres.
 Et pater Anchises passis de litore palmis
 Numina magna vocat, meritosque indicit honores :
 " Di, prohibete minas ; di, talem avertite casum, 265
 Et placidi servate pio ! " Tum litore funem
 Deripere, excussosque iubet laxare rudentia.
 Tendunt vela Noti ; fugimus spumantibus undis,
 Qua cursum ventusque gubernatorque vocabat.
 Iam medio apparet fluctu nemorosa Zacynthos 270
 Dulichiumque Sameque et Neritos ardua saxa.
 Effugimus scopulos Ithacae, Laertia regna,
 Et terram altricem saevi exsecramur Ulixi.
 Mox et Leucatae nimboosa cacumina montis
 Et formidatus nautis aperitur Apollo. 275
 Hunc petimus fessi et parvae succedimus urbi ;
 Ancora de prora iacitur, stant litore puppes.
 Ergo insperata tandem tellure potiti
 Lustramurque Iovi votisque incendimus aras,
 Actiaque Iliacis celebramus litora ludis. 280
 Exercent patrias oleo labente palaestras
 Nudati socii ; iuvat evasisse tot urbes

Argolicas mediosque fugam tenuisse per hostia.
Interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annum,
Et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas. 285
Aere cavo clipeum, magni gestamen Abantia,
Postibus adversis figo, et rem carmine signo :
"AENEAS HAEC DE DANAIS VICTORIBUS ARMA."

Linquere tum portus iubeo et considerare transtris.
Certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt. 290
Protinus aërias Phaeacum abscondimus arces,
Litoraue Epiri legimus portuque subimus
Chaonio et celsam Buthroti accedimus urbem.

Hic incredibilis rerum fama occupat auris,
Priamiden Helenum Graias regnare per urbes, 295
Coniugio Aeacidae Pyrrhi sceptrisque potitum,
Et patrio Andromachen iterum cessisse marito.

Obstipui, miroque incensum pectus amore,
Compellare virum et casus cognoscere tantos.
Progredior portu, classis et litora linquens : 300
Sollemnis cum forte dapes et tristia dona

Ante urbem in luco falsi Simoentis ad undam
Libabat cineri Andromache Manisque vocabat
Hectoreum ad tumulum, viridi quem caespite inanem
Et geminas, causam lacrimis, sacraverat aras. 305

Ut me conspexit venientem et Troia circum
Arma amens vidit, magnis exterrita monstria
Deriguit visu in medio, calor ossa reliquit ;
Labitur, et longo vix tandem tempore fatur :

2. "Verane te facies, verus mihi nuntius adfers, 310
Nate dea? vivisne? aut, si lux alma recessit,

Hector ubi est?" Dixit, lacrimasque effudit et omnem
Implevit clamore locum. Vix pauca furenti
Subicio et raris turbatus vocibus hisco :

"Vivo equidem, vitamque extrema per omnia duco ; 315
Ne dubita, nam vera vides.

Heu ! quis te casus delectam coniuge tanto
Excipit? aut quae digna satis fortuna revisit?
Hectoris Andromache, Pyrrhin' conubia servas?"

Deiecit vultum et demissa voce locuta est :	320
“ O felix una ante alias Priameia virgo, Hostilem ad tumulum Troiae sub moenibus altis Inssa mori, quae sortitus non pertulit ullos, Neo victoris eri tetigit captiva cubile!	
Nos, patria incensa diversa per aequora vectae, Stirpis Achilleae fastus iuvenemque superbum, Servitio enixae, tulimus; qui deinde, secutus Ledaeam Hermionen Lacedaemoniosque hymenaeos, Me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam.	325
Ast illum, ereptae magno inflammatus amore Coniugis et scelerum Furiis agitatus, Orestes Excipit incantum patriasque obtruncat ad aras. Morte Neoptolemi regnorum reddita cessit Pars Heleno, qui Chaonios cognomine campos Chaoniamque omnem Troiano a Chaone dixit, Pergamaque Iliacamque iugis hanc addidit arcem.	330
Sed tibi qui cursum venti, quae fata dedere? Aut quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris? Quid puer Ascanius? superatne et vescitur aura, Quem tibi iam Troia—	335
Ecqua tamen puero est amissae cura parentis? Equid in antiquam virtutem animosque virilis Et pater Aeneas et avunculus excitat Hector? ” Talia fundebat lacrimans longosque ciebat Incassum fletus, cum sese a moenibus heros Priamides multis Helenus comitantibus adfert, Agnoscitque suos, laetusque ad limina ducit, Et multum lacrimas verba inter singula fundit. Procedo, et parvam Troiam simulataque magnis Pergama et arentem Xanthi cognomine rivum Agnosco, Scaesaeque amplector limina portae. Nec non et Teucri socia simul urbe fruuntur. Illos porticibus rex accipiebat in amplis; Aulai medio libabant pocula Bacchi, Impositis auro dapibus, paterasque tenebant.	340
Iamque dies alterque dies processit, et aerae	345
	350
	355

Vela vocant tumidoque inflatur carbasus austro :
 His vatem aggredior dictis ac talia quaeso :
 " Troiugena, interpres divom, qui numina Phoebi,
 Qui tripodas, Olarii laurus, qui sidera sentis 360
 Et volucrum linguas et praepetis omina pennae,
 Fare age—namque omnem cursum mihi prospera dixit
 Religio, et cuncti suaserunt numine divi
 Italiam petere et terras temptare repostas ;
 Sola novum dictuque nefas Harpyia Celaeno 365
 Prodigium canit, et tristis denuntiat iras,
 Obscenamque famem—quae prima pericula vito ?
 Quidve sequens tantos possim superare labores ? "
 Hic Helenus, caesis primum de more iuventa,
 Exorat pacem divom, vittasque resolvit 370
 Sacrati capitis, meque ad tua limina, Phoebe,
 Ipse manu multo suspensum numine ducit,
 Atque haec deinde canit divino ex ore sacerdos :
 " Nate dea,—nam te maioribus ire per altum
 Auspiciis manifesta fides : sic fata deum rex 375
 Sortitur, volvitque vices ; is vertitur ordo—
 Pauca tibi e multis, quo tutior hospita lustres
 Aequora et Ausonio possis considerare portu,
 Expediam dictis ; prohibent nam cetera Parcae
 Scire Helenum farique vetat Saturnia Iuno. 380
 Principio Italiam, quam tu iam rere propinquam
 Vicinosque, ignare, paras invadere portus,
 Longa procul longis via dividit invia terra.
 Ante et Trinacria lestandus remus in unda,
 Et salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus aequor 385
 Infernique lacus Aeaeaeque insula Circae,
 Quam tuta possis urbem componere terra.
 Signa tibi dicam ; tu condita mente teneto :
 Cum tibi sollicito secreti ad fluminis undam
 Litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus 390
 Triginta capitem fetus enixa iacebit,
 Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati,
 Is locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum.

Nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros: Fata viam invenient aderitque vocatus Apollo.	395
Has autem terras, Italique hanc litoris oram, Proxima quae nostri perfunditur aequoris aestu, Effuge; cuncta malis habitantur moenia Graeis. Hic et Narycii posuerunt moenia Locri, Et Sallentinus obsedit milite campos	400
Lyctius Idomœneus; hic illa ducis Meliboei Parva Philoctetae subnixa Petelia muro. Quin, ubi transmissae steterint trans aequora classes Et positis aris iam vota in litore solves, Purpureo velare comas adopertus amictu,	405
Ne qua inter sanctos ignis in honore deorum Hostilis facies occurrat et omina turbet. Hunc socii morem sacrorum, hunc ipse teneto: Hac casti maneant in religione nepotes. Ast ubi digressum Siculae te admoverit orae	410
Ventus et angusti rarefcent claustra Pelori, Laeva tibi tellus et longo laeva petantur Aequora circuitu; dextrum fuge litus et undas. Haec loca vi quondam et vasta convulsa ruina— Tantum aevi longinqua valet mutare vetustas—	415
Dissiluisse ferunt, cum protinus utraque tellus Una foret; venit medio vi pontus et undis Hesperium Siculo latus abscondit, arvaque et urbes Litore diductas angusto interluit aestu. Dextrum Scylla latus, laevum implacata Charybdis	420
Obsidet, atque imo barathri ter gurgite vastos Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras Erigit alternos et sidera verberat unda. At Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris, Ora exsertantem et navis in saxa trahentem.	425
Prima hominis facies et pulchro pectore virgo Pube tenuis, postrema immani corpore pistrix Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum. Praestat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni Cessantem, longos et circumflectere cursus,	430

Quam semel informem vasto vidisse sub antro
 Scyllam et caeruleis canibus resonantia saxa.
 Praeterea, si qua est Heleno prudentia, vati
 Si qua fides, animum si veris implet Apollo,
 Unum illud tibi, nate dea, proque omnibus unum 435
 Praedicam, et repetens iterumque iterumque monebo :
 Iunonis magnae primum prece numen adora ;
 Iunoni cane vota libens, dominamque potentem
 Supplicibus supera donis : sic denique victor
 Trinacria finis Italos mittere relicta. 440
 Huc ubi delatus Cumaeam accesseris urbem
 Divinosque lacus et Averno sonantia silvis,
 Insanam vatem aspicies, quae rupe sub ima
 Fata canit foliisque notas et nomina mandat.
 Quaecumque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo, 445
 Digerit in numerum atque antro seclusa relinquit.
 Illa manent immota locis neque ab ordine cedunt ;
 Verum eadem, verso tenuis cum cardine ventus
 Impulit et teneras turbavit ianua frondes,
 Numquam deinde cavo volitantia prendere saxo, 450
 Nec revocare situs aut iungere carmina curat :
 Inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae.
 Hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tanti,
 Quamvis increpitent socii, et vi cursus in altum
 Vela vocet possisque sinus implere secundos, 455
 Quin adeas vatem precibusque oracula poscas
 Ipea canat, vocemque volens atque ora resolvat.
 Illa tibi Italiae populos venturaque bella,
 Et quo quemque modo fugiasque ferasque laborem,
 Expediet, cursusque dabit venerata secundos. 460
 Haec sunt, quae nostra liceat te voce moneri.
 Vade age, et ingentem factis fer ad aethera Troiam.”

Quae postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est,
 Dona dehinc auro gravia sectoque elephanto
 Imperat ad navis ferri, stipatque carinis 465
 Ingens argentum, Dodonaeosque lebetas,
 Loricam consertam hamis anroque trilicem,

Et conum insignis galeae cristasque comantis,
 Arma Neoptolemi. Sunt et sua dona parenti.
 Addit equos, additque duces; 470
 Remigium supplet; socios simul instruit armis.
 Interea classem velis aptare iubebat
 Anchises, fieret vento mora ne qua ferenti.
 Quem Phoebi interpres multo compellat honore:
 "Coniugio, Anchise, Veneris dignate superbo, 475
 Cura deum, bis Pergameis erepte ruinis,
 Ecce tibi Ausoniae tellus; hanc arripe velis.
 Et tamen hanc pelago praeterlabare necesse est;
 Ausoniae pars illa procul, quam pandit Apollo.
 Vade," ait, "o felix nati pietate. Quid ultra 480
 Provehor et fando surgentis demoror austros?"
 Nec minus Andromache, digressu maesta supremo,
 Fert picturatas auri subtemine vestes
 Et Phrygiam Ascanio chlamydem, nec cedit honori,
 Textilibusque onerat donis, ac talia fatur: 485
 "Accipe et haec, manuum tibi quae monumenta mearum
 Sint, puer, et longum Andromachae testentur amorem,
 Coniugis Hectoreae. Cape dona extrema tuorum,
 O mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago.
 Sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat; 490
 Et nunc aequali tecum pubesceret aevo."
 Hos ego digrediens lacrimis adfabar obortis:
 "Vivite felices, quibus est fortuna peracta
 Iam sua; nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur.
 Vobis parta quies; nullum maris aequor arandum, 495
 Arva neque Ausoniae semper cedentia retro
 Quaerenda. Effigiem Xanthi Troiamque videtis,
 Quam vestrae fecere manus, melioribus, opto,
 Auspiciis, et quae fuerit minus obvia Graiis.
 Si quando Thybrim vicinaque Hybridis arva 500
 Intraro gentique meae data moenia cernam,
 Cognatas urbes olim populosque propinquos,
 Epiro, Hesperia, quibus idem Dardanus auctor
 Atque idem casus, unam faciemus utramque.

Troiam animis : maneat nostros ea cura nepotes."	505
Provehimur pelago vicina Ceraunia iuxta, Unde iter Italiam cursusque brevissimus undis. Sol ruit interea et montes umbrantur opaci. Sternimur optatae gremio telluris ad undam, Sortiti remos, passimque in litore sicco	510
Corpora curamus ; fessos sopor inrigat artus. Necdum orbem medium Nox Horis acta subibat : Haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus et omnis Explorat ventos, atque auribus aëra captat ; Sidera cuncta notat tacito labentia caelo,	515
Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones, Armatumque auro circumspicit Oriona. Postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno, Dat clarum e puppi signum ; nos castra movemus, Temptamusque viam et velorum pandimus alas.	520
Iamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis, Cum procul obscuros collis humilemque videmus Italiam. Italiam primus exclamat Achates, Italiam laeto socii clamore salutant. Tum pater Anchises magnum cratera corona	525
Induit implevitque mero, divosque vocavit Stans celsa in puppi : " Di maris et terrae tempestatumque potentes, Ferte viam vento facilem et spirante secundi."	530
Crebrescunt optatae aurae, portusque patescit Iam propior, templumque apparet in arce Minervae. Vela legunt socii, et proras ad litora torquent. Portus ab Euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum ; Obiectae salsa spumant aspargine cautes ; Ipse latet ; gemino demittunt brachia muro	535
Turriti scopuli, refugitque ab litore templum. Quattuor hic, primum omen, equos in gramine vidi Tondentis campum late, candore nivali. Et pater Anchises : " Bellum, o terra hospita, portas ; Bello armantur equi, bellum haec armenta minantur.	540
Sed tamen idem olim curru succedere sueti	

Quadrupedes, et frena iugo concordia ferre:

Spes et pacis," ait. Tum numina sancta precamur

Palladis armisonae, quae prima accepit ovantia,

Et capita ante aras Phrygio velamur amictu; 545

Præceptisque Heleni, dederat quae maxima, rite

Iunoni Argivæ iussos adolemus honores.

Haud mora, continuo perfectis ordine votis,

Cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum,

Graiugenumque domos suspectaque linquimus arva. 550

Hinc sinus Herculei, si vera est fama, Tarenti

Cernitur; attollit se diva Lacinia contra,

Caulonisque arces et navifragum Scylaceum.

Tum procul e fluctu Trinacria cernitur Aetna,

Et gemitum ingentem pelagi pulsataque saxa 555

Audimus longe fractasque ad litora voces,

Exsultantque vada, atque aestu miscentur harenae.

Et pater Anchises: "Nimirum hæc illa Charybdis;

Hos Helenus scopulos, hæc saxa horrenda canebat.

Eripite, o socii, pariterque insurgite remis." 560

Haud minus ac iussi faciunt, primusque rudentem

Contorsit laevas proram Palinurus ad undas;

Laevam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit.

Tollimur in caelum curvato gurgite, et idem

Subducta ad Manis imos desedimus unda. 565

Ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere;

Ter spumam elisam et rorantia vidimus astra.

Interea fessos ventus cum sole reliquit,

Ignarique viae Cyclopum adlabimur oris.

Portus ab accessu ventorum immotus et ingens 570

Ipse; sed horrificis iuxta tonat Aetna ruinis,

Interdumque atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem,

Turbine fumantem piceo et candente favilla,

Attollitque globos flammaram et sidera lambit;

Interdum scopulos avulsaque viscera montis 575

Erigit eructans, liquefactaque saxa sub auras

Cum gemitu glomerat, fundoque exaestuat imo.

Fama est Enceladi semustum fulmine corpus

VERGILI AENEIDOS III.

Urgeri mole hac, ingentemque insuper Aetnam Impositam ruptis flammam exspirare caminis ; Et fessum quotiens mutet latus, intremere omnem Murmure Trinacriam, et caelum subtexere fumo. Noctem illam tecti silvis immania monstra Perferimus, nec, quae sonitum det causa, videmus. Nam neque erant astrorum ignes, nec lucidus aethra Siderea polus, obscuro sed nubila caelo, Et Lunam in nimbo nox intempesta tenebat.	580
Postera iamque dies primo surgebat Eoo, Umentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram : Cum subito e silvia, macie confecta suprema, Ignoti nova forma viri miserandaque cultu Procedit supplexque manus ad litora tendit. Respicimus. Dira inluvies immissaque barba, Consertum tegumen spinis ; at cetera Graius, Et quondam patriis ad Troiam missus in armis. Isque ubi Dardanios habitus et Troia vidit Arma procul, paulum aspectu conterritus haesit, Continuitque gradum ; mox sese ad litora praeceps Cum fletu precibusque tulit: " Per sidera testor, Per superos atque hoc caeli spirabile lumen, Tollite me, Teucri ; quascumque abducite terras ; Hoc sat erit. Scio me Danais e classibus unum, Et bello Iliacos fateor petiisse Penatis. Pro quo, si sceleris tanta est iniuria nostri, Spargite me in fluctus, vastoque immergite ponto. Si pereo, hominum manibus periisse iuvabit." Dixerat, et genua amplexus genibusque volutans Haerebat. Qui sit, fari, quo sanguine cretus, Hortamur ; quae deinde agitet fortuna, fateri. Ipse pater dextram Anchises, haud multa moratus, Dat iuveni, atque animum praesenti pignore firmat. Ille haec, deposita tandem formidine, fatur : " Sum patria ex Ithaca, comes infelicis Ulixi, Nomine Achemenides, Troiam genitore Adamasto Paupere—mansissetque utinam fortuna!—profectus.	590 595 600 605 610 615

Hic me, dum trepidi crudelia limina linquunt,
 Immemores socii vasto Cyclopi in antro
 Deseruere. Domus sanie dapibusque cruentis,
 Intus opaca, ingens. Ipse arduus, altaque pulsat
 Sidera—Di, talem terris avertite pestem!— 620
 Nec visu facilis nec dictu adfabilis ulli.
 Visceribus miserorum et sanguine vescitur atro.
 Vidi egomet, duo de numero cum corpora nostro
 Prensa manu magna medio resupinus in antro
 Frangeret ad saxum, sanieque exspersa natarent 625
 Limina; vidi atro cum membra fluentia tabo
 Manderet, et tepidi tremarent sub dentibus artus.
 Haud impune quidem; nec talia passus Ulixes,
 Oblitusve sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto.
 Nam simul expletus dapibus vinoque sepultus 630
 Cervicem inflexam posuit, iacuitque per antrum
 Immensus, saniem eructans et frusta cruento
 Per somnum commixta mero, nos, magna precati
 Numina sortitique vices, una undique circum
 Fundimur, et telo lumen terebramus acuto, 635
 Ingens, quod torva solum sub fronte latebat,
 Argolici clipei aut Phoebeae lampadis instar,
 Et tandem laeti sociorum ulciscimur umbras.
 Sed fugite, o miseri, fugite, atque ab litore funem
 Rumpite. 640
 Nam qualis quantusque cavo Polyphemus in antro
 Lanigeras claudit pecudes atque ubera pressat,
 Centum alii curva haec habitant ad litora volgo
 Infandi Cyclopes et altis montibus errant.
 Tertia iam Lunae se cornua lumine complent, 645
 Cum vitam in silvis inter deserta ferarum
 Lustra domosque traho, vastosque ab rupe Cyclopas
 Prospicio, sonitumque pedum vocemque tremesco.
 Victum infelicem, bacas lapidosaque corna,
 Dant rami, et vulsis pascunt radicibus herbae. 650
 Omnia conlustrans, hanc primum ad litora classem
 Conspexi venientem. Huic me, quaecumque fuisset,

VERGILI AENEIDOS III.

Addixi: satis est gentem effugisse nefandam.
 Vos animam hanc potius quocumque absumite leto." 655
 Vix ea fatus erat, summo cum monte videmus
 Ipsum inter pecudes vasta se mole moventem
 Pastorem Polyphemum et litora nota petentem,
 Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.
 Trunca manu pinus regit et vestigia firmat;
 Lanigeræ comitantur oves; ea sola voluptas 660
 Solamenque mali.
 Postquam altos tetigit fluctus et ad aequora venit,
 Luminis effossi fluidum lavit inde cruorem,
 Dentibus infrendens gemitu, graditurque per aequor
 Iam medium, necdum fluctus latera ardua tinxit. 665
 Nos procul inde fugam trepidi celerare, recepto
 Supplice sic merito, tacitique incidere funem;
 Verrimus et proni certantibus aequora remis.
 Sensit, et ad sonitum vocis vestigia torsit.
 Verum ubi nullâ datur dextra adfectare potestas, 670
 Nec potis Ionios fluctus aequare sequendo,
 Clamorem immensum tollit, quo pontus et omnes
 Contremuere undae, penitusque exterrita tellus
 Italiae, curvisque immugiit Aetna cavernis.
 At genus e silvis Cyclopum et montibus altis 675
 Excitum ruit ad portus et litora complent.
 Cernimus astantis nequiquam lumine torvo
 Aetnaeos fratres, caelo capita alta ferentis,
 Concilium horrendum: quales cum vertice celso
 Aëriae quercus, aut coniferae cyparissi 680
 Constiterunt, silva alta Iovis, lucusve Dianae.
 Praecipitis metus acer agit quocumque rudentis
 Excutere, et ventis intendere vela secundis.
 Contra iussa monent Heleni, Scyllam atque Charybdim
 Inter utramque viam leti discrimine parvo 685
 Ni teneant cursus—certum est dare lintea retro.
 Ecce autem Boreas angusta ab sede Pelori
 Missus adest. Vivo praetervehor ostia saxo
 Pantagiae Megarosque sinus Thapsumque iacentem.

Talia monstrabat relegens errata retrorsus 690
Litora Achemenides, comes infelicis Ulixi.

Sicanio praetenta sinu iacet insula contra
Plemyrium undosum; nomen dixere priores
Ortygiam. Alpheum fama est huc Elidis amnem 695
Occultas egisse vias subter mare; qui nunc
Ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis.

Iussi numina magna loci veneramur; et inde
Exsupero praepingue solum stagnantis Helori.
Hinc altas cautes proiectaque saxa Pachyni
Radimus, et fatis numquam concessa moveri 700
Apparet Camarina procul campique Geloi,
Immanisque Gela fluvii cognomine dicta.

Arduus inde Acragas ostentat maxima longe
Moenia, magnanimum quondam generator equorum;
Teque datis linquo ventis, palmosa Selinus, 705
Et vada dura lego saxis Lilybeia caecis.

Hinc Drepani me portus et inlaetabilis ora
Accipit. Hic, pelagi tot tempestatibus actus,
Heu genitorem, omnis curae casusque levamen,
Amitto Anchisen. Hic me, pater optime, fessum 710
Deseris, heu, tantis nequiquam erepte periclis!
Nec vates Helenus, cum multa horrenda moneret,
Hos mihi praedixit luctus, non dira Celaeno.
Hic labor extremus, longarum haec meta viarum.
Hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris." 715

Sic pater Aeneas intentis omnibus unus.
Fata renarrabat divom, cursusque docebat.
Conticuit tandem, factoque hic fine quievit.

P. VERGILI MARONIS
AENEIDOS
LIBER QUARTUS.

At regina gravi iamdudum saucia cura
Vulnus alit venis, et caeco carpitur igni.
Multa viri virtus animo, multusque recursat
Gentis honos; haerent infixi pectore voltus
Verbaque, nec placidam membris dat cura quietem. 5
Postera Phoebea lustrabat lampade terras
Umentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram,
Cum sic unanimam adloquitur male sana sororem:
“Anna soror, quae me suspensam insomnia terrent!
Quis novus hic nostris successit sedibus hospes, 10
Quem sese ore ferens, quam forti pectore et armis!
Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum.
Degeneres animos timor arguit. Heu, quibus ille
Iactatus fatis! quae bella exhausta canebat!
Si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, 15
Ne cui me vincolo vellem sociare iugali,
Postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit;
Si non pertaesum thalami taedaeque fuisset,
Huic uni forsán potui succumbere culpae.
Anna, fatebor enim, miseri post fata Sychaei 20
Coniugis et sparsos fraterna caede Penatis,
Solutus hic inflexit sensus, animumque labantem
Impulit. Agnosco veteris vestigia flammae.

Sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat,
 Vel Pater omnipotens adigat me fulmine ad umbras, 25
 Pallentis umbras Erebi noctemque profundam,
 Ante, Pudor, quam te violo, aut tua iura resolvo.
 Ille meos, primus qui me sibi iunxit, amores
 Abstulit; ille habeat secum servetque sepulcro."
 Sic effata sinum lacrimis implevit obortis. 30

Anna refert: "O luce magis dilecta sorori,
 Solane perpetua maerens carpere iuventa,
 Nec dulcis natos, Veneris nec praemia noris?
 Id cinerem aut Manis credis curare sepultos?
 Esto: aegram nulli quondam flexere mariti, 35
 Non Libyae, non ante Tyro; despectus Iarbas
 Ductoresque alii, quos Africa terra triumphis
 Dives alit: placitone etiam pugnabis amori?
 Nec venit in mentem, quorum consederis arvis?
 Hinc Gaetulae urbes, genus insuperabile bello, 40
 Et Numidae infreni cingunt et inhospita Syrtis;
 Hinc deserta siti regio, lateque furentes
 Barcaei. Quid bella Tyro surgentia dicam,
 Germanique minas?
 Dis equidem auspiciis reor et Iunone secunda 45
 Hunc cursum Iliacas vento tenuisse carinas.
 Quam tu urbem, soror, hanc cernes, quae surgere regna
 Coniungio tali! Teucrum comitantibus armis
 Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus!
 Tu modo posce deos veniam, sacrisque litatis 50
 Indulge hospitio, causasque innecte morandi,
 Dum pelago desaevit hiems et aquosus Orion,
 Quassataeque rates, dum non tractabile caelum."

His dictis incensum animum inflammavit amore,
 Spemque dedit dubiae menti, solvitque pudorem. 55
 Principio delubra adeunt, pacemque per aras
 Exquirunt; mactant lectas de more bidentis
 Legiferae Cereri Phoeboque patrique Lyaeo,
 Iunoni ante omnis, cui vincla iugalia curae.
 Ipsa tenens dextra pateram pulcherrima Dido 60

VERGILI AENEIDOS IV.

Candentis vaccae media inter cornua fundit, Aut ante ora deum pinguis spatiaturo ad aras, Instauratque diem donis, pecudumque reclusis Pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit exta. Heu vaturn ignarae mentes! quid vota furentem, Quid delubra iuvant? Est mollis flamma medullas Interea, et taciturn vivit sub pectore volnus. Uritur infelix Dido totaque vagatur Urbe furens, qualis coniecta cervas sagitta, Quam procul incautam nemora inter Oresia fixit Pastor agens telis, liquitque volatile ferrum Nescius; illa fuga silvas saltusque peragrat Dictaeos; haeret lateri letalis harundo. Nunc media Aenean secum per moenia ducit, Sidoniasque ostendit opes urbemque paratam; Incipit effari, mediaque in voce resistit; Nunc eadem labente die convivia quaerit, Iliacosque iterum demens audire labores Exposcit, pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore. Post, ubi digressi, lumenque obscura vicissim Luna premit suadentque cadentia sidera somnos, Sola domo maeret vacua, stratisque relictis Incubat. Illum absens absentem auditque videtque, Aut gremio Ascanium, genitoris imagine capta, Detinet, infandum si fallere possit amorem. Non coepatae adsurgunt turres, non arma inventus Exercet, portusve aut propugnacula bello Tuta parant; pendent opera interrupta minaeque Murorum ingentes aequataque machina caelo.	65
Quam simul ac tali persensit peste teneri Cara Iovis coniunx, nec famam obstare furori, Talibus aggreditur Venerem Saturnia dictis: “Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis Tuque puerque tuus; magnum et memorabile numen, Una dolo divom si femina victa duorum est. Nec me adeo fallit veritam te moenia nostra Suspectas habuisse domos Karthaginis altae.	70
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Sed quis erit modus, aut quo nunc certamine tanto?
 Quin potius pacem aeternam pactosque hymenaeos
 Exercemus? habes, tota quod mente petisti: 100
 Ardet amans Dido traxitque per ossa furem.
 Communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus
 Auspiciis; liceat Phrygio servire marito,
 Dotalisque tuae Tyrios permittere dextrae.”
 Olli—sensit enim simulata mente locutam, 105
 Quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras—
 Sic contra est ingressa Venus: “Quis talia demens
 Abnuat, aut tecum malit contendere bello?
 Si modo, quod memoras, factum fortuna sequatur;
 Sed fatis incerta feror, si Iuppiter unam 110
 Esse velit Tyriis urbem Troiaque profectis,
 Miscerive probet populos, aut foedera iungi.
 Tu coniunx; tibi fas animum temptare precando.
 Perge; sequar.” Tum sic excepit regia Iuno:
 “Mecum erit iste labor. Nunc qua ratione, quod instat, 115
 Confieri possit, paucis, adverte, docebo.
 Venatum Aeneas unaque miserrima Dido
 In nemus ire parant, ubi primos crastinus ortus
 Extulerit Titan radiisque retexerit orbem.
 His ego nigrantem commixta grandine nimbum, 120
 Dum trepidant alae, saltusque indagine cingunt,
 Desuper infudam, et tonitru caelum omne ciebo.
 Diffugient comites et nocte tegentur opaca;
 Speluncam Dido dux et Troianus eandem
 Devenient. Adero, et, tua si mihi certa voluntas, 125
 Conubio iungam stabili propriamque dicabo.
 Hic hymenaeus erit.” Non adversata petenti
 Adnuit, atque dolis risit Cytherea repertis.
 Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit.
 It portis iubare exorto delecta iuventus; 130
 Retia rara, plagae, lato venabula ferro,
 Massylisque ruunt equites et odora canum vis.
 Reginam thalamo cunctantem ad limina primi
 Poenorum exspectant, ostroque insignis et auro

Stat sonipes ac frena ferox spumantia mandit.	135
Tandem progreditur, magna stipante caterva, Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo. Cui pharetra ex auro, crines nodantur in aurum, Aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem.	
Nec non et Phrygii comites et laetus Iulus Incedunt. Ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnis Infert se socium Aeneas atque agmina iungit. Qualis ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta Deserit ac Delum maternam invisit Apollo Instauratque choros, mixtique altaria circum	140
Cretesque Dryopesque fremunt pictique Agathyrsi; Ipse ingis Cynthi graditur, mollique fluentem Fronde premit crinem fingens atque implicat auro; Tela sonant umeris: haud illo segnior ibat Aeneas, tantum egregio decus enitet ore.	145
Postquam altos ventum in montis atque invia lustra, Ecce ferae, saxi deiectae vertice, caprae Decurrere ingis; alia de parte patentis Transmittunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi Pulverulenta fuga glomerant montisque relinquunt.	150
At puer Ascanius mediis in vallibus acri Gaudet equo, iamque hos cursu, iam praeterit illos, Spumantemque dari pecora inter inertia votis Optat aprum, aut fulvum descendere monte leonem. Interea magno misceri murmure caelum	155
Incipit; insequitur commixta grandine nimbus; Et Tyrii comites passim et Troiana iuventus Dardaniusque nepos Veneris diversa per agros Tecta metu petiere; ruunt de montibus amnes. Speluncam Dido dux et Troianus eandem	160
Deveniunt. Prima et Tellus et pronuba Iuno Dant signum; fulsere ignes et conscius aether Conubiis, summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphae. Ille dies primus leti primusque malorum Causa fuit; neque enim specie famave movetur	165
Nec iam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem;	170

Coniugium vocat; hoc praetexit nomine culpam.

Exemplo Libyae magnas it Fama per urbes,
Fama, malum qua non aliud velocius ullum
Mobilitate viget, virisque adquirit eundo: 175

Parva metu primo; mox sese attollit in auras,
Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit.
Illam Terra parens, ira inritata deorum,
Extremam, ut perhibent, Coeo Enceladoque sororem
Progeniuit, pedibus celerem et pernicipibus alia, 180

Monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui, quot sunt corpore plumae,
Tot vigiles oculi subter, mirabile dictu,
Tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit auris.
Nocte volat caeli medio terraeque per umbram,
Stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno; 185

Luce sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti,
Turribus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes,
Tam ficti praviq; tenax, quam nuntia veri.
Haec tum multiplici populos sermone replebat
Gaudens et pariter facta atque infecta canebat: 190

Venisse Aenean, Troiano sanguine cretum,
Cui se pulchra viro dignetur iungere Dido;
Nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere
Regnorum immemores turpique cupidine captos.
Haec passim dea foeda virum diffundit in ora. 195
Protinus ad regem cursus detorquet Iarban,
Incenditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras.

Hic Hammone satus, rapta Garamantide Nympha,
Templa Iovi centum latis immania regnis,
Centum aras posuit, vigilemque sacraverat ignem, 200
Exoubias divom aeternas, pecudumque cruore
Pingue solum et variis florentia limina sertis.

Isque amens animi et rumore accensus amaro
Dicitur ante aras media inter numina divom
Multa Iovem manibus supplex orasse supinis: 205

"Iuppiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis
Gens epulata toris Lenaenum libat honorem,
Aspicias haec? an te, genitor, cum fulmina torques,

Nequiquam horremus, caecique in nubibus ignes
 Terrificant animos et inania murmura miscent? 210
 Femina, quae nostris errans in finibus urbem
 Exiguam pretio posuit, cui litus arandum
 Cuique loci leges dedimus, conubia nostra
 Reppulit ac dominum Aenean in regna recepit.
 Et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu, 215
 Maeonia mentum mitra crinemque madentem
 Subnexus, raptu potitur: nos munera templis
 Quippe tuis ferimus, famamque fovemus inanem."

Talibus orantem dictis arasque teuentem
 Audiit omnipotens, oculosque ad moenia torsit 220
 Regia et oblitos famaë melioris amantis.
 Tum sic Mercurium adloquitur ac talia mandat:
 "Vade age, nate, voca Zephyros et labere pennis,
 Dardaniumque ducem, Tyria Karthagine qui nunc
 Exspectat, fatisque datas non respicit urbes, 225
 Adloquere et celeris defer mea dicta per auras.
 Non illum nobis genetrix pulcherrima talem
 Promisit Graiumque ideo bis vindicat armis;
 Sed fore, qui gravidam imperiis belloque frementem
 Italiam regeret, genus alto a sanguine Teucri 230
 Proderet, ac totum sub leges mitteret orbem.
 Si nulla accendit tantarum gloria rerum
 Nec super ipse sua molitur laude laborem,
 Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces?
 Quid struit? aut qua spe, inimica in gente, moratur, 235
 Nec prolem Ausoniam et Lavinia respicit arva?
 Naviget: hæc summa est; hic nostri nuntius esto."

Dixerat. Ille patris magni parere parabat
 Imperio: et primum pedibus talaria nectit,
 Aurea, quae sublimem alis sive aequora supra 240
 Seu terram rapido pariter cum flamine portant;
 Tum virgam capit—hæc animas ille evocat Oroo
 Pallentia, alias sub Tartara tristia mittit,
 Dat somnos adimitque, et lumina morte resignat.—
 Illa fretus agit ventos, et turbida tranat 245

Nubila. Iamque volans apicem et latera ardua cernit
 Atlantis duri, caelum qui vertice fulcit,
 Atlantis, cinctum adsidue cui nubibus atris
 Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbi;
 Nix uneros infusa tegit; tum flumina mento 250
 Praecipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida barba.
 Hic primum paribus nitens Cyllenius alis
 Constitit; hinc toto praeceps se corpore ad undas
 Misit, avi similis, quae circum litora, circum
 Piscosos scopulos humilis volat aequora iuxta. 255
 Haud aliter terras inter caelumque volabat
 Litus harenosum ad Libyae, ventosque secabat
 Materno veniens ab avo Cyllenis proles.
 Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis,
 Aenean fundantem arces ac tecta novantem 260
 Conspicit; atque illi stellatus iaspide fulva
 Ensis erat, Tyrioque ardebat murice laena
 Demissa ex umeris, dives quae munera Dido
 Fecerat et tenui telas discreverat auro.
 Continuo invadit: "Tu nunc Karthaginis altae 265
 Fundamenta locas, pulchramque uxorius urbem
 Exstruis? heu regni rerumque oblite tuarum!
 Ipse deum tibi me claro demittit Olympo
 Regnator, caelum et terras qui numine torquet;
 Ipse haec ferre iubet celeris mandata per auras: 270
 Quid struis, aut qua spe Libycis teris otia terris?
 Si te nulla movet tantarum gloria rerum
 Neo super ipse tua moliris laude laborem,
 Ascanium surgentem et spes heredis Iuli
 Respice, cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus 275
 Debentur." Tali Cyllenius ore locutus
 Mortalis visus medio sermone reliquit,
 Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram.
 At vero Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens,
 Arrectaeque horrore comae, et vox faucibus haesit. 280
 Ardet abire fuga dulcisque relinquere terras,
 Attonitus tanto monitu imperioque deorum.

Heu quid agat? quo nunc reginam ambire furem
 Audeat adfatu? quae prima exordia sumat?
 Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc, 285
 In partisque rapit varias perque omnia versat.
 Haec alternanti potior sententia visa est:
 Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum,
 Classem aptent taciti sociosque ad litora cogant,
 Arma parent, et, quae rebus sit causa novandis, 290
 Dissimulent; sese interea, quando optima Dido
 Nesciat et tantos rumpi non speret amores,
 Temptaturum aditus, et quae mollissima fandi
 Tempora, quis rebus dexter modus. Ocuis omnes
 Imperio laeti parent ac iussa facessunt. 295
 At regina dolos—quis fallere possit amantem?—
 Praesensait, motusque excepit prima futuros,
 Omnia tuta timens. Eadem impia Fama furenti
 Detulit armari classem cursumque parari.
 Saevit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem 300
 Bacchatur, qualis commotis excita sacris
 Thyias, ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho
 Orgia nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithaeron.
 Tandem his Aenean compellat vocibus ultro:
 “Dissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum 305
 Posse nefas, tacitusque mea decedere terra?
 Nec te noster amor, nec te data dextera quondam,
 Nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido?
 Quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem,
 Et mediis properas aquilonibus ire per altum, 310
 Crudelis? Quid? si non arva aliena domoque
 Ignotas peteres, et Troia antiqua maneret,
 Troia per undosum peteretur classibus aequor?
 Mene fugis? Per ego has lacrimas dextramque tuam te—
 Quando aliud mihi iam miserae nihil ipsa reliqui— 315
 Per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos,
 Si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quicquam
 Dulce meum, miserere domus labentis et istam,
 Oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem.

Te propter Libycae gentes Nomadumque tyranni 820
 Odere, infensi Tyrii; te propter eundem
 Exstinctus pudor et, qua sola sidera adibam,
 Fama prior. Cui me moribundam deseris, hospes?
 Hoc solum nomen quoniam de coniuge restat.
 Quid moror? an mea Pygmalion dum moenia frater 825
 Destruat, aut captam ducat Gaetulus Iarbas?
 Saltem si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset
 Ante fugam suboles, si quis mihi parvulus aula
 Luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret,
 Non equidem omnino capta ac deserta viderer." 830
 Dixerat. Ille Iovis monitis immota tenebat
 Lumina, et obnixus curam sub corde premebat.
 Tandem pauca refert: "Ego te, quae plurima fando
 Enumerare vales, numquam, Regina, negabo 835
 Promeritam; nec me meminisse pigebit Elissae,
 Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus.
 Pro re pauca loquar." Neque ego hanc abscondere furto
 Speravi—ne finge—fugam, nec coniugis umquam
 Praetendi taedas aut haec in foedera veni.
 Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam 840
 Auspiciis et sponte mea componere curas,
 Urbem Troianam primum dulcisque meorum
 Reliquias colerem, Priami tecta alta manerent,
 Et recidiva manu posuissem Pergama victis.
 Sed nunc Italiam magnam Gryneus Apollo, 845
 Italiam Lyciae iussere capessere sortes;
 Hic amor, haec patria est. Si te Karthaginis arces,
 Phoenissam, Libycaeque aspectus detinet urbis,
 Quae tandem, Ausonia Teucros considerare terra,
 Invidia est? Et nos fas extera quaerere regna. 850
 Me patris Anchisae, quotiens umentibus umbris
 Nox operit terras, quotiens astra ignea surgunt,
 Admonet in somnis et turbida terret imago;
 Me puer Ascanius capitisque iniuria cari,
 Quem regno Hesperiae fraudo et fatalibus arvis. 855
 Nunc etiam interpres divom, Iove missus ab ipso—

Testor utrumque caput—celeris mandata per auras
 Detulit; ipse deum manifesto in lumine vidi
 Intransent muros, vocemque his auribus hausi.
 Desine meque tuis incendere teque querelis: 360
 Italiam non sponte sequor.”

Talia dicentem iamdudum aversa tuetur,
 Huc illuc volvens oculos, totumque pererrat
 Luminibus tacitis, et sic accensa profatur:
 “Nec tibi diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor, 365
 Perfide; sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens
 Caucasus, Hyrcanaeque admorunt ubera tigres.

Nam quid dissimulo? aut quae me ad maiora reservo?
 Num fletu ingemuit nostro? num lumina flexit?
 Num lacrimas victus dedit, aut miseratus amantem est? 370

Quae quibus anteferam? Iam iam nec maxima Iuno,
 Nec Saturnius haec oculis pater aspicit aequis.
 Nusquam tuta fides. Eiectum litore, egentem
 Excepi et regni demens in parte locavi;
 Amissam classem, socios a morte reduxi. 375

Heu furiis incensa feror! Nunc augur Apollo,
 Nunc Lyciae sortes, nunc et Iove missus ab ipso
 Interpres divom fert horrida iussa per auras.
 Scilicet is Superis labor est, ea cura quietos
 Sollicitat. Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello; 380

I, sequere Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas.
 Spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,
 Supplicia hausurum scopulis, et nomine Dido
 Saepe vocaturum. Sequar atris ignibus absens,
 Et, cum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus, 385

Omnibus umbra locis adero. Dabis, improbe, poenas.
 Audiam, et haec Manis veniet mihi fama sub imo.”
 His medium dictis sermonem abrumpit, et auras
 Aegra fugit, seque ex oculis avertit et aufert,
 Linquens multa metu cunctantem et multa parantem 390
 Dicere. Suscipiunt famulae, conlapsaque membra
 Marmoreo referunt thalamo stratisque reponunt.

At pius Aeneas, quamquam lenire dolentem

Solando cupit et dictis avertere curas, Multa gemens magnoque animum labefactus amore, Iussa tamen divom exsequitur, classemque revisit. Tum vero Teucri incumbunt et litore celsas Deducunt toto navis. Natat uncta carina, Frondentisque ferunt remos et robora silvis Infabricata, fugae studio.	895
Migrantis cernas, totaque ex nrbe ruentis. Ac velut ingentem formicae farris acervum Cum populant, hieinis memores, tectoque reponunt : It nigrum campis agmen, praedamque per herbas Convectant calle angusto ; pars grandia trudent Obnixae frumenta umeris ; pars agmina cogunt Castigantque moras ; opere omnis semita fervet. Quis tibi tum, Dido, cernenti talia sensus, Quosve dabas gemitus, cum litora fervere late Prospiceres arce ex summa, totumque videres Misceri ante oculos tantis clamoribus aequor ? Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis ? Ire iterum in lacrimas, iterum temptare precando Cogitur, et supplex animos submittere amanti, Ne quid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat.	400
“ Anna, vides toto properari litore ? Circum Undique convenere ; vocat iam carbasus auras, Puppibus et laeti nautae imposuere coronas. Hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem, Et perferre, soror, potero. Miserae hoc tamen unum Exsequere, Anna, mihi :—solam nam perfidus ille Te colere, arcanos etiam tibi credere sensus ; Sola viri mollis aditus et tempora noras— I, soror, atque hostem supplex adfare superbum : Non ego cum Danaïs Troianam excindere gentem Aulide iuravi, classemve ad Pergama misi, Nec patris Anchisae cinerem Maniave revelli : Cur mea dicta negat duras demittere in auris ? Quo ruit ? extremum hoc miserae det munus amanti : Expectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentis.	405
	410
	415
	420
	425
	430

Non iam coniugium antiquum, quod prodidit, oro,
 Nec pulchro ut Latio careat regnumque relinquit;
 Tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori,
 Dum mea me victam doceat fortuna dolere.
 Extremam hanc oro veniam,—miserere sororis— 435
 Quam mihi cum dederis, cumulatam morte remittam.”

Talibus orabat, talisque miserrima fletus
 Fertque refertque soror. Sed nullis ille movetur
 Fletibus, aut voces ulla tractabilis audit:
 Fata obstant, placidasque viri deus obstruit auras. 440
 Ac velut annoso validam cum robore quercum
 Alpini Boreae nunc hinc nunc flatibus illino
 Eruere inter se certant; it stridor, et altae
 Consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes;
 Ipsa haeret scopulis, et, quantum vertice ad auras 445
 Aetherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit:
 Haud secus adsiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros
 Tunditur, et magno persentit pectore curas;
 Mens immota manet, lacrimae volvuntur inanes.

Tum vero infelix fatis exterrita Dido 450
 Mortem orat; taedet caeli convexa tueri.
 Quo magis inceptum peragat lucemque relinquat,
 Vidit, turicremis cum dona imponeret aris—
 Horrendum dictu—latices nigrescere sacros
 Fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem. 455
 Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori.
 Praeterea fuit in tectis de marmore templum
 Coniugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat,
 Velleribus niveis et festa fronde revinctum:
 Hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis 460
 Visa viri, nox cum terras obscura teneret;
 Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo
 Saepe queri et longas in fletum ducere voces;
 Multaque praeterea vatum praedicta priorum
 Terribili monitu horrificant. Agit ipse furemtem 465
 In somnis ferus Aeneas; semperque relinqui
 Sola sibi, semper longam incoinitata videtur

Ire viam et Tyrios deserta quaerere terra.
 Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus,
 Et solem geminum et duplicis se ostendere Thebas; 470
 Aut Agamemnonius scaenis agitatus Orestes
 Armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus atris
 Cum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae.
 Ergo ubi concepit furias evicta dolore
 Decrevitque mori, tempus secum ipsa modumque 475
 Exigit, et, maestam dictis aggressa sororem,
 Consilium vultu tegit, ac spein fronte serenat :
 " Inveni, germana, viam,—gratare sorori—
 Quae mihi reddat eum, vel eo me solvat amantem.
 Oceani finem iuxta solemque cadentem 480
 Ultimus Aethiopum locus est, ubi maximus Atlas
 Axem umero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum :
 Hinc mihi Massylae gentis monstrata sacerdos,
 Hesperidum templi custos, epulasque draconi
 Quae dabat et sacros servabat in arbore ramos, 485
 Spargens umida mella soporiferumque papaver.
 Haec se carminibus promittit solvere mentes,
 Quas velit, ast aliis duras immittere curas;
 Sistere aquam fluviis, et vertere sidera retro;
 Nocturnosque ciet Manis; mugire videbis 490
 Sub pedibus terram, et descendere montibus ornoa.
 Testor, cara, deos et te, germana, tuumque
 Dulce caput, magicas invitam accingier artis.
 Tu secreta pyram tecto interiore sub auras
 Erige, et arma viri, thalamo quae fixa reliquit 495
 Impius, exuviasque omnis, lectumque ingalem,
 Quo perii, superimponas : abolere nefandi
 Cuncta viri monumenta iuvat, monstratque sacerdos."
 Haec effata silet, pallor simul occupat ora.
 Non tamen Anna novis praetexere funera sacris 500
 Germanam credit, nec tantos mente furores
 Concipit, aut graviora timet quam morte Sychaei.
 Ergo iussa parat.

At regina, pyra penetrati in sede sub auras

Erocta ingenti taedis atque ilice secta, Intenditque locum sertis et fronde coronat Funerea: super exuvias ensemque relictum Effigiemque toro locat, haud ignara futuri. Stant arae circum, et crinis effusa sacerdos	505
Ter centum tonat ore deos, Erebumque Chaosque Tergeminamque Hecaten, tria virginis ora Dianae. Sparserat et latices simulatos fontis Avernī, Falcibus et messae ad Lunam quaeruntur aënis Pubentes herbae nigri cum lacte veneni; Quaeritur et nascentis equi de fronte revulsus Et matri praereptus amor.	510 515
Ipea mola manibusque piis altaria iuxta, Unum exuta pedem vinclis, in veste recincta, Testatur moritura deos et conscia fati Sidera; tum, si quod non aequo foedere amantis Curae numen habet iustumque memorque, precatur.	520
Nox erat, et placidum carpebant fessa sopore Corpora per terras, silvaeque et saeva quierant Aequora, cum medio volvuntur sidera lapsu, Cum tacet omnis ager, pecudes pictaeque volucres, Quaeque lacus late liquidos, quaeque aspera dumis Rura tenent, somno positae sub nocte silenti [Lenibant curas, et corda oblita laborum].	525
At non infelix animi Phoenissa, nec umquam Solvitur in somnos, oculisque aut pectore noctem Accipit: ingeminant curae, rursusque resurgens Saevit amor, magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu. Sic adeo insistit, secumque ita corde volutat: “En, quid ago? rursusne procos inrisa priores Experiar, Nomadumque petam conubia supplex, Quos ego sim totiens iam dedignata maritos? Iliacas igitur classis atque ultima Teucrum Iussa sequar? quia ne auxilio iuvat ante levatos, Et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti? Quis me autem, fac velle, sinet, ratibusve superbia Invisam accipiet? nescis heu, perditā, necdum	530 535 540

Laomedontaeae sentis periuria gentis ?
 Quid tum ? sola fuga nautas comitabor ovantis ?
 An Tyriis omnique manu stipata meorum
 Inferar, et, quos Sidonia vix urbe revelli, 545
 Rursus agam pelago, et ventis dare vela iubebo ?
 Quin morere, ut merita es, ferroque averte dolorem.
 Tu lacrimis evicta meis, tu prima furentem
 Hic, germana, malis oneras atque obicis hosti.
 Non licuit thalami expertem sine crimine vitam 550
 Degere, more ferae, talis nec tangere curas !
 Non servata fides, cineri promissa Sychaeo !
 Tantos illa suo rumpebat pectore questus.
 Aeneas celsa in puppi, iam certus eundi,
 Carpebat somnos, rebus iam rite paratis. 555
 Huic se forma dei voltu redeuntis eodem
 Obtulit in somnis, rursusque ita visa monere est,
 Omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque coloremque
 Et crinis flavos et membra decora iuventa :
 " Nate dea, potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos, 560
 Nec, quae te circum stent deinde pericula, cernis,
 Demens, nec Zephyros audis spirare secundos ?
 Illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat,
 Certa mori, varioque irarum fluctuat aestu.
 Non fugis hinc praeceps, dum praecipitare potestas ? 565
 Iam mare turbari trabibus, saevasque videbis
 Conlucere faces, iam fervere litora flammis,
 Si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem.
 Heia age, rumpe moras. Varium et mutabile semper
 Femina." Sic fatus nocti se immiscuit atrae. 570
 Tum vero Aeneas, subitis exterritus umbris,
 Corripit e somno corpus sociosque fatigat :
 " Praecipites vigilate, viri, et considite transtris ;
 Solvite vela citi. Deus aethere missus ab alto
 Festinare fugam tortosque incidere funis 575
 Ecce iterum stimulat. Sequimur te, sancte deorum,
 Quisquis es, imperioque iterum paremus ovantes.
 Adsis o placidusque iuves, et sidera caelo

Dextra feras." Dixit, vaginaque eripit ensem
 Fulmineum, strictoque ferit retinacula ferro. 580
 Idem omnis simul ardor habet, rapiuntque ruuntque;
 Litora deseruere; latet sub classibus aequor;
 Adnixa torquent spumas et caerula verrunt.
 Et iam prima novo spargebat lumine terras
 Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile. 585
 Regina e speculis ut primum albescere lucem
 Vidit et aequatis classem procedere velia,
 Litora et vacuos sensit sine remige portus,
 Terque quaterque manu pectus percussa decorum
 Flaventisque abscessa comas "Pro Iuppiter! ibit 590
 Hic" ait "et nostris inluserit advena regnis?
 Non arma expedient, totaque ex urbe sequentur,
 Deripientque rates alii navalibus? Ite,
 Ferte citi flammis, date tela, impellite remos!—
 Quid loquor? aut ubi sum? Quae mentem insania mutat? 595
 Infelix Dido! nunc te facta impia tangunt?
 Tum decuit, cum sceptrum dabas.—En dextra fidesque,
 Quem secum patrios aiunt portare Penatis,
 Quem sublisce umeris confectum aetate parentem!—
 Non potui abreptum divellere corpus et undis 600
 Spargere? non socios, non ipsum absumere ferro
 Ascanium, patriisque epulandum ponere mensis?—
 Verum anceps pugnae fuerat fortuna.—Fuisse;
 Quem metui moritura? Faces in castra tuliassem,
 Implessemque foros flammis, natumque patremque 605
 Cum genere extinxem, memet super ipsa dedissem.—
 Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras,
 Tuque harum interpretis curarum et conscia Iuno,
 Nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes,
 Et Dirae ultrices, et di morientis Eliissae, 610
 Accipite haec, meritumque malis advertite numen,
 Et nostras audite preces. Si tangere portus
 Infandum caput ac terris adnare necesse est,
 Et sic fata Iovis poscunt, hic terminus haeret:
 At bello audacis populi vexatus et armis, 615

Finibus extorris, complexu avulsus Iuli,
 Auxilium imploret, videatque indigna suorum
 Funera; nec, cum se sub leges pacis iniquae
 Tradiderit, regno aut optata luce fruatur;
 Sed cadat ante diem mediaque inhumatus harena. 620
 Haec precor, hanc vocem extremam cum sanguine fundo.
 Tum vos, o Tyrii, stirpem et genus omne futurum
 Exercete odiis, cinerique haec mittite nostro
 Munera. Nullus amor populis, nec foedera sunt. 625
 Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor,
 Qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos,
 Nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires.
 Litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas
 Imprecor, arma armis; pugnent ipsique nepotesque." 630
 Haec ait, et partis animum versabat in omnia,
 Invisam quaerens quam primum abrumpere lucem.
 Tum breviter Barcen nutricem adfata Sychaei;
 Namque suam patria antiqua cinis ater habebat:
 "Annam cara mihi nutrix huc siste sororem;
 Dic corpus properet fluviali spargere lympha, 635
 Et pecudes secum et monstrata piacula ducat;
 Sic veniat; tuque ipsa pia tege tempora vitta.
 Sacra Iovi Stygio, quae rite incepta paravi,
 Perficere est animus, finemque imponere curis,
 Dardaniique rogum capitis permittere flammae." 640
 Sic ait. Illa gradum studio celerabat anili.
 At trepida, et coeptis immanibus effera Dido,
 Sanguineam volvens aciem, maculisque trementis
 Interfusa genas, et pallida morte futura,
 Interiora domus inrumpit limina, et altos 645
 Conscendit furibunda rogos, enseque recludit
 Dardanium, non hos quaesitum munus in usua.
 Hic, postquam Iliacas vestes notumque cubile
 Conspexit, paulum lacrimis et mente morata,
 Incubuitque toro, dixitque novissima verba: 650
 "Dulces exuviae, dum fata deusque sinebat,
 Accipite hanc animam, meque his exsolviſſe curis.

Vixi, et, quem dederat cursum fortuna, peregi;
 Et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago.
 Urbem praeclaram statui; mea moenia vidi; 655
 Uita virum, poenas inimico a fratre recepi;
 Felix, heu nimium felix, si litora tantum
 Nunquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carinae!"
 Dixit, et, os impressa toro, "Moriemur inultae,
 Sed moriamur" ait. "Sic, sic iuvat ire sub umbras. 660
 Hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto
 Dardanus, et nostrae secum ferat omina mortis."
 Dixerat; atque illam media inter talia ferro
 Conlapsam aspiciunt comites, enseque cruore
 Spumantem, sparsasque manus. It clamor ad alta 665
 Atria; concussam bacchatur Fama per urbem.
 Lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu
 Tecta fremunt; resonat magnis plangoribus aether.
 Non aliter, quam si immissis ruat hostibus omnis
 Karthago aut antiqua Tyros, flammaeque furentes 670
 Culmina perque hominum volvantur perque deorum.
 Audiit exanimis, trepidoque exterrita cursu
 Unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnis
 Per medios ruit, ac morientem nomine clamat:
 "Hoc illud, germana, fuit? me fraude petebas? 675
 Hoc rogos iste mihi, hoc ignes araeque parabant?
 Quid primum deserta querar? comitemne sororem
 Sprevisisti moriens? Eadem me ad fata vocasses;
 Idem ambas ferro dolor, atque eadem hora tulisset.
 His etiam struxi manibus, patriosque vocavi 680
 Voce deos, sic te ut posita crudelis abessem?
 Exstincti te meque, soror, populumque patresque
 Sidonios urbemque tuam. Data, volnera lymphis
 Abluam, et, extremus si quis super halitus errat,
 Ore legam." Sic fata gradus evaserat altos, 685
 Semianimemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat
 Cum gemitu, atque atros siccabat veste cruores.
 Illa, gravis oculos conata attollere, rursus
 Deficit; infixum stridit, sub pectore volnus.

VERGILI AENEIDOS IV.

Ter sese attollens cubitoque adnixa levavit;	690
Ter revoluta toro est, oculisque errantibus alto	
Quaesivit caelo lucem, ingemuitque reperta.	
Tum Iuno omnipotens, longum miserata dolorem	
Difficilisque obitus, Irim demisit Olympo,	
Quae luctantem animam nexosque resolveret artus.	695
Nam quia nec fato, merita nec morte peribat,	
Sed misera ante diem, subitoque accensa furore,	
Nondum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem	
Abstulerat, Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco.	
Ergo Iris croceis per caelum roscida pennis,	700
Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores,	
Devolat, et supra caput astitit: "Hunc ego Diti	
Sacrum iussa fero, teque isto corpore solvo."	
Sic ait, et dextrâ crinem secat: omnis et una	
Dilapsus calor, atque in ventos vita recessit.	705

P. VERGILI MARONIS
AENEIDOS
LIBER QUINTUS.

Interea medium Aeneas iam classe tenebat
Certus iter, fluctusque atros aquilone secabat,
Moenia respiciens, quae iam infelicis Elissae
Conlucent flammis. Quae tantum accenderit ignem
Causa, latet; duri magno sed amore dolores 5
Polluto, notumque, furens quid femina possit,
Triste per augurium Teucrorum pectora ducunt.
Ut pelagus tenuere rates, nec iam amplius ulla
Occurrit tellus, maria undique et undique caelum,
Olli caeruleus supra caput astitit imber, 10
Noctem hiememque ferens, et inhorruit unda tenebria.
Ipse gubernator puppi Palinurus ab alta:
“Heu! quianam tanti cinxerunt aethera nimbi?
Quidve, pater Neptune, paras?” Sic deinde locutus
Colligere arma iubet validisque incumbere remis, 15
Obliquatque sinus in ventum, ac talia fatur:
“Magnanime Aenea, non, si mihi Inppiter auctor
Spondeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere caelo.
Mutati transversa fremunt et vespere ab atro
Consurgunt venti, atque in nubem cogitur aer. 20
Nec nos obniti contra, nec tendere tantum
Sufficimus. Superat quoniam Fortuna, sequamur,
Quoque vocat, vertamus iter. Nec litora longe

Fida reor fraterna Erycis portusque Sicanos, Si modo rite memor servata remetior astra."	25
Tum pius Aeneas: "Equidem sic poscere ventos Iamdudum et frustra cerno te tendere contra. Flecte viam velis. An sit mihi gravior ulla, Quove magis fessas optem demittere navis, Quam quae Dardanium tellus mihi servat Acesten, Et patris Anchisae gremio complectitur ossa?"	30
Haec ubi dicta, petunt portus, et vela secundi Intendunt Zephyri; fertur cita gurgite classis, Et tandem laeti notae advertuntur harenas.	
At procul excelso miratus vertice montis Adventum sociasque rates occurrit Acestes, Horridus in iaculis et pelle Libystidis ursae, Troia Criniso conceptum flumine mater Quem genuit. Veterum non immemor ille parentum Gratatur reduces et gaza laetus agresti	35
Excipit, ac fessos opibus solatur amicis.	40
Postera cum primo stellas Oriente fugarat Clara dies, socios in coetum litore ab omni Advocat Aeneas, tumulique ex aggere fatur: "Dardanidae magni, genus alto a sanguine divom,	45
Annuus exactis completur mensibus orbis, Ex quo reliquias divinique ossa parentis Condidimus terra maestasque sacravimus aras. Iamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, quem semper acerbum, Semper honoratum—sic di voluistis—habebo.	50
Hunc ego Gaetulis agerein si Syrtibus exsul, Argolicove mari deprensus et urbe Mycenae, Annua vota tamen sollemnisque ordine pompas Exsequerer, strueremque suis altaria donis. Nunc ultro ad cineres ipsius et ossa parentis,	55
Haud equidem sine mente reor, sine numine divom, Adsumus et portus delati intramus amicos. Ergo agite, et laetum cuncti celebremus honorem; Poscamus ventos, atque haec me sacra quotannis Urbe velit posita templis sibi ferre dicatis.	60

Bina boum vobis Troia generatus Aestes
 Dat numero capita in navis; adhibete Penatis
 Et patrios epulis et quos colit hospes Aestes.
 Praeterea, si nona diem mortalibus alnum
 Aurora extulerit radiisque retexerit orbem, 65
 Prima citae Teucris ponam certamina classis;
 Quique pedum cursu valet, et qui viribus audax
 Aut iaculo incedit melior levibusque sagittis,
 Seu crudo fudit pugnam committere caestu,
 Cuncti adsint, meritaque expectent praemia palmae. 70
 Ore favete omnes, et cingite tempora ramis."
 Sic fatus velat materna tempora myrto.
 Hoc Helymus facit, hoc aevi maturus Aestes,
 Hoc puer Ascanius, sequitur quos cetera pubes.
 Ille e concilio multis cum milibus ibat 75
 Ad tumulum, magna medius comitante caterva.
 Hic duo rite mero libans carohesia Baocho
 Fundit humi, duo lacte novo, duo sanguine sacro,
 Purpureosque iacit flores, ac talia fatur:
 "Salve, sancte parens; iterum salvete, recepti 80
 Nequiquam cinerea, animaeque umbraeque paternae.
 Non licuit finis Italos fataliaque arva,
 Nec tecum Ausonium, quicumque est, quaerere Thybrim."
 Dixerat haec, adytis cum lubricus anguis ab iniis
 Septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit, 85
 Amplexus placide tumulum lapsusque per aras,
 Caeruleae cui terga notae maculosus et auro
 Squamam incendebat fulgor, ceu nubibus arcus
 Mille iacit varios adverso sole colores.
 Obstipuit visu Aeneas. Ille agmine longo 90
 Tandem inter pateras et levia pocula serpens
 Libavitque dapes, rursusque innoxius imo
 Successit tumulo, et depasta altaria liquit.
 Hoc magis inceptos genitori instaurat honores,
 Incertus, Geniumne loci famulumne parentis 95
 Esse putet; caedit binas de more bidentis,
 Totque suae, totidem nigrantis terga iuencos;

VERGILI AENEIDOS V.

Vinaque fundebat pateris, animamque vocabat
 Anchisae magni Manisque Acheronte remissos.
 Nec non et socii, quae cuique est copia, laeti 100
 Dona ferunt, onerant aras, mactantque iuvencoos ;
 Ordine aëna locant alii, fusique per herbam
 Subiciunt veribus prunas et viscera torrent.

Exspectata dies aderat nonamque serena
 Auroram Phaethontis equi iam luce vehebant, 105
 Famaque finitimos et clari nomen Acestae
 Excierat ; laeto complerant litora coetu,
 Visuri Aeneadas, pars et certare parati.

Munera principio ante oculos circoque locantur
 In medio : sacri tripodes viridesque coronae 110
 Et palmae, pretium victoribus, armaque et ostro
 Perfusae vestes, argenti auriue talentum ;
 Et tuba commissos medio canit aggere ludos.
 Prima pares ineunt gravibus certamina remis
 Quattuor ex omni delectae classe carinae. 115

Velocem Mnestheus agit aeri remige Pristim,
 Mox Italus Mnestheus, genus a quo nomine Memmi ;
 Ingentemque Gyas ingenti mole Chimaeram,
 Urbis opus, triplici pubes quam Dardana versu
 Impellunt, terno consurgunt ordine remi ; 120
 Sergestusque, domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen,
 Centauro invehitur magna, Scyllaque Cloanthus
 Caerulea, genus unde tibi, Romane Cluenti.

Est procul in pelago saxum spumantia contra
 Litora, quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim 125
 Fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera Cori ;
 Tranquillo silet, immotaque attollitur unda
 Campus et apricis statio gratissima mergis :
 Hic viridem Aeneas frondenti ex ilice metam
 Constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti 130
 Scirent et longos ubi circumflectere cursus.
 Tum loca sorte legunt, ipsique in puppibus auro
 Ductores longe effulgent ostroque decori ;
 Cetera populea velatur fronde iuventus

Nudatosque umeros oleo perfusa nitescit.	135
Considunt transtris, intentaque bracchia remis ;	
Intenti exspectant signum, exsultantiaque haurit	
Corda pavor pulsans laudumque arrecta cupido.	
Inde, ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes,	
Haud mora, prosiluere suis ; ferit aethera clamor	140
Nauticus, adductis spumant freta versa lacertis.	
Infundunt pariter sulcos, totumque debiscit	
Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.	
Non tam praecipites biugo certamine campum	
Corripuere ruuntque effusi carcere currus,	145
Nec sic immissis aurigae undantia lora	
Concussere ingis pronique in verbera pendent.	
Tum plausu fremituque virum studiisque faventum	
Consonat omne nemus, vocemque inclusa volutant	
Litora, pulsati colles clamore resultant.	150
Effugit ante alios primisque elabitur undis	
Turbam inter fremitumque Gyas ; quem deinde Cloanthus	
Consequitur, melior remis, sed pondere pinus	
Tarda tenet. Post hos aequo discrimine Pristis	
Centaurusque locum tendunt superare priorem ;	155
Et nunc Pristis habet, nunc victam praeterit ingens	
Centaurus, nunc una ambae iunctisque feruntur	
Frontibus et longa sulcant vada salsa carina.	
Iamque propinquabant scopulo metamque tenebant,	
Cum princeps medioque Gyas in gurgite victor	160
Rectorem navis compellat voce Menoeten :	
“ Quo tantum mihi dexter abis ? huc dirige gressum ;	
Litus ama, et laevas stringat sine palmula cantes ;	
Altum alii teneant.” Dixit ; sed caeca Menoetes	
Saxa timens proram pelagi detorquet ad undas.	165
“ Quo diversus abis ? ” iterum “ Pete saxa, Menoete ! ”	
Cum clamore Gyas revocabat ; et ecce Cloanthum	
Respicit instantem tergo, et propiora tenentem.	
Ille inter navemque Gyaë scopulosque sonantis	
Radit iter laevum interior, subitoque priorem	170
Praeterit et metis tenet aequora tuta relictis.	

Tum vero exarsit iuveni dolor ossibus ingens,
 Nec lacrimis caruere genae, segnemque Menoeten,
 Oblitus decorisque sui sociumque salutis,
 In mare praecipitem puppi deturbat ab alta; 175
 Ipse gubernaclo rector subit, ipse magister,
 Hortaturque viros, clavumque ad litora torquet.
 At gravis, ut fundo vix tandem redditus imo est,
 Iam senior madidaque fluens in veste, Menoetes
 Summa petit scopuli sioccaque in rupe resedit. 180
 Illum et labentem Teucri et risere natantem,
 Et salsos rident revomentem pectore fluctus.
 Hic laeta extremis spes est accensa duobus,
 Sergesto Mnestheique, Gyan superare morantem.
 Sergestus capit ante locum scopuloque propinquat, 185
 Nec tota tamen ille prior praeunte carina:
 Parte prior; partem rostro premit aemula Pristis.
 At media socios incedens nave per ipsos
 Hortatur Mnestheus: "Nunc, nunc insurgite remis,
 Hectorei socii, Troiae quos sorte suprema 190
 Delegi comites; nunc illas promite viris,
 Nunc animos, quibus in Gaetulis Syrtibus usi
 Ionioque mari Maleaeque sequacibus undis.
 Non iam prima peto Mnestheus, neque vincere certo;—
 Quamquam o!—Sed superent, quibus hoc, Neptune, dedisti;— 195
 Extremos pudeat rediisse; hoc vincite, cives,
 Et prohibete nefas." Olli certamine summo
 Procumbunt; vastis tremit iotibus aerea puppis,
 Subtrahiturque solum; tum creber anhelitus artus
 Aridaque ora quatit; sudor fluit undique rivis. 200
 Attulit ipse viris optatum casus honorem:
 Namque furens animi dum proram ad saxa suburget
 Interior spatioque subit Sergestus iniquo,
 Infelix saxis in procurrentibus haesit.
 Concussae cautes, et acuto in murice remi 205
 Obnixi crepuere, inlisaque prora pependit.
 Consurgunt nautae et magno clamore morantur,
 Ferratasque trudes et acuta cuspide contos

Expediunt, fractosque legunt in gurgite remos.	
At laetus Mnestheus successuque acrior ipso	210
Agmine remorum celeri ventisque vocatis	
Prona petit maria et pelago decurrit aperto.	
Qualis spelunca subito commota columba,	
Cui domus et dulces latebroso in pumice nidi,	
Fertur in arva volans, plausumque exterrita pennis	215
Dat tecto ingentem, mox aëre lapsa quieto	
Radit iter liquidum, celeris neque commovet alas:	
Sic Mnestheus, sic ipsa fuga secat ultima Pristis	
Aequora, sic illam fert impetus ipse volantem.	
Et primum in scopulo luctantem deserit alto	220
Sergestum brevibusque vadis frustraue vocantem	
Auxilia et fractis discentem currere remia.	
Inde Gyan ipsamque ingenti mole Chimaeram	
Consequitur: cedit, quoniam spoliata magistro est.	
Solus iamque ipso superest in fine Cloanthus;	225
Quem petit, et summis adnixus viribus urget.	
Tum vero ingeminat clamor, cunctique sequentem	
Instigant studiis, resonatque fragoribus aether.	
Hi proprium decus et partum indignantur honorem	
Ni teneant, vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci;	230
Hos successus alit: possunt, quia posse videntur.	
Et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris,	
Ni palmas ponto tendens utrasque Cloanthus	
Fudissetque preces, divosque in vota vocasset:	
"Di, quibus imperium pelagi est, quorum aequora curro,	235
Vobis laetus ego hoc candentem in litore taurum	
Constituam ante aras, voti reus, extaque-salsos	
Porriciam in fluctus et vina liquentia fundam."	
Dixit, eumque imis sub fluctibus audiit omnis	
Nereidum Phorcique chorus Panopeaque virgo,	240
Et pater ipse manu magna Portunus euntem	
Impulit; illa Noto citius voluerique sagitta	
Ad terram fugit, et portu se condidit alto.	
Tum satius Anchisa, cunctis ex more vocatis,	
Victorem magna praeconis voce Cloanthum	245

Declarat, viridique advelat tempora lauro ;
 Muneraque in navis ternos optare iuencos
 Vinaque et argenti magnum dat ferre talentum.
 Ipsis praecipuos ductoribus addit honores :
 Victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum 250
 Purpura Maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit,
 Intextusque puer frondosa regius Ida
 Velocis iaculo cervos cursuque fatigat,
 Acer, anhelanti similis, quem praepes ab Ida
 Sublimem pedibus rapuit Iovis armiger uncis ; 255
 Longaevi palmas nequiquam ad sidera tendunt
 Custodes, saevitque canum latratus in auras.
 At qui deinde locum tenuit virtute secundum,
 Levibus huic hamis consertam auroque trilioem
 Loricam, quam Demoleo detraxerat ipse 260
 Victor apud rapidum Simoenta sub Ilio alto,
 Donat habere viro, decus et tutamen in armis.
 Vix illam famuli Phegeus Sagarisque ferebant
 Multiplicem, conixi umeris ; indutus at olim
 Demoleos cursu palantis Troas agebat. 265
 Tertia dona facit geminos ex aere lebetas,
 Cymbiaque argento perfecta atque aspera signis.
 Iamque adeo donati omnes opibusque superbi
 Puniceis ibant evincti tempora taeniis,
 Cum saevo e scopulo multa vix arte revulsus, 270
 Amissis remis atque ordine debilis uno,
 Inrisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat.
 Qualis saepe viae deprensus in aggere serpens,
 Aerea quem obliquum rota transiit, aut gravis ictu
 Seminecem liquit saxo lacerumque viator, 275
 Nequiquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus,
 Parte ferox, ardensque oculis, et sibila colla
 Arduus attollens ; pars vulnere clauda retentat
 Nixantem nodis seque in sua membra plicantem :
 Tali remigio navis se tarda movebat ; 280
 Vela facit tamen, et velis subit ostia plena.
 Sergestum Aeneas promisso munere donat,

Servatam ob navem laetus sociosque reductos.
Olli serva datur, operum haud ignara Minervae,
Cressa genus, Pholoë, geminique sub ubere nati. 285

Hoc pius Aeneas misso certamine tendit
Gramineum in campum, quem collibus undique curvis
Cingebant silvae, mediaque in valle theatri
Circus erat; quo se multis cum milibus heros
Consessu medium tulit exstructoque resedit. 290

Hic, qui forte velint rapido contendere cursu,
Invitat pretiis animos, et praemia ponit.
Undique conveniunt Teucri mixtique Sicani,
Nisus et Euryalus primi;

Euryalus forma insignis viridique inventa, 295
Nisus amore pio pueri; quos deinde secutus
Regius egregia Priami de stirpe Dioces;

Hunc Salius simul et Patron, quorum alter Acarnan,
Alter ab Arcadio Tegeaeae sanguine gentis;
Tum duo Trinacrii juvenes, Helymus Panopesque, 300
Adsueta silvis, comites senioris Aecetae;

Multi praeterea, quos fama obscura recondit.
Aeneas quibus in mediis sic deinde locutus:
"Accipite haec animis, laetasque advertite mentes:
Nemo ex hoc numero mihi non donatus abibit. 305

Cnosia bina dabo levato lucida ferro
Spicula caelataque argento ferre bipennem;
Omnibus hic erit unus honos. Tres praemia primi
Accipient, flavaque caput nectentur oliva.

Primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto; 310
Alter Amazoniam pharetram plenamque sagittis
Threiciis, lato quam circumplectitur auro
Baltens, et tereti subnectit fibula gemma;
Tertius Argolica hac galea contentus abito."

X Haec ubi dicta, locum capiunt, signoque reperte 315
Corripiunt spatia audito, limenque relinquunt,
Effusi nimbo similes, simul ultima signant.
Primus abit longeque ante omnia corpora Nisus
Emitat, et ventis et fulminis ocior alis;

Proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo, 820
 Insequitur Salius; spatio post deinde relicto
 Tertius Euryalus;
 Euryalumque Helymus sequitur; quo deinde sub ipso
 Ecce volat calcemque terit iam calce Diorea,
 Incumbens umero; spatia et si plura supersint, 825
 Transeat elapsus prior, ambiguumve relinquit.
 Iamque fere spatio extremo restatque sub ipsam
 Finem adventabant, levi cum sanguine Nisus
 Labitur infelix, caesis ut forte Iuvenis
 Frons huius virilisque super madefecerat herbas. 830
 Hic iuvenis iam victor ovals vestigia presso
 Haud tenuit titubata solo, sed pronus in ipso
 Concidit immundoque fimo sacroque cruore.
 Non tamen Euryali, non ille oblitus amorum:
 Nam sese opposuit Salio per lubrica surgens; 835
 Ille autem spissam iacuit revolutus harena.
 Emicat Euryalus, et munere victor amici
 Prima tenet, plausuque volat fremituque secundo.
 Post Helymus subit, et nunc tertia palma Diorea.
 Hic totum caveae concessum ingentis et ora 840
 Prima patrum magnis Salius clamoribus implet,
 Erēptūque doto reddi sibi pōscit honorem.
 Tutatur favor Euryalum, lacrimaeque decorae,
 Gravior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus.
 Adjuvat et magna proclamat voce Diorea, 845
 Qui subiit palmae, frustra ad praemia venit
 Ultima, si primi Salio reddantur honores.
 Tum pater Aeneas "Vestra" inquit "munera vobis
 Certa manent, pueri, et palmam movet ordine nemo;
 Me liceat casus miserari insontis amici." 850
 Sic fatus tergum Gaetuli immane leonis
 Dat Salio, villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis.
 Hic Nisus "Si tanta" inquit "sunt praemia victis,
 Et te lapsorum miseret, quae munera Niso
 Digna dabis? primam merui qui laude coronam, 855
 Ni me, quae Salium, fortuna inimica tulisset."

Et simul his dictis faciem ostentabat et udo
 Turpia membra fimo. Risit pater optimus olli,
 Et clipeum efferri fussit, Didymaonis artis,
 Neptuni sacro Danaïs de poste refixum. 860
 Hoc iuvenem egregium praestanti munere donat.
 Post, ubi confecti cursus, et dona peregit :
 " Nunc, si cui virtus animusque in pectore praesens,
 Adsit, et evinctis attollat bracchia palmis."
 Sic ait, et geminum pugnae proponit honorem, 865
 Victori velatum auro vittisque iuvenum,
 Ensem atque insignem galeam solacia vioto.
 Nec mora: continuo vastis cum viribus effert
 Ora Dares, magnoque virum se murmure tollit ;
 Solus qui Paridem solitus contendere contra, 870
 Idemque ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector,
 Victorem Buten immani corpore, qui se
 Bebrycia veniens Amyci de gente ferebat,
 Perculit et fulva moribundum extendit harena.
 Talis prima Dares caput altum in proelia tollit, 875
 Ostenditqueumeros latos, alternaque iactat
 Bracchia protendens, et verberat ictibus auras.
 Quaeritur huic alius ; nec quisquam ex agmine tanto
 Audet adire virum manibusque inducere caestus.
 Ergo alacris, cunctosque putans excedere palma, 880
 Aeneae stetit ante pedes, nec plura moratus,
 Tum laeva taurum cornu tenet, atque ita fatur :
 " Nate dea, si nemo audet se credere pugnae,
 Quae finis standi ? quo me decet usque teneri ?
 Ducere dona iube." Cuncti simul ore fremebant 885
 Dardanidae, reddique viro promissa iuebant.
 Hic gravis Entellum dictis castigat Aestes,
 Proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbae :
 " Entelle, heroum quondam fortissime frustra,
 Tantane tam patiens nullo certamine tolli 890
 Dona sines ? ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister
 Nequiquam memoratus Eryx ? ubi fama per omnem
 Trinacriam, et spolia illa tuis pendentia tectis ? "

Ille sub haec : " Non laudis amor, nec gloria cessit
 Pulsa metu ; sed enim gelidus tardante senecta 395
 Sanguis hebet, frigentque effetae in corpore vires.
 Si mihi, quae quondam fuerat, quaque improbus iste
 Exsultat fidens, si nunc foret illa iuventas,
 Haud equidem pretio inductus pulchroque iuvenco
 Venissem ; nec dona moror." Sic deinde locutus 400
 In medium geminos immani pondere caestus
 Proiecit, quibus acer Eryx in proelia suetus
 Ferre manum duroque intendere brachia tergo.
 Obstipuerunt animi : tantorum ingentia septem
 Terga bouum plumbo insanto ferroque rigeant. 405
 Ante omnis stupet ipse Dares, longeque recusat ;
 Magnanimusque Anchisiades et pondus et ipsa
 Huc illuc vincloꝝ immensa volumina versat.
 Tum senior talis referebat pectore voces :
 " Quid, si quis caestus ipsius et Herculis arma 410
 Vidisset tristemque hoc ipso in litore pugnam ?
 Haec germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat ;—
 Sanguine cernis adhuc sparsoque infecta cerebro ;—
 His magnum Alciden contra stetit ; his ego suetus,
 Dum melior viris sanguis dabat, aemula necdum 415
 Temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus.
 Sed si nostra Dares haec Troius arma recusat,
 Idque pio sedet Aeneae, probat auctor Acestes,
 Aequemus pugnas. Erycis tibi terga remitto
 —Solve metus—et tu Troianos exue caestus." 420
 Haec fatus duplicem ex umeris reiecit amictum,
 Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosque
 Exuit, atque ingens media consistit harena.
 Tum satus Anchisa caestus pater extulit aequos,
 Et paribus palmas amborum innexuit armis. 425
 Constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque,
 Brachiaque ad superas interritus extulit auras.
 Abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu,
 Immiscentque manus manibus, pugnamque lacessunt ;
 Ille pedum melior motu, fretusque iuventa, 430

Hic membris et mole valens; sed tarda trementi
 Genua labant, vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus.
 Multa viri nequiquam inter se volnera iactant,
 Multa cavo lateri ingeminant et pectore vastos
 Dant sonitus, erratque auris et tempora circum 435
 Crebra manus, duro crepitant sub vulnere malae.
 Stat gravis Entellus nisuque immotus eodem,
 Corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit;
 Ille, velut celsam oppugnat qui molibus urbem,
 Aut montana sedet circum castella sub armis, 440
 Nunc hos, nunc illos aditus, omnemque pererrat
 Arte locum, et variis adsultibus inritus urget.
 Ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus et alte
 Extulit: ille ictum venientem a vertice velox
 Praevidit, celerique elapsus corpore cessit; 445
 Entellus viris in ventum effudit, et ultro
 Ipse gravis graviterque ad terram pondere vasto
 Concidit: ut quondam cava concidit aut Erymantho
 Aut Ida in magna radicibus eruta pinus.
 Consurgunt studiis Teucris et Trinacria pubes; 450
 Il clamor caelo, primusque accurrit Acestes,
 Aequaevumque ab humo miserans attollit amicum.
 At non tardatus casu neque territus heros
 Acrior ad pugnam redit, ac vim suscitât ira;
 Tum pudor incendit viris et conscia virtus; 455
 Praecipitemque Daren ardens agit aequore toto,
 Nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, nunc ille sinistra;
 Nec mora, nec requies: quam multa grandine nimbi
 Culminibus crepitant, sic densis ictibus heros
 Creber utraque manu pulsât versatque Dareta. 460
 Tum pater Aeneas procedere longius iras
 Et saevire animis Entellum haud passus acerbis,
 Sed finem imposuit pugnae, fessumque Dareta
 Eripuit, mulcens dictis, ac talia fatur:
 "Infelix, quae tanta animum dementia cepit? 465
 Non viris alias conversa numina sentis?
 Cede deo." Dixitque et proclia voce diremit.

Ast illum fidi aequales, genua aegra trahentem,
 Iactantemque utroque caput, crassumque cruorem
 Ore eiectantem mixtosque in sanguine dentes, 470
 Ducunt ad navis; galeamque ensemque vocati
 Accipiunt; palmam Entello taurumque relinquunt.
 Hic victor, superans animis tauroque superbus:
 "Nate dea, vosque haec" inquit "cognoscite, Teucri,
 Et mihi quae fuerint iuvenali in corpore vires, 475
 Et qua servetis revocatum a morte Dareta."
 Dixit, et adversi contra stetit ora iuveni,
 Qui donum astabat pugnae, duosque reducta
 Libravit dextra media inter cornua caestus,
 Ardus, effractoque inlisit in ossa cerebro. 480
 Sternitur exanimisque tremens procumbit humi bos.
 Ille super talis effundit pectore voces:
 "Hanc tibi, Eryx, meliorem animam pro morte Daretis
 Persolvo; hic victor caestus artemque repono."
 Protinus Aeneas celeri certare sagitta 485
 Invitat qui forte velint, et praemia ponit,
 Ingentique manu malum de nave Seresti
 Erigit, et volucrem traiecto in fune columbam,
 Quo tendant ferrum, malo suspendit ab alto.
 Convenere viri, delectamque aerea sortem 490
 Accepit galea; et primus clamore secundo
 Hyrtacidae ante omnis exit locus Hippocoontis;
 Quem modo navali Mnestheus certamine victor
 Consequitur, viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva.
 Tertius Eurytion, tuus, o clarissime, frater, 495
 Pandare, qui quondam, iussus confundere foedus,
 In medios telum torsisti primus Achivos.
 Extremus galeaque ima subsedit Acestes,
 Ausus et ipse manu iuvenum temptare laborem.
 Tum validis flexos incurvant viribus arcus 500
 Pro se quisque viri, et depromunt tela pharetris.
 Primaque per caelum nervo stridente sagitta
 Hyrtacidae juvenis volucris diverberat auras;
 Et venit, adversique infligitur arbore mali.

Intremuit malus, timuitque exterrita pennis 505
 Ales, et ingenti sonuerunt omnia plausu.
 Post acer Mnestheus adducto constitit arcu,
 Alta petens, pariterque oculos telumque tetendit.
 Ast ipsam miserandus avem contingere ferro
 Non valuit; nodos et vincula linea rupit, 510
 Quis innexa pedem malo pendeat ab alto;
 Illa notos atque atra volans in nubila fugit.
 Tum rapidus, iamdudum arcu contenta parato
 Tela tenens, fratrem Eurytion in vota vocavit,
 Iam vacuo laetam caelo speculatus, et alis 515
 Plaudentem nigra figit sub nube columbam.
 Decidit exanimis, vitamque reliquit in astris
 Aetheriis, fixamque refert delapsa sagittam.
 Amissa solus palma superabat Acestes;
 Qui tamen aërias telum contendit in auras, 520
 Ostentans artemque pater arcumque sonantem.
 Hic oculis subitum obicitur magnoque futurum
 Augurio monstrum; docuit post exitus ingens,
 Seraque terrifici cecinerunt omina vates.
 Namque volans liquidis in nubibus arsit harundo, 525
 Signavitque viam flammis, tenuisque recessit
 Consumpta in ventos: caelo ceu saepe refixa
 Transcurrunt crinemque volantia sidera ducunt.
 Attonitis haesere animis, Superosque precati
 Trinacrii Teucrique viri; nec maximus omen 530
 Abnuat Aeneas, sed laetum amplexus Acesten
 Muneribus cumulat magnis, ac talia fatur:
 "Sume, pater: nam te voluit rex magnus Olympi
 Talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere honorem.
 Ipsius Anchisae longaevis hoc munus habebis, 535
 Cratera impressum signis, quem Thracius olim
 Anchisae genitori in magno munere Cisseus
 Ferre sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris."
 Sic fatus cingit viridanti tempora lauro,
 Et primum ante omnis victorem appellat Acesten. 540
 Nec bonus Eurytion praelato invidit honori,

Quamvis solus avem caelo deiecit ab alto.
Proximus ingreditur donis, qui vincula rupit,
Extremus, volucris qui fixit harundine malum.

At pater Aeneas, nondum certamine misso, 545

Custodem ad sese comitemque impubis Iuli
Epytiden vocat, et fidam sic fatur ad aurem :

"Vade age, et Ascanio, si iam puerile paratum
Agmen habet secum, cursusque instruxit equorum,
Ducat avo turmas, et sese ostendat in armis, 550

Dic" ait. Ipse omnem longo decedere circo
Infusum populum, et campos iubet esse patentis.
Incedunt pueri, pariterque ante ora parentum

Frenatis lucent in equis, quos omnis euntis
Trinacriae mirata fremit Troiaeque iventus. 555

Omnibus in morem tonsa coma pressa corona ;

Cornea bina ferunt praefixa hastilia ferro,

Pars levis umero pharetras ; it pectore summo

Flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri.

Tres equitum numero turmae, ternique vagantur 560

Ductores ; pueri bis seni quemque secuti

Agmine partito fulgent paribusque magistris.

Una acies iuvenum, ducit quam parvus ovantem

Nomen avi referens Priamus, tua clara, Polite,

Progenies, auctura Italos ; quem Thracius albis 565

Portat equus bicolor maculis, vestigia primi

Alba pedis frontemque ostentans arduus albam.

Alter Atys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini,

Parvus Atys, pueroque puer dilectus Iulo.

Extremus, formaque ante omnis pulcher, Iulus 570

Sidonio est invecus equo, quem candida Dido

Esse sui dederat monumentum et pignus amoris.

Cetera Trinacrii pubes senioris Aestae

Fertur equis.

Excipiunt plausu pavidos, gaudentque tuentes 575

Dardanidae, veterumque agnoscunt ora parentum.

Postquam omnem laeti consessum oculosque suorum

Lustravere in equis, signum clamore paratis

Epytides longe dedit insonuitque flagello.
Olli discurrere pares, atque agmina terni
Diductis solvere choris, rursusque vocati
Convertere vias infestaque tela tulere.

Inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus
Adversi spatia, alternosque orbibus orbis
Impediunt, pugnaeque cient simulacra sub armis;
Et nunc terga fuga nudant, nunc spicula vertunt
Infensi, facta pariter nunc pace feruntur.

Ut quondam Creta fertur Labyrinthus in alta
Parietibus textum caecis iter, ancipitemque
Mille viis habuisse dolum, qua signa sequendi
Falleret indeprensus et inremeabilis error :

Hand alio Teucrum nati vestigia cursu
Impediunt, texuntque fugas et proelia ludo ;
Delphinum similes, qui per maria umida nando
Carpathium Libycumque secant [luduntque per undas]. 595

Hunc morem cursus atque haec certamina primus
Ascanius, Longam muris cum cingeret Albam,
Rettulit et Priscos docuit celebrare Latinos,
Quo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troia pubes;

Albani docuere suos; hinc maxima porro
 600 Accepit Roma, et patrium servavit honorem;
 Troiaque nunc, pueri Troianum dicitur agmen.
 Hac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri.

Hic primum Fortuna fidem mutata novavit.
Dum variis tumulo referunt sollemnia ludis,
Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Iuno

Iliacam ad classem, ventosque aspirat eunti,
 Multa movens, necdum antiquum saturata dolorem.
 Illa, viam celerans per mille coloribus arcum,
 Nulli visa cito decurrit tramite virgo.

610

Conspicit ingentem concursum, et litora lustrat,
Desertosque videt portus classemque relictam.
At procul in sola secretae Troades acta

Amisum Anchisen flebant, cunctaeque profundum
Pontum aspectabant flentes. Heu tot vada fessis 615

Et tantum superesse maris! vox omnibus una.
 Urbem orant; taedet pelagi perferre laborem.
 Ergo inter medias sese haud ignara nocendi
 Conicit, et faciemque deae vestemque reponit;
 Fit Beroe, Tmarii coniunx longaeva Dorycli, 620
 Cui genus et quondam nomen natique fuissent;
 Ac sic Dardanidum mediam se matribus infert:
 "O miserae, quas non manus" inquit "Achaica bello
 Traxerit ad letum patriae sub moenibus! o gens
 Infelix, cui te exitio Fortuna reservat? 625
 Septima post Troiae excidium iam vertitur aestas,
 Cum freta, cum terras omnis, tot inhospita saxa
 Sideraque emensae ferimur, dum per mare magnum
 Italiam sequimur fugientem, et volvitur undia.
 Hic Erycis fines fraterni, atque hospes Acoetes: 630
 Quis prohibet muros iacere et dare oivibus urbem?
 O patria et rapti nequiquam ex hoste Penates,
 Nullane iam Troiae dicentur moenia? nusquam
 Hectoreos amnis, Xanthum et Simoenta, videbo?
 Quin agite et mecum infaustas exurite puppis. 635
 Nam mihi Cassandrae per somnum vatis imago
 Ardentis dare visa faces: "Hic quaerite Troiam;
 Hic domus est" inquit "vobis." Iam tempus agi res.
 Nec tantis mora prodigiis. En quattuor arae
 Neptuno; deus ipse faces animumque ministrat." 640
 Haec memorans prima infensum vi corripit ignem,
 Sublataque procul dextra conixa coruscat,
 Et iacit. Arrectae mentes stupefactaque corda
 Iliadum. Hic una e multis, quae maxima natu,
 Pyrgo, tot Priami natorum regia nutrix: 645
 "Non Beroe vobis, non haec Rhoeteia, matres,
 Est Dorycli coniunx; divini signa decoris
 Ardentisque notate oculos; qui spiritus illi,
 Qui voltus, vocisque sonus, vel gressus eunti.
 Ipsa egomet dudum Beroen digressa reliqui 650
 Aegram, indignantem, tali quod sola careret
 Munere, nec meritos Anchisae inferret honores."

Haec effata.

At matres primo ancipites, oculisque malignis
 Ambiguae spectare rates miserum inter amorem 655
 Praesentis terrae fatisque vocantia regna:
 Cum dea se paribus per caelum sustulit alis
 Ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus aroum.
 Tum vero attonitae monstris actaeque furore
 Conclamant, rapiuntque focis penetralibus ignem; 660
 Pars spoliant aras, frondem ac virgulta facesque
 Coniciunt. Furit immissis Volcanus habenis
 Transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppis.
 Nuntius Anchisae ad tumulum cuneosque theatri
 Incensas perfert navis Eumelus, et ipsi 665
 Respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam.
 Primus et Ascanius, cursus ut laetus equestris
 Ducebat, sic acer equo turbata petivit
 Castra, nec exanimes possunt retinere magistri.
 "Quis furor iste novus? quo nunc, quò tenditis" inquit, 670
 "Heu miserae cives? non hostem inimicaque castra
 Argivom, vestras spes uritis. En, ego vester
 Ascanius!" Galeam ante pedes proiecit inanem,
 Qua ludo indutus belli simulacra ciebat.
 Accelerat simul Aeneas, simul agmina Teucrum. 675
 Ast illae diversa metu per litora passim
 Diffugiunt, silvasque et sicubi concava furtim
 Saxa petunt; piget incepti lucisque, suosque
 Mutatae agnoscunt, excussa pectore luno est.
 Sed non idcirco flammae atque incendia viris 680
 Indomitas posuere; udo sub robore vivit
 Stuppa vomens tardum fumum, lentusque carinas
 Est vapor, et toto descendit corpore pestis,
 Nec vires heroum infusaque flumina prosunt.
 Tum pius Aeneas umeris abscindere vestem, 685
 Auxilioque vocare deos, et tendere palmas:
 "Iuppiter omnipotens, si nondum exosus ad unum
 Troianos, si quid pietas antiqua labores
 Respicit humanos, da flammam evadere classi

Nunc, Pater, et tennīs Teucrum res eripe leto. Vel tu, quod superest, infesto fulmine morti, Si mereor, demitte, tuaque hic obrue dextra.” Vix haec ediderat, cum effusis imbribus atra Tempestas sine more furit, tonitruque tremescunt Ardua terrarum et campi; ruit aethere toto Turbidus imber aqua densisque nigerrimus austris; Implenturque super puppes; semusta madescent Robora; restinctus donec vapor omnis, et omnes, Quattuor amissis, servatae a peste carinae.	690 695
At pater Aeneas, casu concussus acerbo, Nunc huc ingentis, nunc illuc pectore curas Mutabat versana, Siculisne resideret arvis, Oblitus fatorum, Italasne capesseret oras. Tum senior Nautes, unum Tritonia Pallas Quem docuit multaque insignem reddidit arte— Haec responsa dabat, vel quae portenderet ira Magna deum, vel quae fatorum posceret ordo— Isque his Aeneas solatus vocibus infit: “Nate dea, quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur; Quidquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est. Est tibi Dardanius divinae stirpis Aestes: Hunc cape consiliis socium et coniunge volentem; Huic trade, amissis superant qui navibus, et quos Pertaesum magni incepti rerumque tuarum est; Longaevosque senes ac fessas aequore matres, Et quidquid tecum invalidum metuensque periculi est, Delige, et his habeant terris sine moenia fessi; Urbem appellabunt permissio nomine Aestam.”	700 705 710
Talibus incensus dictis senioris amici, Tum vero in curas animo diducitur omnis. Et Nox atra polum bigis subvecta tenebat: Visa dehinc caelo facies delapsa parentis Anchisae subito talis effundere voces: “Nate, mihi vita quondam, dum vita manebat, Care magis, nate, Iliacis exercite fati, Imperio Iovis huc venio, qui classibus ignem	715 720 725

Depulit, et caelo tandem miseratus ab alto est.
 Consiliis pare, quae nunc pulcherrima Nautes
 Dat senior; lectos iuvenae, fortissima corda,
 Defer in Italiam; gens dura atque aspera cultu 730
 Debellanda tibi Latio est. Ditis tamen ante
 Infernas accede domos, et Aversa per alta
 Congressus pete, nate, meos. Non me impia namque
 Tartara habent tristesve umbrae, sed amoena piorum
 Concilia Elysiumque colo. Huc casta Sibylla 735
 Nigrarum multo pecudum te sanguine ducet.
 Tum genus omne tuum, et quae dentur moenia, disces.
 Iamque vale; torquet medios Nox umida cursus,
 Et me saevus equis Oriens adflavit anhelis."
 Dixerat, et tenuis fugit, ceu fumus, in auras. 740
 Aeneas, "Quo deinde ruis? quo proripis?" inquit,
 "Quem fugis? aut quis te nostris complexibus arceat?"
 Haec memorans cinerem et sopitos suscitât ignis,
 Pergameumque Larem et canae penetralia Vestae
 Farre pio et plena supplex veneratur acerra. 745
 Extemplo socios primumque arcessit Acesten,
 Et Iovis imperium et cari praecepta parentis
 Edocet, et quae nunc animo sententia constet.
 Haud mora consiliis, nec iussa recusât Acestes.
 Transcribunt urbi matres, populumque volentem 750
 Deponunt, animos nil magnae laudis egentis.
 Ipsi transtra novant, flammisque ambesa reponunt
 Robora navigiis, aptant remosque rudentisque,
 Exigui numero, sed bello vivida virtus.
 Interea Aeneas urbem designat aratro 755
 Sortiturque domos; hoc Ilium et haec loca Troiam
 Esse iubet. Gaudet regno Troianus Acestes,
 Indicitque forum et patribus dat iura vocatis.
 Tum vicina astris Erycino in vertice sedes
 Fundatur Veneri Idaliae, tumuloque sacerdos 760
 Ao lucus late sacer additur Anchiseo.

Iamque dies epulata novem gens omnis, et artis
 Factus honos: placidi straverunt aequora venti,

Creber et aspirans rursus vocat Auster in altum. Exoritur procurva ingens per litora fletus ; Complexi inter se noctemque diemque morantur. Ipsae iam matres, ipsi, quibus aspera quondam Visa maris facies et non tolerabile nomen, Ire volunt, omnemque fugae perferre laborem.	765
Quos bonus Aeneas dictis solatur amicis, Et consanguineo lacrimans commendat Acestae. Tris Eryci vitulos et Tempestatibus agnam Caedere deinde iubet, solvique ex ordine funem. Ipse, caput tonsae foliis evinctus olivae, Stans procul in prora pateram tenet, extaque salsos	770
Porricit in fluctus ac vina liquentia fundit. Prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntis ; Certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt.	775
At Venus interea Neptunum exercita curis Adloquitur, talisque effundit pectore questus : "Iunonis gravis ira nec exsaturabile pectus Cogunt me, Neptune, preces descendere in omnis ; Quam nec longa dies, pietas nec mitigat ulla, Nec Iovis imperio fatisque infracta quiescit.	780
Non media de gente Phrygum exedissee nefandis Urbem odiis satis est, nec poenam traxe per omnem ; Reliquias Troiae, cineres atque ossa peremptae Insequitur. Causas tanti sciat illa furoris.	785
Ipse mihi nuper Libycis tu testis in undis Quam molem subito excierit : maria omnia caelo Miscuit, Aeoliis nequiquam freta procellis, In regnis hoc ausa tuis.	790
Per scelus ecce etiam Troianis matribus actis Exussit foede puppis, et classe subegit Amisss socios ignotae linquere terrae.	795
Quod superest, oro, liceat dare tuta per undas Vela tibi, liceat Laurentem attingere Thybrim, Si concessa peto, si dant ea moenia Parcae." Tum Saturnius haec domitor maris edidit alti :	
"Fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, .	800

VERGILI AENEIDOS V.

Unde genus ducis. Mœni quoque ; saepe furores
 Compressi et rabiem tantam caelique marisque.
 Nec minor in terris, Xanthum Simoentaque testor,
 Aeneae mihi cura tui. Cum Troia Achilles
 Exanimata sequens impingeret agmina muris, 805
 Milia multa daret leto, gementemque repleti
 Amnes, nec reperire viam atque evolvere posset
 In mare se Xanthus, Pelidae tunc ego forti
 Congressum Aenean nec dis nec viribus aequis
 Nube cava rapui, cuperem cum vertere ab imo 810
 Structa meis manibus periturae moenia Troiae.
 Nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi ; pelle timorem.
 Tutus, quos optas, portus accedet Averni.
 Unus erit tantum, amissum quem gurgite quaeres ;
 Unum pro multis dabitur caput." 815
 His ubi laeta deae permulsit pectora dictis,
 Iungit equos auro genitor, spumantiaque addit
 Frena feris, manibusque omnis effundit habenas.
 Caeruleo per summa levis volat aequora curru ;
 Subsident undae, tumidumque sub axe tonanti 820
 Sternitur aequor aquis, fugiunt vasto aethere nimbi.
 Tum variae comitum facies, immania cete,
 Et senior Glauci chorus, Inousque Palaemon,
 Tritonesque citi, Phorcique exercitus omnis ;
 Laeva tenet Thetis, et Melite, Panopeaque virgo, 825
 Nesaeae, Spioque, Thaliaque, Cymodoceque.
 Hic patris Aeneae suspensam blanda vicissim
 Gaudia pertemptant mentem ; iubet ocius omnis
 Attolli malos, intendi brachia velis.
 Una omnes fecere pedem, pariterque sinistros, 830
 Nunc dextros solvere sinus ; una ardua torquent
 Cornua detorquentque ; ferunt sua flamina classem.
 Princeps ante omnis densum Palinurus agebat
 Agmen ; ad hunc alii cursum contendere iussi.
 Iamque fere mediam caeli Nox umida metam 835
 Contigerat ; placida laxabant membra quiete
 Sub remis fusi per dura sedilia nautae :

Cum levis aetheriis delapsus Somnus ab astris
 Aëra dimovit tenebrosum et dispulit umbras,
 Te, Palinure, petens, tibi somnia tristia portans 840
 Insonti; puppique deus consedit in alta,
 Phorbanti similis, funditque has ore loquelas:
 "Iaside Palinure, ferunt ipsa aequora classem:
 Aequatae spirant auræ; datur hora quieti.
 Pone caput, fessosque oculos furare labori. 845
 Ipse ego paulisper pro te tua munera inibo."
 Cui vix attollens Palinurus lumina fatur:
 "Mene salis placidi voltum fluctusque quietos
 Ignorare iubes? mene huic confidere monstro?
 Aenean credam quid enim fallacibus auris 850
 Et caeli totiens deceptus fraude sereni?"
 Talia dicta dabat, clavumque affixus et haerens
 Nusquam amittebat, oculosque sub astra tenebat.
 Ecce deus ramum Lethaeo rore madentem
 Vique soporatum Stygia super utraque quassat 855
 Tempora, cunctantique natantia lumina solvit.
 Vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus,
 Et superincumbens cum puppis parte revulsa
 Cumque gubernaclo liquidas proiecit in undas
 Praecipitem ac socios nequiquam saepe vocantem. 860
 Ipse volans tenuis se sustulit ales ad auras.
 Currit iter tutum non setius aequore classis,
 Promissisque patris Neptuni interrita fertur.
 Iamque adeo scopulos Sirenum advecta subibat,
 Difficilis quondam multorumque ossibus albos; 865
 Tum rauca adsiduo longe sale saxa sonabant:
 Cum pater amisso fluitantem errare magistro
 Sensit, et ipse ratem nocturnis rexit in undis,
 Multa gemens, casuque animum concussus amici:
 "O nimium caelo et pelago confise sereno, 870
 Nudus in ignota, Palinure, iacebis harena."

Jan 16 - 88.

P. VERGILI MARONIS
A E N E I D O S
LIBER SEXTUS.

Sic fatur lacrimans, classicae immittit habenas,
Et tandem Euboicis Cumarum adlabitur oris.
Obvertunt pelago proras; tum dente tenaci
Ancora fundabat navis, et litora curvae
Praetexunt puppes. Iuvenum manus emicat ardens 3
Litus in Hesperium; quaerit pars semina flammae
Abstrusa in venis silicis, pars densa ferarum
Tecta rapit silvas, inventaque flumina monstrat.
At pius Aeneas arceae, quibus altus Apollo
Praesidet, horrendaeque procul secreta Sibyllae, 10
Antrum immane, petit, magnam cui mentem animumque
Delius inspirat vates aperitque futura.
Iam subeunt Triviae lucos atque aurea tecta.
Daedalus, ut fama est, fugiens Minoia regna,
Praepetibus pennis ausus se credere caelo, 15
Insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arotos,
Chalcidicaeque levis tandem super astitit arce.
Redditus his primum terris, tibi, Phoebe, sacravit
Remigium alarum, posuitque immania templa.
In foribus letum Androgeo; tum pendere poenas 20
Cecropidae iussi—miserum!—septena quotannis
Corpora natorum: stat ductis sortibus urna.
Contra elata mari respondet Cnosia tellus:

Hic crudelis amor tauri, suppostaque furto Pasiphaë, mixtumque genus prolesque biformis Minotaurus inest, Veneris monumenta nefandae ; Hic labor ille domus et inextricabilis error ; Magnum reginae sed enim miseratus amorem Daedalus, ipse dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, Caeca regens filo vestigia. Tu quoque magnam Partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icare, haberes. Bis conatus erat casus effingere in auro ; Bis patriae cecidere manus. Quin protinus omnia Perlegerent oculis, ni iam praemissus Achates Adforet atque una Phoebi Triviaeque sacerdos, Deiphobe Glauci, fatur quae talia regi : “ Non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit ; Nunc grege de intacto septem mactare iuvencoos Praestiterit, totidem lectas de more bidentis.” Talibus adfata Aenean—nec sacra morantur Iussa viri—Teucros vocat alta in templa sacerdos.	25
Excisum Euboicae latus ingens rupis in antrum, Quo lati ducunt aditus centum, ostia centum ; Unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllae. Ventum erat ad limen, cum virgo “ Poscere fata Tempus ” ait ; “ deus, ecce, deus ! ” Oui talia fanti Ante fores subito non voltus, non color unus, Non comptae mansere comae ; sed pectus anhelum, Et rabie fera corda tument ; maiorque videri, Nec mortale sonans, adflata est numine quando Iam propiore dei. “ Cessas in vota precesque, Tros ” ait “ Aenea ? cessas ? neque enim ante dehiscens Attonitae magna ora domus.” Et talia fata Conticuit. Gelidus Teucris per dura cucurrit Ossa tremor, funditque preces rex pectore ab imo : “ Phoebe, gravis Troiae semper miserate labores, Dardana qui Paridis derexti tela manusque Corpus in Aeacidæ, magnas obeuntia terras Tot maria intravi duce te penitusque repostas Massylum gentis praetentaque Syrtibus arva ;	40
	45
	50
	55
	60

Iam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras ;
 Hac Troiana tenus fuerit Fortuna secuta.
 Vos quoque Pergameae iam fas est parcere genti,
 Dique deaeque omnes, quibus obstitit Ilium et ingens
 Gloria Dardaniae. Tuque, o sanctissima vates, 65
 Praescia venturi, da—non indebita posco
 Regna meis fatis—Latio considerare Teucros
 Errantisque deos agitataque numina Troiae.
 Tum Phoebo et Triviae solido de marmore templum
 Institutam, festosque dies de nomine Phoebi. 70
 Te quoque magna manent regnis penetralia nostris.
 Hic ego namque tuas sortes arcanaque fata,
 Dicta meae genti, ponam, lectosque sacrabo,
 Alma, viros. Foliis tantum ne carmina manda,
 Ne turbata volent rapidis ludibria ventis ; 75
 Ipsa canas oro.” Finem dedit ore loquendi.
 At, Phoebi nondum patiens, immanis in antro
 Bacchatur vates, magnum si pectore possit
 Excussiasse deum ; tanto magis ille fatigat
 Os rabidum, fera corda domans, fingitque premendo. 80
 Ostia iamque domus patuere ingentia centum
 Sponte sua, vatisque ferunt responsa per auras :
 “ O tandem magnis pelagi defuncte periclis !
 Sed terrae graviora manent. In regna Lavini
 Dardanidae venient ; mitte hanc de pectore curam ; 85
 Sed non et venisse volent. Bella, horrida bella,
 Et Thybrim multo spumantem sanguine cerno.
 Non Simois tibi, nec Xanthus, nec Dorica castra
 Defuerint ; alius Latio iam partus Achilles,
 Natus et ipse dea ; nec Teucris addita Iuno 90
 Usquam aberit, cum tu, supplex in rebus egenis,
 Quas gentis Italum aut quas non oraveris urbes !
 Causa mali tanti coniunx iterum hospita Teucris
 Externique iterum thalami.
 Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito, 95
 Quam tua te Fortuna sinet. Via prima salutis,
 Quod minime reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe.”

Talibus ex adyto dictis Cumaea Sibylla
 Horrendas canit ambages antroque remugit,
 Obscuris vera involvens: ea frena furenti 100
 Concutit, et stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo.
 Ut primum cessit furor et rabida ora quierunt,
 Incipit Aeneas heros: "Non ulla laborum,
 O virgo, nova mi facies inopinave surgit;
 Omnia praecepi atque animo mecum ante peregi. 105
 Unum oro: quando hic inferni ianua regis
 Dicitur et tenebrosa palus Acheronte refuso,
 Ire ad conspectum cari genitoris et ora
 Contingat; doceas iter et sacra ostia pandas.
 Illum ego per flammās et mille sequentia tela 110
 Eripui his umeris, medioque ex hoste recepi;
 Ille meum comitatus iter maria omnia mecum
 Atque omnis pelagique minas caelique ferebat,
 Invalidus, viris ultra sortemque senectae.
 Quin, ut te supplex peterem et tua limina adirem, 115
 Idem orans mandata dabat. Natique patrisque,
 Alma, precor, miserere,—potes namque omnia, nec te
 Nequiquam lucis Hecate praefecit Avernis,—
 Si potuit Manis arcessere coniugis Orpheus,
 Threicia fretus cithara fidibusque canoris, 120
 Si fratrem Pollux alterna morte redemit,
 Itque reditque viam totiens. Quid Thesea, magnum
 Quid memorem Alciden? et mi genus ab Iove summo."
 Talibus orabat dictis, arasque tenebat,
 Cum sic orsa loqui vates: "Sate sanguine divom, 125
 Tros Anchisiade, facilis descensus Averno;
 Noctes atque dies patet atri ianua Ditis;
 Sed revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras,
 Hoc opus, hic labor est. Pauci, quos aequus amavit
 Iuppiter, aut ardens evexit ad aethera virtus, 130
 Dis geniti potuere. Tenent media omnia silvae,
 Cocytusque sinu labens circumvenit atro.
 Quod si tantus amor menti, si tanta cupido est,
 Bis Stygios innare lacus, bis nigra videre

Tartara, et insano iuvat indulgere labori, 135
 Accipe, quae peragenda prius. Latet arbore opaca
 Aureus et foliis et lento vimine ramus,
 Iunoni infernae dictus sacer; hunc tegit omnis
 Lucus et obscuris claudunt convallibus umbrae.
 Sed non ante datur telluris operta subire, 140
 Auricomos quam qui decerpserit arbore fetus.
 Hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina munus
 Instituit. Primo avulso non deficit alter
 Aureus, et simili frondescit virga metallo.
 Ergo alte vestiga oculis, et rite repertum 145
 Carpe manu: namque ipse volens facilisque sequetur,
 Si te fata vocant; aliter non viribus ullis
 Vincere, nec duro poteris convellere ferro.
 Praeterea iacet exanimum tibi corpus amici—
 Heu nescis!—totamque incestat funere classem, 150
 Dum consulta petis nostroque in limine pendes.
 Sedibus hunc refer ante suis et conde sepulcro.
 Duc nigras pecudes; ea prima piacula sunt.
 Sic demum lucos Stygis et regna invia vivis
 Aspicias." Dixit, pressoque obmutuit ore. 155
 Aeneas maesto defixus lumina voltu
 Ingreditur, linqnens antrum, caecosque volutat
 Eventus animo secum. Cui fidus Achates
 It comes, et paribus curis vestigia figit.
 Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, 160
 Quem socium exanimem vates, quod corpus humandum
 Diceret. Atque illi Misenum in litore sicco,
 Ut venere, vident indigna morte peremptum,
 Misenum Aeoliden, quo non praestantior alter
 Aere ciere viros, Martemque accendere cantu. 165
 Hectoris hic magni fuerat comes, Hectora circum
 Et lituo pugnans insignis obibat et hasta.
 Postquam illum vita victor spoliavit Achilles,
 Dardanio Aeneae sese fortissimus heros
 Addiderat socium, non inferiora secutus. 170
 Sed tum, forte cava dum personat aequora concha,

Demens et cantu vocat in certamina divos,
 Aemulus exceptum Triton, si credere dignum est,
 Inter saxa virum spumosa immerserat unda.
 Ergo omnes magno circum clamore fremebant, 175
 Praecipue pius Aeneas. Tum iussa Sibyllae,
 Haud mora, festinant flentes, aramque sepulori
 Congerere arboribus caeloque educere certant.
 Itur in antiquam silvam, stabula alta ferarum,
 Procumbunt piceae, sonat icta securibus illex, 180
 Fraxineaeque trabes cuneis et fissile robur
 Scinditur, advolvunt ingentis montibus ornos.
 Nec non Aeneas opera inter talia primus
 Hortatur socios, paribusque accingitur armis.
 Atque haec ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat, 185
 Aspectans silvam immensam, et sic voce precatur:
 "Si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus
 Ostendat nemore in tanto! quando omnia vere
 Heu nimium de te vates, Misene, locuta est."
 Vix ea fatus erat, geminae cum forte columbae 190
 Ipsa sub ora viri caelo venere volantes,
 Et viridi sedere solo. Tum maximus heros
 Maternas agnoscit aves, laetusque precatur:
 "Este duces, o, si qua via est, cursumque per auras
 Derigite in lucos, ubi pinguem dives opacat 195
 Ramus humum. Tuque, o, dubiis ne defice rebus,
 Diva parens." Sic effatus vestigia pressit,
 Observans, quae signa ferant, quo tendere pergant.
 Pascentes illae tantum prodire volando,
 Quantum acie possent oculi servare sequentum. 200
 Inde ubi venere ad fauces graveolentis Avernī,
 Tollunt se celere, liquidumque per aëra lapsae
 Sedibus optatis gemina super arbore sidunt,
 Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit.
 Quale solet silvis brumali frigore viscum 205
 Fronde virere nova, quod non sua seminat arbos,
 Et croceo fetu teretis circumdare truncos:
 Talis erat species auri frondentis opaca

Nice, sic leni crepitabat bractea vento.	
Corripit Aeneas extemplo avidusque refringit	210
Cunctantem, et vatis portat sub tecta Sibyllae.	
Nec minus interea Misenum in litore Teucri	
Flebant, et cineri ingrato suprema ferebant.	
Principio pinguem taedis et robore secto	
Ingentem struxere pyram, cui frondibus atris	215
Intexunt latera, et feralis ante cupressos	
Constituunt, decorantque super fulgentibus armis.	
Pars calidos latices et aëna undantia flammis	
Expediunt, corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt.	
Fit gemitus. Tum membra toro defleta reponunt,	220
Purpureasque super vestes, velamina nota,	
Coniciunt. Pars ingenti subiere feretro,	
Triste ministerium, et subiectam more parentum	
Aversi tenuere facem. Congesta cremantur	
Turea dona, dapes, fuso crateres olivo.	225
Postquam conlapsi cineres et flamma quievit,	
Reliquias vino et bibulam lavere favillam,	
Ossaque lecta cado texit Corynaeus aëno.	
Idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda,	
Spargens rore levi et ramo felicis olivae,	230
Lustravitque viros, dixitque novissima verba.	
At pius Aeneas ingenti mole sepulcrum	
Imponit, suaque arma viro remumque tubamque,	
Monte sub aërio, qui nunc Misenus ab illo	
Dicitur, aeternumque tenet per saecula nomen.	235
His actis propere exsequitur praecepta Sibyllae.	
Spelunca alta fuit vastoque immanis hiatu,	
Scrupea, tuta lacu nigro nemorumque tenebris,	
Quam super haud ullae poterant impune volantes	
Tendere iter pennis: talis sese halitus atris	240
Faucibus effundens supera ad convexa ferebat:	
[Unde locum Grai dixerunt nomine Aornon.]	
Quattuor hic primum nigrantis terga iuencos	
Constituit frontique invergit vina sacerdos,	
Et summas carpens media inter cornua saetas	245

VERGILI AENEIDOS VI.

Ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima,
 Voce vocans Hecaten, Caeloque Ereboque potentem.
 Supponunt alii cultros, tepidumque cruorem
 Suscipiunt pateris. Ipse atri velleris agnam
 Aeneas matri Eumenidum magnaeque sorori 250
 Ense ferit, sterilemque tibi, Proserpina, vaccam.
 Tum Stygio regi nocturnas incohat aras,
 Et solida imponit taurorum viscera flammis,
 Pingue super oleum infundens ardentibus extis.
 Ecce autem, primi sub lumina solis et ortus 255
 Sub pedibus mugire solum, et iuga coepta moveri
 Silvarum, visaeque canes ululare per umbram,
 Adventante dea. "Procul o, procul este, profani,"
 Conclamat vates, "totoque absistite luco ;
 Tuque invade viam, vaginaque eripe ferrum ; 260
 Nunc animis opus, Aenea, nunc pectore firmo."
 Tantum effata, furens antro se immisit aperto ;
 Ille ducem haud timidis vadentem passibus aequat.
 Di, quibus imperium est animarum, Umbraeque silentes,
 Et Chaos, et Phlegethon, loca nocte tacentia late, 265
 Sit mihi fas audita loqui ; sit numine vestro
 Pandere res alta terra et caligine mersas.
 Ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram,
 Perque domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna :
 Quale per incertam lunam sub luce maligna 270
 Est iter in silvis, ubi caelum condidit umbra
 Iuppiter, et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem.
 Vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in faucibus Orei
 Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae ;
 Pallentesque habitant Morbi, tristisque Senectus, 275
 Et Metus, et malesuada Fames, ac turpis Egestas,
 Terribiles visu formae, Letumque, Labosque ;
 Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor, et mala mentis
 Gaudia, mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum,
 Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Discordia demens, 280
 Vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis.
 In medio ramos annosaeque brachia pandit

VERGILI AENEIDOS VI.

Ulmus opaca, ingens, quam sedem Somnia volgo Vana tenere ferunt, foliisque sub omnibus haerent.	
Multaque praeterea variarum monstra ferarum	285
Centauri in foribus stabulant Scyllaeque bifformes	
Et centuungeminus Briareus ac belua Lernae, Horrendum stridens, flammisque armata Chimaera, Gorgones Harpyiaeque et forma tricornis umbrae.	
Corripit hic subita trepidus formidine ferrum	290
Aeneas, strictamque aciem venientibus offert ; Et, ni docta comes tenuis sine corpore vitas Admoneat volitare cava sub imagine formae, Inruat, et frustra ferro diverberet umbras.	
Hinc via, Tartarei quae fert Acherontis ad undas.	295
Turbidus hic caeno vastaque voragine gurgēs Aestuat atque omnem Cocyto eructat harenam. Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat Terribili squalore Charon, cui plurima mento	
Canities inculta iacet, stant lumina flamma,	300
Sordidus ex umeris nodo dependet amictus. Ipse ratem conto subigit, velisque ministrat, Et ferruginea subvectat corpora cymba, Iam senior ; sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.	
Huc omnis turba ad ripas effusa ruebat,	305
Matres atque viri, defunctaque corpora vita Magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae, Impositique rogis iuvenes ante ora parentum :	
Quam multa in silvis autumnī frigore primo Lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto	310
Quam multae glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus Trans pontum fugat et terris immittit apricis. Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum, Tendebantque manus ripae ulterioris amore.	
Navita sed tristis nunc hos nunc accipit illos,	315
Ast alios longe submotos arcet harena. Aeneas—miratus enim motusque tumultu— “ Dic ” ait, “ o virgo, quid vult concursus ad amnem ? Quidve petunt animae ? vel quo discrimine ripas	

Hae linquunt, illae remis vada livida verrunt ? " 320
 Olli sic breviter fata est longeva sacerdos :
 " Anchisa generate, deum certissima proles,
 Cocyti stagna alta vides Stygiamque paludem,
 Di cuius iurare timent et fallere numen.
 Haec omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba est ; 325
 Portitor ille Charon ; hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti.
 Nec ripas datur horrendas et rauca fluenta
 Transportare prius, quam sedibus ossa quierunt.
 Centum errant annos volitantque haec litora circum ;
 Tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt." 330
 Constitit Anchisa satus et vestigia pressit,
 Multa putans, sortemque animo miseratus iniquam.
 Cernit ibi maestos et mortis honore carentis
 Leucaspim et Lyciae ductorem classis Oronten,
 Quos simul a Troia ventosa per aequora vectos 335
 Obruit Auster, aqua involvens navemque virosque.
 Ecce gubernator sese Palinurus agebat,
 Qui Libyco nuper cursu, dum sidera servat,
 Exciderat puppi mediis effusus in undis.
 Hunc ubi vix multa maestum cognovit in umbra, 340
 Sic prior adloquitur : " Quis te, Palinure, deorum
 Eripuit nobis, medioque sub aequore mersit ?
 Dic age. Namque mihi, fallax haud ante repertus,
 Hoc uno responso animum delusit Apollo,
 Qui fore te ponto incolumem, finisque canebat 345
 Venturum Ausonios. En haec promissa fides est ? "
 Ille autem : " Neque te Phoebi cortina fefellit,
 Dux Anobisiade, nec me deus aequore mersit.
 Namque gubernaculum multa vi forte revulsum,
 Cui datus haerebam custos cursusque regebam, 350
 Praecipitans traxi mecum. Maria aspera iuro,
 Non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem,
 Quam tua ne, spoliata armis, excussa magistro,
 Deficeret tantis navis surgentibus undis.
 Tris Notus hibernas immensa per aequora noctes 355
 Vexit me violentus aqua ; vix lumine quarto

Prospexi Italiam summa sublimis ab unda.
 Paulatim adnabam terrae; iam tuta tenebam,
 Ni gens crudelis madida cum veste gravatum
 Prensantemque uncis manibus capita aspera montis 360
 Ferro invasisset, praedamque ignara putasset.
 Nunc me fluctus habet, versantque in litore venti.
 Quod te per caeli iucundum lumen et auras,
 Per genitorem oro, per spes surgentis Iuli,
 Eripe me his, invicte, malis: aut tu mihi terram 365
 Inice, namque potes, portusque require Velinos,
 Aut tu, si qua via est, si quam tibi diva creatrix
 Ostendit,—neque enim, credo, sine numine divom
 Flumina tanta paras Stygiamque innare paludem—
 Da dextram misero, et tecum me tolle per undas, 370
 Sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam.”
 Talia fatus erat, coepit cum talia vates:
 “ Unde haec, o Palinure, tibi tam dira cupido?
 Tu Stygias inhumatus aquas amnemque severum
 Eumenidum aspicias, ripamve iniussus adibis? 375
 Desine fata deum flecti sperare precando.
 Sed cape dicta memor, duri solacia casus.
 Nam tua finitimi, longe lateque per urbes
 Prodigiiis acti caelestibus, ossa piabunt,
 Et statuent tumulum, et tumulo sollemnia mittent, 380
 Aeternumque locus Palinuri nomen habebit.”
 His dictis curae emotae, pulsusque parumper
 Corde dolor tristi: gaudet cognomine terra.
 Ergo iter inceptum peragunt fluvioque propinquant.
 Navita quos iam inde ut Stygia prospexit ab unda 385
 Per tacitum nemus ire pedemque advertere ripae,
 Sic prior aggreditur dictis, atque increpat ultro:
 “ Quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,
 Fare age, quid venias, iam istinc, et comprime gressum.
 Umbrarum hic locus est, Somni Noctisque soporae; 390
 Corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina.
 Nec vero Alciden me sum laetatus euntem
 Accepisse lacu, nec Thesea Pirithoumque,

Dis quamquam geniti atque invicti viribus essent. Tartareum ille manu custodem in vincla petivit, Ipsius a solio regis, traxitque trementem ; Hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti."	395
Quae contra breviter fata est Amphrysia vates : " Nullae hic insidiae tales—absiste moveri— Nec vim tela ferunt ; licet ingens ianitor antro Aeternum latrans exsanguis terreat umbras, Casta licet patruī servet Proserpina limen. Troīus Aeneas, pietate insignis et armis, Ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras. Si te nulla movet tantae pietatis imago, At ramum hunc"—aperit ramum, qui veste latebat— " Agnoscas." Tumida ex ira tum corda residunt. Nec plura his. Ille admirans venerabile donum Fatalis virgae, longo post tempore visum, Caeruleam advertit puppim, ripaeque propinquat. Inde alias animas, quae per iuga longa sedebant, Deturbat, laxatque foros ; simul accipit alveo Ingentem Aenean. Gemuit sub pondere cymba Sutilis, et multam accepit rimosa paludem. Tandem trans fluvium incolumis vatemque virumque Informi limo glaucaeque exponit in ulva.	400
Obicit. Ille fame rabida tria guttura pandens Corripit obiectam, atque immania terga resolvit Fusus humi, totoque ingens extenditur antro. Occupat Aeneas aditum custode sepulto, Evaditque celer ripam inremeabilis undae.	415
Obicit. Ille fame rabida tria guttura pandens Corripit obiectam, atque immania terga resolvit Fusus humi, totoque ingens extenditur antro. Occupat Aeneas aditum custode sepulto, Evaditque celer ripam inremeabilis undae.	420
Continuo auditae voces vagitus et ingens Infantumque animae flentes in limine primo, Quos dulcis vitae exsortis et ab ubere raptos Abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo. Hos iuxta falso damnati crimine mortis.	425
	430

Nec vero hae sine sorte datae, sine iudice, sedes :
 Quaesitor Minos urnam movet; ille silentum
 Conciliumque vocat vitasque et crimina discit.
 Proxima deinde tenent maesti loca, qui sibi letum
 Insontes peperere manu, lucemque perosi 435
 Proiecere animas. Quam vellent aethere in alto
 Nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores!
 Fas obstat, tristisque palus inamabilis unda
 Alligat, et noviens Styx interfusa coeroet.
 Nec procul hinc partem fusi monstrantur in omnein 440
 Lugentes campi: sic illos nomine dicunt.
 Hic, quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit,
 Secreti celant calles et myrtea circum
 Silva tegit; curae non ipsa in morte relinquunt.
 His Phaedram Procrinque locis, maestamque Eriphylen, 445
 Crudelis nati monstrantem volnera, cernit,
 Euhadnenque et Pasiphaen; his Laodamia
 It comes, et iuvenis quondam, nunc femina, Caeneus,
 Rursus et in veterem fato revoluta figuram.
 Inter quas Phoenissa recens a vulnere Dido 450
 Errabat silva in magna: quam Troius heros
 Ut primum iuxta stetit agnovitque per umbram
 Obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense
 Aut videt aut vidisse putat per nubila Lunam,
 Demisit lacrimas, dulcique adfatus amore est: 455
 " Infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo
 Venerat extinctam, ferroque extrema secutam?
 Funeris heu tibi causa fui? Per sidera iuro,
 Per superos et si qua fides tellure sub ima est,
 Invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi. 460
 Sed me iussa deum, quae nunc has ire per umbras,
 Per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam,
 Imperiis egere suis; nec credere quivi
 Hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.
 Siste gradum, teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro. 465
 Quem fugis? extremum fato, quod te adloquor, hoc est."
 Talibus Aeneas ardentem et torva tuentem

Lenibat dictis animum, lacrimasque ciebat.
 Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat,
 Nec magis incepto voltum sermone movetur, 470
 Quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cantes.
 Tandem corripuit sese, atque inimica refugit
 In nemus umbriferum, coniunx ubi pristinus illi
 Respondet curis aequatque Sychaeus amorem.
 Nec minus Aeneas, casu concussus iniquo, 475
 Prosequitur lacrimans longe, et miseratur euntem.
 Inde datum molitur iter. Iamque arva tenebant
 Ultima, quae bello clari secreta frequentant.
 Hic illi occurrit Tydeus, hic inclutus armis
 Parthenopaeus et Adrasti pallentis imago; 480
 Hic multum fleti ad superos belloque caduci
 Dardanidae, quos ille omnis longo ordine cernens
 Ingemuit, Glaucumque Medontae Thersilochumque,
 Tris Antenoridas, Cererique sacrum Polyphoeten,
 Idaeumque, etiam currus, etiam arma tenentem. 485
 Circumstant animae dextra laevaue frequentes.
 Nec vidisse semel satis est; iuvat usque morari,
 Et conferre gradum, et veniendi discere causas.
 Et Danaum proceres Agamemnoniaeque phalanges
 Ut videre virum fulgentiaque arma per umbras, 490
 Ingenti trepidare metu; pars vertere terga,
 Ceu quondam petiere rates; pars tollere vocem
 Exiguam: inceptus clamor frustratur hiantis.
 Atque hic Priamiden laniatum corpore toto
 Deiphobum videt et lacerum crudeliter ora, 495
 Ora manusque ambas, populataque tempora raptis
 Auribus, et truncas inhonesto vulnere naris.
 Vix adeo agnovit pavitantem et dira tegentem
 Supplicia, et notis compellat vocibus ultro:
 "Deiphobe armipotens, genus alto a sanguine Teucri, 500
 Quis tam crudelis optavit sumere poenas?
 Cui tantum de te licuit? Mihi fama suprema
 Nocte tulit fessum vasta te caede Pelasgum
 Procubuisses super confusae stragis acervum.

Tunc egomet tumulum Rhoeteo in litore inanem Constitui, et magna Manis ter voce vocavi. Nomen et arma locum servant; te, amice, nequivi Conspicere et patria decedens ponere terra."	505
Ad quae Priamides: "Nihil o tibi amice relictum; Omnia Deiphobo solvisti et funeris umbris. Sed me fata mea et scelus exitiale Lacaenae His mersere malis; illa haec monumenta reliquit. Namque ut supremam falsa inter gaudia noctem Egerimus, nosti; et nimium meminisse necesse est.	510
Cum fatalis equus saltu super ardua venit Pergama et armatum peditem gravis attulit alvo, Illa, chorum simulans, euhantis orgia circum Ducebat Phrygias; flammam media ipsa tenebat Ingentem, et summa Danaos ex arce vocabat. Tum me, confectum curis somnoque gravatum, Infelix habuit thalamus, pressitque iacentem Dulcis et alta quies placidaeque simillima morti. Egregia interea coniunx arma omnia tectis Amovet, et fidum capiti subduxerat ense;	515
Intra tecta vocat Menelaum, et limina pandit, Scilicet id magnum sperans fore munus amanti, Et famam exstingui veterum sic posse malorum.	520
Quid moror? inrumpunt thalamo; comes additur una Hortator scelerum Aeolides. — Di, talia Grais Instaurate, pio si poenas ore reposco. Sed te qui vivum casus, age, fare vicissim, Attulerint. Pelagine venis erroribus actus, An monitu divom? an—quae te Fortuna fatigat, Ut tristis sine sole domos, loca turbida, adires?"	525
Hac vice sermonum roseis Aurora quadrigis Iam medium aetherio cursu traiecerat axem; Et fors omne datum traherent per talia tempus; Sed comes admonuit breviterque adfata Sibylla est: "Nox ruit, Aenea; nos flendo ducimus horas. Hic locus est, partis ubi se via findit in ambas: Dextera quae Ditis magni sub moenia tendit.	530
	535
	540

Hac iter Elysium nobis ; at laeva malorum
 Exercet poenas, et ad impia Tartara mittit.”
 Deiphobus contra : “ Ne saevi, magna sacerdos ;
 Discedam, explebo numerum, reddarque tenebris. 545
 I decus, i, nostrum ; melioribus utere fatis.”
 Tantum effatus, et in verbo vestigiâ torseit.

Respicit Aeneas : subito et sub rupe sinistra
 Moenia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro,
 Quae rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis, 550
 Tartareus Phlegethon, torquetque sonantia saxa.
 Porta adversa, ingens, solidoque adamante columnae,
 Vis ut nulla virum, non ipsi exscindere bello
 Caelicolae valeant ; stat ferrea turris ad auras,
 Tisiphoneque sedens, palla succincta cruenta, 555
 Vestibulum exsomnis servat noctesque diesque.
 Hinc exaudiri gemitus, et saeva sonare
 Verbera ; tum stridor ferri, tractaeque catenae.
 Constitit Aeneas, strepituque exterritus haesit.
 “ Quae scelerum facies ? o virgo, effare ; quibusve 560
 Urgentur poenis ? quis tantus plangor ad auras ? ”
 Tum vates sic orsa loqui : “ Dux inclute Teucrum,
 Nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen ;
 Sed me cum lucis Hecate praefecit Avernis,
 Ipsa deum poenas docuit, perque omnia duxit. 565
 Onosius haec Rhadamanthus habet, durissima regna,
 Castigatque auditque dolos, subigitque fateri,
 Quae quis apud superos, furto laetatus inani,
 Distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem.
 Continuo sontis ultrix accincta flagello 570
 Tisiphone quatit insultans, torvosque sinistra
 Intentans anguis vocat agmina saeva sororum.
 Tum demum horrissono stridentes cardine sacrae
 Panduntur portae. Cernis, custodia qualis
 Vestibulo sedeat ? facies quae limina servet ? 575
 Quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus Hydra
 Saevior intus habet sedem. Tum Tartarus ipse
 Bis patet in praeceps tantum tenditque sub umbras,

Quantus ad aetherium caeli suspectus Olympum.

Hic genus antiquum Terrae, Titania pubes, 580

Fulmine deiecti fundo volvuntur in imo.

Hic et Aloidas geminos immānia vidi

Corpora, qui manibus magnum rescindere caelum

Aggressi, superisque Iovem detrudere regnis.

Vidi et crudelis dantem Salmonea poenas, 585

Dum flammās Iovis et sonitus imitatur Olympi.

Quattuor hic invecus equis et lampada quassans

Per Grainum populos mediaeque per Elidis urbem

Ibat ovans, divomque sibi poscebat honorem.

Demens! qui nimbos et non imitabile fulmen

Aere et cornipedum pulsu simularet equorum.

At pater omnipotens densa inter nubila telum

Contorsit, non ille facies nec fumea taedis

Lumina, praecipitemque immani turbine adigit.

Nec non et Tityon. Terrae omniparentis alumnum. 595

Cernere erat, pèr tota novem cui iugera corpus

Porrigitur, rostroque immanis vultus obunco

Immortale iecur. tondens fecundaque poenis

Viscera rimaturque epulis habitatque sub alto

Pectore, nec fibris requies datur ulla renatis. 600

Quid memorem Lapithas, Ixiona Pirithoumque

Quos super atra silex iam iam lapsura cadentique

Imminet adsimilis: lucent genialibus altis

Aurea fulera toris, epulaeque ante ora par

Regifico luxu : Furiarum maxima inxta 605

Accubat, et manibus prohibet contingere mensas,

Exsurgitque facem attollens, atque intonat oro.

Hic, quibus invisī fratres, dum vita manebat,

Pulsatusve parens, et fraus innexa clienti;

Aut qui divitiis soli incubuere repertis, 610

Nec partem posuere suis, quae maxima turba est;

Quique ob adulterium caesi, quique arma secuti

Impiā nec veriti dominorum fallere dextras,

Inclusi poenam expectant. Ne quaere doceri,

Quam poenam, aut quae forma viros fortunave mersit. 615

Saxum ingens volvunt alii, radiisque rotarum
 Districti pendent; sedet, aeternumque sedebit,
 Infelix Theseus; Phlegyasque miserrimus omnis
 Admonet et magna testatur voce per umbras :
 "Discite iustitiam moniti, et non temnere divos." 620
 Vendidit hic auro patriam, dominumque potentem
 Imposuit; fixit leges pretio atque refixit;
 Hic thalamum invasit natae vetitosque hymenaeos;
 Ausi omnes immane nefas, ausoque potiti.
 Non, mihi si linguae centum sint oraque centum, 625
 Ferrea vox, omnis scelorum comprehendere formas,
 Omnia poenarum percurrere nomina possim."
 Haec ubi dicta dedit Phoebi longaeva sacerdos :
 "Sed iam age, carpe viam et susceptum perfice munus ;
 Acceleremus " ait : "Cyclopum educta caminis 630
 Moenia conspicio atque adverso fornice portas,
 Haec ubi nos praecepta iubent deponere dona."
 Dixerat, et pariter, gressi per opaca viarum,
 Corripiunt spatium medium, foribusque propinquant.
 Occupat Aeneas aditum, corpusque recenti 635
 Spargit aqua, ramumque adverso in limine figit.
 His demum exactis, perfecto munere divae,
 Devenere locos laetos et amoena virecta
 Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas.
 Largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit 640
 Purpureo, solemque suum, sua sidera norunt.
 Pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris,
 Contendunt ludo et fulva luctantur harena ;
 Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas et carmina dicunt.
 Nec non Threicius longa cum veste sacerdos 645
 Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum,
 Iamque eadem digitis, iam pectine pulsat eburno.
 Hic genus antiquum Teucri, pulcherrima proles,
 Magnanimi heroes, nati melioribus annis,
 Ilusque Assaracusque et Troiae Dardanus auctor. 650
 Arma procul currusque virum miratur inanis.
 Stant terra defixae hastae, passimque soluti

Per campum pascuntur equi. Quae gratia curruum
 Armorumque fuit vivis, quae cura nitentis
 Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repositos. 655
 Conspicit, ecce, alios dextra laevaue per herbam
 Vescentis laetumque choro Paeana canentis
 Inter odoratum lauri nemus, unde superne
 Plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur amnis.
 Hic manus ob patriam pugnando volnera passi, 660
 Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat,
 Quique pii vates et Phoebus digna locuti,
 Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artis,
 Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo;
 Omnibus his nivea cinguntur tempora vitta. 665
 Quos circumfusus sic est adfata Sibylla,
 Musaeum ante omnis; medium nam plurima turba
 Hunc habet, atque umeris exstantem suspicit altis:
 "Didite, felices animae, tuque, optime vates,
 Quae regio Anchisen, quis habet locus? illius ergo 670
 Venimus et magnos Erebi tranavimus amnis."
 Atque huic responsum paucis ita reddidit heros:
 "Nulli certa domus; lucis habitamus opacis,
 Riparumque toros et prata recentia rivis
 Incolimus. Sed vos, si fert ita corde voluntas, 675
 Hoc superate iugum; et facili iam tramite sistam."
 Dixit, et ante tulit gressum, camposque nitentis
 Desuper ostentat; dehinc summa cacumina linquant.
 At pater Anchises penitus convalle virenti
 Inclusas animas superumque ad lumen ituras 680
 Lustrabat studio recolens, omnemque suorum
 Forte recensebat numerum carosque nepotes,
 Fataque fortunasque virum moresque manusque,
 Isque ubi tendentem adversum per gramina vidit
 Aenean, alacris palmas utrasque tetendit, 685
 Effusaeque genis lacrimae, et vox excidit ore:
 "Venisti tandem, tuaque exspectata parenti
 Vicit iter durum pietas? datur ora tneri,
 Nate, tua, et notas audire et reddere voces?

Sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum,
Tempora dinumerans, nec me mea cura fefellit.
Quas ego te terras et quanta per aequora vectum
Accipio! quantis iactatum, nate, periclis!

Quam metui, ne quid Libyae tibi regna nocerent! "

Ille autem: "Tua me, genitor, tua tristis imago, 695

Saepius occurrens, haec limina tendere adegit:

Stant sae Tyrreno classes. Da iungere dextram,

Da, genitor, teque amplexu ne subtrahe nostro."

Sic memorans largo fletu simul ora rigabat.

Ter conatus ibi collo dare bracchia circum, 700

Ter frustra comprehensa manus effugit imago,

Par levibus ventis volucrique simillima somno.

Interea videt Aeneas in valle reducta

Seclusum nemus et virgulta sonantia silvae,

Lethaeumque, domos placidas qui praenatat, amnem. 705

Hunc circum innumerae gentes populique volabant;

Ac velut in pratis ubi apes aestate serena

Floribus insidunt variis, et candida circum

Lilia funduntur, strepit omnis murmure campus.

Horrescit visu subito, causasque requirit 710

Inscius Aeneas; quae sint ea flumina porro,

Quive viri tanto complerint agmine ripas.

Tum pater Anchises: "Animae, quibus altera fato

Corpora debentur, Lethaei ad fluminis undam

Securos latices et longa obliviae potant. 715

Has equidem memorare tibi atque ostendere coram,

Iampridem hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum,

Quo magis Italia mecum laetere reperta."

"O pater, anne aliquas ad caelum hinc ire putandum est

Sublimis animas, iterumque ad tarda reverti 720

Corpora? quae lucis miseris tam dira cupido?"

"Dicam equidem, nec te suspensum, nate, tenebo"

Suscipit Anchises, atque ordine singula pandit.

Principio caelum ac terras camposque liquentis

Lucentemque globum Lunae Titaniaque astra 725

Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus

Mens agitat molem et magno se corpore miscet.
 Inde hominum pecudumque genus vitaeque volantum
 Et quae marmoreo fert monstra sub aequore pontus.
 Igneus est ollia vigor et caelestis origo 780
 Seminibus, quantum non noxia corpora tardant
 Terrenique hebetant artus moribundaque membra.
 Hinc metuunt cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque, neque auras
 Dispiciunt clausae tenebris et carcere caeco.
 Quin et supremo cum lumine vita reliquit, 785
 Non tamen omne malum miseris nec funditus omnes
 Corporeae excedunt pestes, penitusque necesse est
 Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris.
 Ergo exercentur poenis, veterumque malorum
 Supplicia expendunt: aliae panduntur inanis 740
 Suspensae ad ventos; aliis sub gurgite vasto
 Infectum eluitur scelus, aut exuritur igni.
 Quisque suos patimur Manis; exinde per amplum
 Mittimur Elysium; et pauci laeta arva tenemus,
 Donec longa dies, perfecto temporis orbe, 745
 Concretam exemit labem, purumque relinquit
 Aetherium sensum atque auras simplicis ignem.
 Has omnia, ubi mille rotam volvere per annos,
 Lethaeum ad fluvium deus evocat agmine magno,
 Scilicet immemores supera ut convexa revisant 750
 Rursus et incipiant in corpora velle reverti.”
 Dixerat Anchises, natumque unaque Sibyllam
 Convenus trahit in medios turbamque sonantem,
 Et tumultum capit, unde omnis longo ordine possit
 Adversos legere, et venientum discere voltus. 755
 “Nunc age, Dardaniam prolem quae deinde sequatur
 Gloria, qui maneant Itala de gente nepotes,
 Inlustris animas nostrumque in nomen ituras,
 Expediam dictis, et te tua fata docebo.
 Ille, vides, pura iuvenis qui nititur hasta, 760
 Proxima sorte tenet lucis loca, primus ad auras
 Aetherias Italo commixtus sanguine surget,
 Silvius, Albanum nomen, tua postuma proles;

Quem tibi longaevo serum Lavinia coniunx Educet silvis regem regumque parentem ;	765
Unde genus Longa nostrum dominabitur Alba. Proximus ille Procas, Troianae gloria gentis, Et Capys, et Numitor, et qui te nomine reddet, Silvius Aeneas, pariter pietate vel armis Egregius, si umquam regnandam acceperit Albam.	770
Qui iuvenes ! quantas ostentant, aspice, viris, Atque umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu ! Hi tibi Nomentum et Gabios urbemque Fidenam, Hi Collatinas imponent montibus arces, Pometios Castrumque Inui Bolamque Coramque.	775
Haec tum nomina erunt, nunc sunt sine nomine terrae. Quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet Romulus, Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater Educet. Viden', ut geminae stant vertice cristae, Et pater ipse suo superum iam signat honore ?	780
En, huius, nate, auspiciis illa incluta Roma, Imperium terris, animos aequabit Olympo, Septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces, Felix prole virum : qualis Berecynthia mater Invehitur curru Phrygias turrita per urbes,	785
Laeta deum partu, centum complexa nepotes, Omnis caelicolas, omnis supera alta tenentis. Huc geminas nunc flecte acies, hanc aspice gentem Romanosque tuos. Hic Caesar et omnis Iuli Progenies, magnum caeli ventura sub axem.	790
Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti saepius audis, Augustus Caesar, Divi genus, aurea condet Saecula qui rursus Latio regnata per arva Saturno quondam, super et Garamantas et Indos Proferet imperium ; iacet extra sidera tellus,	795
Extra anni solisque vias, ubi caelifer Atlas Axem umero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum. Huius in adventum iam nunc et Caspia regna Responsis horrent divom et Maeotia tellus, Et septemgemini turbant trepida ostia Nili.	800

Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit, Fixerit aripedem cervam licet, aut Erymanthi Pacarit nemora, et Lernam tremefecerit arcu; Nec, qui pampineis victor iuga flectit habenis, Liber, agens celsò Nyssae de vertice tigris.	805
Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere factia, Aut metus Ausonia prohibet consistere terra? Quis procul ille autem ramis insignis olivae Sacra ferens? Nosco orinis incanaque menta Regis Romani, primam qui legibus urbem Fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terra Missus in imperium magnum. Oui deinde subibit, Otia qui rumpet patriae residesque movebit Tullus in arma viros et iam desueta triumphis Agmina. Quem iuxta sequitur iactantior Ancus,	810
Nunc quoque iam nimium gaudens popularibus auris. Vis et Tarquinius reges, animamque superbam Ultoris Bruti, fascesque videre receptos? Consulis imperium hic primus saevasque secures Accipiet, natosque pater nova bella moventis Ad poenam pulchra pro libertate vocabit, Infelix! Utcumque ferent ea facta minores, Vincet amor patriae laudumque immensam cupido. Quin Decios Drususque procul saevumque securi Aspice Torquatum et referentem signa Camillum.	815
Illae autem, paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis, Concordes animae nunc et dum nocte premuntur, Heu quantum inter se bellum, si lumina vitae Attigerint, quantas acies stragemque ciebunt! Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monoeci Descendens, gener adversis instructus Eois. Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis adsuescite bella, Neu patriae validas in viscera vertite viris; Tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympo, Proice tela manu, sanguis meus!	820
Ille triumphata Capitolia ad alta Corinθο Victor agat currum, caesis insignis Achivis.	825
	830
	835

Eruct ille Argos Agamemnoniasque Mycenae,
Ipsūque Aeaciden, genus armipotentis Achilli,
Ultus avos Troiae, templa et temerata Minervae. 840

Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relinquat?

Quis Gracchi genus, aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,
Scipiadas, cladem Libyae, parvoque potentem
Fabricium, vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem?

Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? tu Maximus ille es, 845
Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.

Excudent alii spirantia mollius aera,

Oredo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore voltus,

Orabunt causas melius, caelique meatus

Describent radio et surgentia sidera dicent: 850

Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento;

Haec tibi erunt artes; pacisque imponere morem,

Parcere subiectis, et debellare superbos."

Sic pater Anchises, atque haec mirantibus addit:

"Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis 855

Ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnis!

Hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu,

Sistet, eques sternet Poenos Gallumque rebellem,

Tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino."

Atque hic Aeneas; una namque ire videbat 860

Egregium forma invenem et fulgentibus armis,

Sed frons laeta parum, et deiecto lumina voltu:

"Quia, pater, ille, virum qui sic comitatur euntem?

Filius, ane aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum?"

Quis strepitus circa comitum! quantum instar in ipso! 865

Sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra."

Tum pater Anchises, lacrimis ingressus obortis:

"O nate, ingentem luctum ne quaere tuorum;

Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra

Esse sinent. Nimium vobis Romana propago 870

Visa potens, Superi, propria haec si dona fuissent.

Quantos ille virum magnam Mavortis ad urbem

Campus aget gemitus! vel quae, Tiberine, videbis

Funera, cum tumulum praeterlabere recentem!

Feb. 9.

P. VERGILI MARONIS
AENEIDOS
LIBER SEPTIMUS.

Tu quoque litoribus nostris, Aeneia nutrix,
Aeternam moriens famam, Caieta, dedisti;
Et nunc servat honos sedem tuus, ossaque nomen
Hesperia in magna, si qua est ea gloria, signat.
At pius exsequiis Aeneas rite solutis, 5
Aggere composito tumuli, postquam alta quierunt
Aequora, tendit iter velis, portumque relinquit.
Aspirant aurae in noctem, nec candida cursus
Luna negat, splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus.
Proxima Circaeae raduntur litora terrae, 10
Dives inaccessos ubi Solis filia lucos
Assiduo resonat cantu, tectisque superbis
Urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum,
Arguto tenuis percurrens pectine telas.
Hinc exaudiri gemitus iraeque leonum, 15
Vincta reonsantum et sera sub nocte rudentum,
Saetigerique sues atque in praesaepibus ursi
Saevire, ac formae magnorum ululare luporum,
Quos hominum ex facie dea saeva potentibus herbis
Induerat Circe in voltus ac terga ferarum. 20
Quae ne monstra pii paterentur talia Troes
Delati in portus, neu litora dira subirent,
Neptunus ventis implevit vela secundis,

Atque fugam dedit, et praeter vada fervida vexit.	
Iamque rubescebat radiis mare, et aethere ab alto	25
Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis:	
Cum venti posuere, omnisque repente resedit	
Flatus, et in lento luctantur marmore tonstrae.	
Atque hic Aeneas ingentem ex aequore lucum	
Prospicit. Hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amoeno,	30
Verticibus rapidis, et multa flavus harena,	
In mare prorumpit. Varias circumque supraque	
Adsuetas ripis volucres et fluminis alveo	
Aethera mulcebant cantu, lueoque volabant.	
Flectere iter, sociis terraeque advertere proras	35
Imperat, et laetus fluvio succedit opaco.	
Nunc age, qui reges, Erato, quae tempora rerum,	
Quis Latio antiquo fuerit status, advena classem	
Cum primum Ausoniis exercitus appulit oris,	
Expediam, et primae revocabo exordia pugnae.	40
Tu vatem, tu, diva, mone. Dicam horrida bella,	
Dicam acies, actosque animis in funera reges,	
Tyrrhenamque manum, totamque sub arma coactam	
Hesperiam, Maior rerum mihi nascitur ordo,	
Maius opus moveo. Rex arva Latinus et urbes	45
Iam senior longa placidas in pace regebat.	
Hunc Fauno et nympha genitum Laurente Marica	
Accipimus; Fauno Picus pater; isque parentem	
Te, Saturne, refert; tu sanguinis ultimus auctor,	
Filius huic fato divom prolesque virilis	50
Nulla fuit, primaque oriens erepta iuventa est.	
Sola domum et tantas servabat filia sedes,	
Iam matura viro, iam plenis nubilis annis.	
Multi illam magno e Latio totaque petebant	
Ausonia; petit ante alios pulcherrimus omnis	55
Turnus, avis atavisque potens, quem regia coniunx	
Adiungi generum miro properabat amore;	
Sed variis portenta deum terroribus obstant.	
Laurus erat tecti medio in penetralibus altis,	
Sacra comam, multosque metu servata per annos,	60

Quam pater inventam, primas cum conderet arces,
Ipse ferebatur Phoebo sacrâsse Latinus,
Laurentisque ab ea nomen posuisse colonis.

Huius apes summum densae—mirabile dictu—

Stridore ingenti liquidum trans aethera vectae, 65
Obsedère apicem, et, pedibus per mutua nexia,
Examen subitum ramo frondente pendit.

Continuo vates, "Efternum cernimus" inquit

"Adventare visum, et partis petere agmen easdem
Partibus ex isdem, et summa dominarier arce." 70

Praeterea, castis adolet dum altaria taedis,

Ut iuxta genitorem astat Lavinia virgo,

Visa, nefas, longis comprehendere crinibus ignem,

Atque omnem ornatum flammâ crepitante creinari,

Regalisque accensa comas, accensa coronam, 75

Insignem gemmis; tum fumidâ lumine fulvo

Involvi, ac totis Vulcanum spargere tectis.

Id vero horrendum ac visu mirabile ferri:

Namque fore inlustrem fama fatisque canebant

Ipsam, sed populo magnum portendere bellum. 80

At rex sollicitus monstis, oracula Fauni,

Fatidici genitoris, adit, lucosque sub alta ^{veia} ^{deli-}

Consultit Albunea, nemorum quae maxima sacro

Fonte sonat, saevamque exhalat opaca mephitim.

Hinc Italae gentes omnisque Oenotria tellus 85

In dubiis responsa petunt; huc dona sacerdos

Cum tulit et caesarum ovium sub nocte silenti

Pellibus incubuit stratis somnosque petivit,

Multa modis simulacra videt volitantia miris,

Et varias audit voces, fruiturque deorum 90

Conloquio, atque imis Acheronta adfatur Avernis.

Hic et tum pater ipse petens responsa Latinus

Centum lanigeras mactabat rite bidentis,

Atque harum effultus tergo stratisque iacebat

Velleribus: subita ex alto vox reddita luo est: 95

"Ne pete conubiis natam sociare Latinis,

O mea progenies, thalamis neu crede paratis;,"

Externi veniunt generi, qui sanguine nostrum
Nomen in astra ferant, quorumque ab stirpe nepotes
Omnia sub pedibus, qua Sol utrumque recurrens
Aspicit Oceanum, vertique regique videbunt." 100

Haec responsa patris Fauni monitusque silenti
Nocte datos non ipse suo premit ore Latinus,
Sed circum late volitans iam Fama per urbes
Ausonias tulerat, cum Laomedontia pubes
Gramineo ripae religavit ab aggere classem. 105

Aeneas primique duces et pulcher Iulus
Corpora sub ramis deponunt arboris altae,
Instituuntque dapēs, et adorea liba per herbam
Subiciunt epulis,—sic Iuppiter ille monebat— 110
Et Cerēale solum pomis agrestibus augent.

Consumptis hic forte aliis, ut vertere morsus
Exiguam in Cererem pēnūria adegit edendi
Et violare manu mālāque audācibus orbem
Fatalis crustipatulis neo parcere quadris: 115

"Heus, etiam mensas consumimus!" inquit Iulus,—
Nec plura adludens. Ea vox audita laborum
Prima tulit finem, primamque loquentis ab ore
Eripuit pater, ac stupefactus numina pressit.
Continuo "Salve fatis mihi debita tellus, 120
Vosque," ait, "o fidi Troiae salvete Penates!

Hic domus, haec patria est. Genitor mihi talia namque,
Nunc repeto, Anchises fatorum arcana reliquit:
Cum te, nate, fames ignota ad litora vectum
Accisis coget dapibus cōsumere mensas, 125

Tum sperare domos defessus ibique memento
Prima locare manu molirique aggere tecta.
Haec erat illa fames; haec nos suprema manebat,
Exitii positura modum.

Quare agite et primo laeti cum lumine solis,
Quae loca, quive habeant homines, ubi moenia gentis,
Vestigemus, et a portu diversa petamus.
Nuno pateras libate Iovi, precibusque vocate
Anchisen genitorem, et vina reponite mensis." 130

Sic deinde effatus frondenti tempora ramo Implicat, et Geniumque loci primamque deorum Tellurem Nymphasque et adhuc ignota precatur Flumina, tum Noctem Noctisque orientia Signa Idaeumque Iovem Phrygiamque ex ordine Matrem Invocat, et duplicis Caeloque Ereboque parentes.	140
Hic pater omnipotens ter caelo clarus ab alto Intonuit, radiisque ardentem lucis et auro Ipse manu quatiens ostendit ab aethere nubem. Diditur hic subito Troiana per agmina rumor, Advenisse diem, quo debita moenia condant.	145
Certatim instaurant epulas, atque omine magno Crateras laeti statuunt et vina coronant. Postera cum prima lustrabat lampade terras Orta dies, urbem et finis et litora gentis Diversi explorant: haec fontis stagna Numici, Hunc Thybrim fluvium, hic fortis habitare Latinos. Tum satus Anchisa delectos ordine ab omni Centum oratores augusta ad moenia regis Ire iubet, ramis velatos Palladis omnis, Donaque ferre viro, pacemque exposcere Teucris.	150
Haud mora, festinant iussi rapidisque feruntur Passibus. Ipse humili designat moenia fossa, Moliturque locum, primasque in litore sedes Castrorum in morem pinnis atque aggere cingit. Iamque itet emensi turris ac tecta Latinorum Ardua cernebant iuvenes, muroque subibant Ante urbem pueri et primaevo flore iuventus Exercentur equis, domitantque in pulvere currus. Aut acris tendunt arcus, aut lenta lacertis Spicula contorquent, cursuque iotuque laeessunt:	155
Cum praevectus equo longaevi regis ad auras Nuntius ingentis ignota in veste reportat Advenisse viros. Ille intra tecta vocari Imperat, et solio medius consedit avito. Tectum augustum, ingens, centum sublime columnis, Urbe fuit summa, Laurentis regia Pici,	160
	165
	170

Horrendum silvis et religione parentum.
 Hic sceptrâ accipere et primos attollere fasces
 Regibus omen erat; hoc illis curia templum,
 Hæ sacris sedes epulis; hic ariete caeso 175
 Perpetuis soliti patres considerare mensia.
 Quin etiam veterum effigies ex ordine avorum
 Antiqua e cedro, Italusque paterque Sabinus
 Vitisator, curvam servans sub imagine falcem,
 Saturnusque senex Ianique bifrontis imago, 180
 Vestibulo astabant, alique ab origine reges,
 Martiaque ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi.
 Multaque præterea sacris in postibus arma,
 Captivi pendent currus, curvaeque secures,
 Et cristæ capitum, et portarum ingentia claustra, 185
 Spiculaque clipeique ereptaque rostra carinis.
 Ipse Quirinali lituo, parvaque sedebat
 Succinctus trabea, laevaue ancila gerebat
 Picens, equum domitor; quem capta cupidine coniunx
 Aurea peronssum virga versumque venenis 190
 Fecit avem Circe, sparsitque coloribus alas.
 Tali intus templo divom patriaue Latinus
 Sede sedens Teucros ad sese in tecta vocavit;
 Atque hæc ingressis placido prior edidit ore:
 / "Dicite, Dardanidae—neque enim nescimus et urbem 195
 Et genus, auditique advertitis aequore cursum,—
 Quid petitis? quæ causa rates aut cuius egentis
 Litus ad Ausonium tot per vada caerulea vexit?
 Sive errore viae, seu tempestatibus acti,
 Qualia multa mari nautæ patiuntur in alto, 200
 Fluminis intraestis ripas portuque sedetis,
 Ne fugite hospitium, neve ignorete Latinos
 Saturni gentem, haud vinco nec legibus æquam,
 Sponte sua veterisque deï se more tenentem.
 Atque equidem memini—fama est obscurior annis— 205
 Auruncos ita ferre senex, his ortus ut agris
 Dardanus Idaeos Phrygiae penetrarit ad urbes
 Threiciamque Samon, quæ nunc Samothracia fertur.

Hinc illum, Corythi Tyrrhena ab sede profectum, Aurea nunc solio stellantis regia caeli	210
Accipit et numerum divorum altaribus addit."	
Dixerat; et dicta Ilioneus sic voce secutus:	
"Rex, genus egregium Fauni, nec fluctibus actos Atra subegit hiems vestris succedere terris, Nec sidus regione viae litusve fefellit;	215
Consilio hanc omnes animisque volentibus urbem Adferimur, pulsæ regnia, quæ maxima quondam Extremo veniens Sol aspiciebat Olympo. Ab Iove principium generis; Iove Dardana pubes Gaudet avo; rex ipse Iovis de gente suprema,	220
Troius Aeneas, tua nos ad limina misit. Quanta per Idæos sævis effusa Mycenis Tempestas ierit campos, quibus actus uterque Europæ atque Asiæ fatis concurrerit orbis, Audit, et si quem tellus extrema refuso	225
Submovet Oceano, et si quem extenta plagarum Quattuor in medio dirimit plaga Solis iniqui. Diluvio ex illo tot vasta per æquora vecti Dis sedem exigua patriis litusque rogamus Innocuum et cunctis undamque auramque patentem.	230
Non erimus regno indecores, nec vestra feretur Fama levis, tantique abolescet gratia facti, Nec Troiam Ausonios gremio excepisse pigebit. Fata per Aeneae iuro dextramque potentem, Sive fide seu quis bello est expertus et armis:	235
Mulci nos populi, multae—ne temne, quod ultro Praeferimus manibus vittas ac verba precantia— Et petiere sibi, et voluere adiungere gentes; Sed nos fata deum vestras exquirere terras Imperiis egere suis. Hinc Dardanus ortus;	240
Huc repetit; iussisque ingentibus urget Apollo Tyrrhenum ad Thybriæ et fontis vada sacra Numici. Dat tibi præterea Fortunæ parva prioris Munera, reliquias Troia ex ardente receptas. Hoc pater Anchises auro libabat ad aras;	245

Hoc Priami gestamen erat, cum iura vocatis
More daret populis, sceptrumque sacerque tiaras
Iliadumque labor vestes."

Talibus Ilionei dictis defixa Latinus
Obtutu tenet ora, soloque immobilis haeret, 250
Intentos volvens oculos. Nec purpura regem
Picta movet, nec sceptrum movent Priameia tantum,
Quantum in conubio natae thalamoque moratur;
Et veteris Fauni voluit sub pectore sortem:
Hunc illum fatis externa ab sede profectum 255
Portendi generum, paribusque in regna vocari
Auspiciis; hinc progeniem virtute futuram
Egregiam, et totum quae viribus occupet orbem.
Tandem laetus ait: *U* Di nostra incepta secundent
Auguriumque suum! Dabitur, Troiane, quod optas. ✓ 260
Munera nec sperno. Non vobis, rege Latino,
Divitis uber agri Troiaeve opulentia deerit.
Ipse modo Aeneas, nostri si tanta cupido est,
Si iungi hospitio properat sociisque vocari,
Adveniat, voltus neve exhorrescat amicos. 265
Pars mihi pacis erit dextram tetigisse tyranni.
Vos contra regi mea nunc mandata referte.
Est mihi nata, viro gentis quam iungere nostrae
Non patrio ex adyto sortea, non plurima caelo
Monstra sinunt; generos externis adfore ab oris, 270
Hoc Latio restare canunt, qui sanguine nostrum
Nomen in astra ferant. Hunc illum poscere fata
Et reor, et, si quid veri mens augurat, opto."
Haec effatus equos numero pater eligit omni—
Stabant ter centum nitidi in praesaepibus altis;— 275
Omnibus extemplo Teucris iubet ordine duci
Instrados ostro alipèdes pictisque tapetis—
Aurea pectoribus demissa monilia pendent;
Tecti aure, fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum,—
Absentì Aeneae currum geminosque iugalis 280
Semine ab aethèrio, spirantis naribus ignem,
Illorum de gente, patri quos daedala Circe

Supposita de matre nothos furata creavit.
 Talibus Aeneadae donis dictisque Latini
 Sublimes in equis redeunt, pacemque reportant. 285
 Ecce autem Inachiis sese referebat ab Argis
 Saeva Iovis coniunx, aurasque invecta tenebat,
 Et laetum Aenean classemque ex aethere longe
 Dardaniam Siculo prospexit ab usque Pachyno.
 Moliri iam tecta videt, iam fidere terrae, 290
 Deservisse rates. Stetit acri fixa dolore;
 Tum quassans caput haec effundit pectore dicta :
 "Heu stirpem invisam, et fatis contraria nostris
 Fata Phrygum! num Sigeis occumbere campis,
 Num capti potuere capi? num incensa cremavit 295
 Troia viros? medias acies mediosque per ignis
 Invenere viam. At, credo, mea numina tandem
 Fessa iacent, odiis aut exsaturata quievi,—
 Quin etiam patria excussos infesta per undas
 Ausa sequi, et profugis toto me opponere ponto. 300
 Absumptae in Teucros vires caelique marisque.
 Quid Syrtis, aut Scylla mihi, quid vasta Charybdis
 Profuit? optato conduntur Thybridis alveo,
 Securi pelagi atque mei. Mars perdere gentem
 Immanem Lapithum valuit; concessit in iras 305
 Ipse deum antiquam genitor Calydonia Dianae :
 Quod scelus aut Lapithas tantum, aut Calydonia merentem?
 Ast ego, magna Iovis coniunx, nil linquere inausum
 Quae potui infelix, quae memet in omnia verti,
 Vincor ab Aenea. Quod si mea numina non sunt 310
 Magna satis, dubitem haud equidem implorare quod usquam est.
 Flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo.
 Non dabitur regnis, esto, prohibere Latinis,
 Atque immota manet fati Lavinia coniunx :
 At trahere, atque moras tantis licet addere rebus ; 315
 At licet amborum populos excindere regum.
 Hac gener atque socer oceant mercede suorum.
 Sanguine Troiano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo,
 Et Bellona manet te pronuba. Nec face tantum

Cisseis praegnans ignis enixa iugalis ;	820
Quin idem Veneri partus suus et Paris alter,	
Funestaeque iterum recidiva in Pergama taedae."	
Haec ubi dicta dedit, terras horrenda petivit :	
Luctificam Allecto dirarum ab sede dearum	
Infernisque ciet tenebris, cui tristia bella	825
Iraeque insidiaeque et crimina noxia cordi.	
Odit et ipse pater Pluton, odere sorores	
Tartareae monstrum : tot sese vertit in ora,	
Tam saevae facies, tot pullulat atra colubris.	
Quam Iuno his acuit verbis, ac talia fatur :	830
" Hunc mihi da proprium, virgo sata Nocte, laborem,	
Hanc operam, ne noster honos infractave cedat	
Fama loco, neu conubiis ambire Latinum	
Aeneadae possint, Italosve obsidere finis.	
Tu potes unanimos armare in proelia fratres	835
Atque odiis versare domos, tu verbera tectis	
Funereasque inferre faces, tibi nomina mille,	
Mille nocendi artes. Fecundum concute pectus,	
Disice compositam pacem, sere crimina belli ;	
Arma velit poscatque simul rapiatque iuventus."	840
Exin Gorgoneis Allecto infecta venenis	
Principio latium et Laurentis tecta tyranni	
Oelsa petit, tacitumque obsedit limen Amatae,	
Quam super adventu Teucrum Turnique hymenaeis	
Femineae ardentem curaeque iraeque coquebant.	845
Huic dea caeruleis unum de crinibus anguem	
Conicit inque sinum praecordia ad intima subdit,	
Quo furibunda domum monstro permisceat onnem.	
Ille, inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus,	
Volvitur attactu nullo, fallitque furemtem,	850
Vipeream inspirans animam ; fit tortile collo	
Aurum ingens coluber, fit longae taenia vittae,	
Innectitque comas, et membris lūbricus errat.	
Ac dum prima lūes udo sublapsa veneno	
Pertemptat sensus atque ossibus implicat ignem,	855
Necdum animus toto percepit pectore flammam,	

Mollius, et solito matrum de more, locuta est,
 Multa super nata lacrimans Phrygiisque hymenaeis :
 " Exsulibusne datur ducenda Lavinia Teucris,
 O genitor? nec te miseret nataeque tuique? 360
 Nec matris miseret, quam primo aquilone relinquet
 Perfidus, alta petens abducta virgine, praedo?
 At non sic Phrygius penetrat Lacedaemona pastor
 Ledaemque Helenam Troianas vexit ad urbes?
 Quid tua sancta fides? quid cura antiqua tuorum 365
 Et consanguineo totiens data dextera Turno?
 Si gener externa petitur de gente Latinis,
 Idque sedet, Faunisque premunt te iussa parentis,
 Omnem equidem sceptris terram, quae libera nostris
 Dissidet, externam reor, et sic dicere divos. 370
 Et Turno, si prima domus repetatur origo,
 Inachus Acrisiusque patres mediaeque Mycenae."
 His ubi nequiquam diotis experta Latinum
 Contra stare videt, penitusque in viscera lapsum
 Serpentis furiale malum, totamque pererrat, 375
 Tum vero infelix, ingentibus excita monstria,
 Immensam sine more furit lymphata per urbem :
 Ceu quondam torto volitans sub verbere turbo,
 Quem pueri magno in gyro vacua atria circum
 Intenti ludo exercent—ille actus habena 380
 Curvatis fertur spatiis; stupet inscia supra
 Impubesque manus, mirata volubile buxum;
 Dant animos plagae:—non cursu segnior illo
 Per medias urbes agitur populosque ferocia.
 Quin etiam in silvas, simulato numine Bacchi, 385
 Maius adorta nefas maioremque orsa furorem,
 Evolat, et natam frondosis montibus abdit,
 Quo thalamum eripiat Teucris taedasque moretur,
 " Euhoe Bacche " fremens, solum te virgine dignum
 Vociferans: etenim mollis tibi sumere thyrsos, 390
 Te lustrare choro, sacrum tibi pascere crinem.
 Fama volat, furiisque accensas pectore matres
 Idem omnis simul ardor agit, nova quaerere tecta.

Deservere domos, ventis dant colla comasque ;
Ast aliae tremulis ululatibus aethera complent,
Pampineasque gerunt incinctae pellibus hastas.
Ipsa inter medias flagrantem fervida pinum
Sustinet, ac natae Turnique canit hymenaeos,
Sanguineam torquens aciem, torvumque repente
Clamat: "Io matres, audite, ubi quaeque, Latinae!
Si qua piis animis manet infelicis Amatae
Gratia, si iuris materni cura remordet,
Solvite crinalis vittas, capite orgia mecum."
Talem inter silvas, inter deserta ferarum,
Reginam Allecto stimulis agit undique Bacchi.
Postquam visa satis primos acuisse furores,
Consiliumque omnemque domum vertisse Latini,
Protinus hinc fuscis tristis dea tollitur alis
Audacis Rutuli ad muros, quam dicitur urbem
Acrisioneis Danaë fundasse colonis,
Praecipiti delata Noto. Locus Ardea quondam
Dictus ayia, et nunc magnum tenet Ardea nomen ;
Sed Fortuna fuit: tectis hic Turnus in altis
Iam mediam nigra carpebat nocte quietem.
Allecto torvam faciem et furialia membra
Exiit; in voltus sese transformat anilis
Et frontem obscenam rugis arat; induit albos
Cum vitta crinis; tum ramum innectit olivae;
Fit Calybe Iunonis anus templique sacerdos,
Et iuveni ante oculos his se cum vocibus offert:
"Turne, tot incassum fusos patiere labores,
Et tua Dardaniis transcribi sceptrata colonia?
Rex tibi coniugium et quaesitas sanguine dotes
Abnegat, externusque in regnum quaeritur heres.
I nunc, ingratis offer te, inrise, periclis;
Tyrrenas, i, sterne acies; tege pace Latinos.
Haec adeo tibi me, placida cum nocte iaceres,
Ipsa palam fari omnipotens Saturnia iussit.
Quare age, et armari pubem portisque moveri
Laetus in arma para, et Phrygios, qui flumine pulchro

Consedere, duces pictasque exure carinas.
Caelestum vis magna iubet. Rex ipse Latinus,
Ni dare coniugium et dicto parere fatetur,
Sentiat et tandem Turnum experiatur in armis."

Hic iuuenis, vatem inridens, sic orsa vicissim 435
Ore refert: "Classis invectas Thybridis undam
Non, ut rere, meas effugit nuntius auris;
Ne tantos mihi finge metus. Nec regia Inno
Immemor est nostri;

Sed te victa situ verique effata senectus, 440
O mater, curis nequiquam exerceat, et arma
Regum inter, falsam vatem formidine ludit.
Cura tibi divom effigies et templa tueri;
Bella viri pacemque gerant, quis bella gerenda."

Talibus Allecto dictis exarsit in iras. 445

At iuveni oranti subitus tremor occupat artus;
Deriguere oculi: tot Erinys sibilat hydria,
Tantaque se facies aperit; tum flammea torquens
Lumina cunctantem et quaerentem dicere plura
Reppulit, et geminos erexit crinibus anguis, 450
Verberaque insonuit, rabidoque haec addidit ore:
"En ego victa situ, quam veri effata senectus

Arma inter regum falsa formidine ludit;
Respice ad haec: adsum dirarum ab sede sororum;
Bella manu letumque gero." 455

Sic effata facem iuveni coniecit, et atro
Lumine fumantis fixit sub pectore taedas.
Olli somnum ingens rumpit pavor, ossaque et artus
Perfudit toto proruptus corpore sudor.

Arma amens fremit, arma toro tectisque requirit; 460
Saevit amor ferri et scelerata insania belli,
Ira super: magno veluti cum flamma sonore/
Virgea suggeritur costis undantis aeni,

Exsultantque aestu latices; furit intus aquai
Fumidus atque alte spumis exuberat amnis; 465
Nec iam se capit unda; volat vapor ater ad auras.
Ergo iter ad regem polluta pace Latinum

Indicit primis iuvenum, et iubet arma parari,
Tutari Italiam, detrudere finibus hostem ;
Se satis ambobus Teucorisque venire Latinisque. 470

Haec ubi dicta dedit divosque in vota vocavit,
Certatim sese Rutuli exhortantur in arma.
Hunc decus egregium formae movet atque iuventae,
Hunc atavi reges, hunc claris dextera factis.

Dum Turnus Rutulos animis audacibus implet,
Allecto in Teucros Stygiis se concitat alis. 475

Arte nova speculata locum, quo litore pulcher
Insidiis cursuque feras agitabat Iulus,
Hic subitam canibus rabiem Cocytia virgo
Obicit et noto ^{strepente} hauris contingit odore, 480

Ut cervum ardentes agerent: quae prima laborum
Causa fuit belloque animos accendit agrestis.

Cervus erat forma praestanti et cornibus ingens,
Tyrrhidae pueri quem matris ab ubere raptum
Nutribant Tyrrheusque pater, cui regia parent 485

Armenta, et late custodia credita campi.

Adsuetum imperiis soror omni Silvia cura
Mollibus intexens ornabat cornua sertis,
Pectebatque ferum, puroque in fonte lavabat.
Ille, manum patiens mensaeque adsuetus erili, 490

Errabat silvis, rursusque ad limina nota

Ipse domum sera quamvis se nocte ferebat.

Hunc procul errantem rabidae venantis Iuli

^{venit} Commovere canes, fluvio cum forte secundo
Deflueret, ripaque aestus viridante levaret. 495

Ipse etiam, eximiae laudis succensus amore,

Ascanius curvo derexit spicula cornu ;

Nec dextrae erranti deus afuit, actaque multo

Perque uterum sonitu perque ilia venit harundo.

Saucius at quadrupes nota intra tecta refugit, 500

Successitque gemens stabulis, questuque cruentus

Atque imploranti similis tectum omne replebat.

Silvia prima soror, palmis percussa lacertos,

Auxilium vocat et duos conclamat agrestia.

Olli, (pestis enim tacitis latet aspera silvis,) 505
 Improvisi adsunt, hic torre armatus obusto,
 Stipitis hic gravidi nodis; quod cuique repertum
 Rimanti, telum ira facit. Vocat agmina Tyrrheus,
 Quadrifidam quercum cuneis ut forte coactis
 Scindebat, rapta spirans immane securi. 510
 At saeva e speculis tempus dea nacta nocendi
 Ardua tecta petit stabuli, et de culmine summo
 Pastorale canit signum, cornuque recurvo
 Tartaream intendit vocem, qua protinus omne
 Contremuit nemus et silvae insonuere profundae; 515
 Audiit et Triviae longe lacus; audiit amnis
 Sulphuræa Nar albus aqua fontesque Velini,
 Et trepidæ matres pressere ad pectora natos,
 Tum vero ad vocem celeres, quæ bucinâ signum
 Dira dedit, raptis concurrunt undique telis 520
 Indomiti agricolæ; nec non et Troia pubes
 Ascanio auxilium castris effundit apertis.
 Derexere acies. Non iam certamine agresti,
 Stipitibus duris agitur sudibusve praeustis,
 Sed ferro ancipiti decernunt, atraque late 525
 Horrescit strictis seges ensibus, aeraque fulgent
 Sole lacessita, et lucem sub nubila iactant:
 Fluctus uti primo coepit cum albescere ponto,
 Paulatim sese tollit mare et altius undas
 Erigit, inde imo consurgit ad aethera fundo. 530
 Hic juvenis primam ante aciem stridente sagitta,
 Natorum Tyrrhei fuerat qui maximus, Almo,
 Sternitur: haesit enim sub gutture vulnus et udae
 Vocis iter tenuemque inclusit sanguine vitam.
 Corpora multa virum circa, seniorque Galaesus, 535
 Dum paci medium se offert, iustissimus unus
 Qui fuit Ausoniisque olim ditissimus arvis:
 Quinque greges illi balantum, quina redibant
 Armenta, et terram centum vertebat aratris.
 Atque ea per campos aequo dum Marte geruntur, 540
 Promissi dea facta potens, ubi sanguine bellum

Imbuit et primae commisit funera pugnae,
 Deserit Hesperiam, et caeli conversa per auras
 Iunonem victrix adfatur voce superba :
 "En, perfecta tibi bello discordia tristi! 545
 Dic, in amicitiam coeant et foedera iungant!
 Quandoquidem Ausonio respersi sanguine Teucros,
 Hoc etiam his addam, tua si mihi certa voluntas :
 Finitimas in bella feram rumoribus urbes,
 Accendamque animos insani Martis amore, 550
 Undique ut auxilio veniant; spargam arma per agros."
 Tum contra Iuno : "Terrorum et fraudis abunde est :
 Stant belli causae : pugnatur comminus armis ;
 Quae fors prima dedit, sanguis novus imbuit arma.
 Talia coniugia et talis celebrent hymenaeos 555
 Egregium Veneris genus et rex ipse Latinus.
 Te super aetherias errare licentius auras
 Haud Pater ille velit, summi regnator Olympi.
 Cede locis. / Ego, si qua super fortuna laborum est,
 Ipsa regam." Talis dederat Saturnia voces ; 560
 Illa autem attollit stridentis anguibus alas,
 Cocytique petit sedem, supera ardua linquens.
 Est locus Italiae medio sub montibus altis,
 Nobilis et fama multis memoratus in oris,
 Ampsanoti valles ; densis hunc frondibus atrum 565
 Urget utrimque latus nemoris, medioque fragosus
 Dat sonitum saxi et torto vertice torrens.
 Hic specus horrendum et saevi spiracula Ditis
 Monstrantur, ruptoque ingens Acheronte vorago
 Pestiferas aperit fauces, quis condita Erinyas, 570
 Invisum numen, terras caelumque levabat.

Nec minus interea extremam Saturnia bello
 Imponit regina manum. Ruit omnis in urbem
 Pastorum ex acie numerus, caesosque reportant
 Almoneim puerum foedatique ora Galaesi, 575
 Implorantque deos, obtestanturque Latinum.
 Turnus adest, medioque in crimine caedis et igni
 Terrorem ingeminat : Teucros in regna vocari ;

Stirpem admisceri Phrygiam ; se limine pelli.	
Tum, quorum attonitae Baccho nemora avia matres	580
Insultant thiasis,—neque enim leve nomen Amatae,—	
Undique collecti coeunt, Martemque fatigant.	
Ilicet infandum cuncti contra omina bellum,	
Contra fata deum, perverso numine poscunt.	
Certatim regis circumstant tecta Latini ;	585
Ille velut pelagi rupes immota resistit,—	
Ut pelagi rupes magno veniente fragore,	
Quae sese, multis circum latrantibus undis,	
Mole tenet ; scopuli nequiquam et spumae circum	
Saxa fremunt, laterique inlisa refunditur algæ.	590
Verum ubi nulla datur caecum exsuperare potestas	
Consilium, et saevae nutu Iunonis eunt res,	
Multa deos aurasque pater testatus inanis,	
“ Frangimur heu fatis ” inquit “ ferimurque procella !	
Ipsi has sacrilego pendetis sanguine poenas,	595
O miseri. Te, Turne, nefas, te triste manebit	
Supplicium, votisque deos venerabere seris.	
Nam mihi parta quies, omnisque in limine portus ;	
Funere felici spoliior.” Nec plura locutus	
Saepsit se tectis, rerumque reliquit habenas.	600
✓ Mos erat Hesperio in Latio, quem protinus urbes	
Albanae coluere sacrum, nunc maxima rerum	
Roma colit, cum prima movent in proelia Martem,	
Sive Getis inferre manu lacrimabile bellum	
Hyrcanisve Arabisve parant, seu tendere ad Indos	605
Auroramque sequi Parthosque reposcere signa :	
Sunt geminae Belli portae—sic nomine dicunt—	
Religione sacrae et saevi formidine Martis ;	
Centum aerei claudunt vectes aeternaque ferri	
Robora, nec custos absistit limine Ianus :	610
Hæc, ubi certa sedet patribus sententia pugnae,	
Ipsæ Quirinali trabes cinctuque Gabino	
Insignis reserat stridentia limina consul ;	
Ipsæ vocat pugnas, sequitur tum cetera pubes,	
Aereaque adsensu conspirant cornua rauco.	615

Hoc et tum Aeneadis indicere bella Latinus
 More iubebatur tristisque recludere portas.
 Abstulit tactu pater, aversusque refugit
 Foeda ministeria, et caecis se condidit umbris.
 Tum regina deum caelo delapsa morantis
 Impulit ipsa manu portas, et cardine verso
 Belli ferratos rumpit Saturnia postis.

620

Ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ante;
 Pars pedes ire parat campis, pars arduus altis
 Pulverulentus equis furit; omnes arma requirunt.
 Pars levis clipeos et spicula lucida tergent
 Arvina pingui, subiguntque in cote secures;
 Signaque ferre iuvat, sonitusque audire tubarum.

625

Quinque adeo magnae positis incudibus urbes
 Tela novant: Atina potens Tiburque superbum,
 Ardea Crustumerique et turrigerae Antemnae.

630

Tegmina tuta cavant capitum, flectuntque salignas
 Umbo num cratis; alii thoraces aënos
 Aut levis ocreas lento ducunt argento;

Vomeris huc et falcis honos, huc omnis aratri

635

Cessit amor; recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses.
 Classica iamque sonant; it bello tessera signum.
 Hic galeam tectis trepidus rapit; ille frementis
 Ad iuga cogit equos; clipeumque anroque trilicem
 Loricam induitur, fidoque accingitur ense.

640

Pandite nunc Helicon, deae, cantusque movete,
 Qui bello exorti reges, quae quemque secutae
 Complerint campos acies, quibus Italia iam tum
 Floruerit terra alma viris, quibus arserit armis:
 Et meministis enim, divae, et memorare potestis;
 Ad nos vix tenuis famae perlabitur aura.

645

Primus init bellum Tyrrhenis asper ab oris
 Contemptor divom Mezentius agminaque armat.

Filius huic iuxta Lausus, quo pulchrior alter
 Non fuit, excepto Laurentis corpore Turni.
 Lausus, equum domitor debellatorque ferarum,
 Ducti Agyllina nequiquam ex urbe secutos

650

Mille viros, dignus, patriis qui laetior esset
 Imperiis, et cui pater haud Mezentius esset.
 † Post hos insignem palma per gramina curram 655
 Victoresque ostentat equos satus Hercule pulchro
 Pulcher Aventinus, clipeoque insigne patrum
 Centum anguis cinctamque gerit serpentibus Hydram;
 Collis Aventini silya quem Rhea sacerdos
 Furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras, 660
 Mixta deo mulier, postquam Laurentia victor
 Geryone extincto Tirynthius attigit arva,
 Tyrrhenoque boves in flumine lavit Hiberas.
 Pila manu saevosque gerunt in bella dolones,
 Et tereti pugnant mucrone veruque Sabello. 665
 Ipse pedes, tegumen torquens immane leonis,
 Terribili impexum saeta, cum dentibus albis,
 Indutus capiti, sic regia tecta subibat,
 Horridus, Herculeoque umeros innexus amictu.
 Tum gemini fratres Tiburtia moenia linquunt, 670
 Fratris Tiburti dictam cognomine gentem,
 Catillusque acerque Coras, Argiva iuventus,
 Et primam ante aciem densa inter tela feruntur:
 Ceu duo nubigenae cum vertice montis ab alto
 Descendunt Centauri, Homolen Othrymque nivalem 675
 Linquentes cursu rapido; dat euntibus ingens
 Silva locum, et magno cedunt virgulta fragore.
 Nec Praenestinae fundator defuit urbis,
 Volcano genitum pecora inter agrestia regem
 Inventumque focus omnis quem credidit aetas, 680
 Caeculus. Hunc legio late comitatur agrestis,
 Quique altum Praeneste viri, quique arva Gabinæ
 Iunonis gelidumque Anienem et roscida rivis
 Hernica saxa colunt, quos dives Anagnia pascit,
 Quos, Amasene pater. Non illis omnibus arma, 685
 Nec clipei currusve sonant; pars maxima glandes
 Iuventis plumbi spargit; pars spicula gestat
 Bina manu; fulvosque lupi de pelle galeros
 Tegmen habent capiti; vestigia nuda sinistri

Instituere pedis, crudus tegit altera pero. 690

At Messapus, equum domitor, Neptunia proles,
Quem neque fas igni cuiquam nec sternere ferto,
Iam pridem resides populos desuetaque bello
Agmina in arma vocat subito, ferrumque retractat.

Hi Fescenninas acies aequosque Faliscos, 695

Hi Soractis habent arces Flaviniaque arva,
Et Cimini cum monte lacum lucosque Capenos.

Ibant aequati numero, regemque canebant:
Ceu quondam nivei liquida inter nubila cygni
Cum sese e pastu referunt et longa canoros 700
Dant per colla modos; sonat amnis et Asia longe
Pulsa palus.

Nec quisquam aeratas acies ex agmine tanto
Misceri putet, aëriam seq̃ gurgite ab alto
Urgeri voluorum raucarum ad litora nubem. 705

Ecoe Sabinorum prisco de sanguine magnum
Agmen agens Clausus magnique ipse agminis instar;
Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens
Per Latium, postquam in partem data Roma Sabinia.
Unà ingens Amiterna cohors priscique Quirites, 710
Ereti manus omnis oliviferaeque Mutuscae;

Qui Nomentum urbem, qui Rosea rura Velini,
Qui Tetricae horrentis rupes montemque Severum
Casperiamque colunt Forulosque et flumen Himellae;
Qui Tiberim Fabarimque bibunt, quos frigida misit 715

Nursia, et Ortinae classes populi que Latini,
Quosque secans infanstum interluit Allia nomen:
Quam multi Libyco volvuntur marmore fluctus,
Saevus ubi Orion hibernis conditur undis;
Vel cum sole novo densae torrentur aristae, 720

Aut Hermi campo, aut Lyciae flaventibus arvis.
Scuta sonant, pulsuque pedum conterrita tellus.
Hinc Agamemnonius, Troiani nominis hostia,
Curru iungit Halaesus equos, Turnoque ferocis
Mille rapit populos, vertunt felicia Baccho 725
Massica qui rastris, et quos de collibus altis

Aurunci misere patres Sidicinaque iuxta
 Aequora, quique Cales linguunt, amnisque vadosi
 Accola Volturni, pariterque Saticulus asper
 Oscorumque manus. Teretes sunt aclydes illis 730
 Tela; sed haec lento mos est aptare flagello.
 Laevas caetra tegit, falcati comminus enses.

Nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis,
 Oebale, quem generasse Telon Sebethide nympha
 Fertur, Teleboun Capreas cum regna teneret, 735
 Iam senior; patriis sed non et filius arvis
 Contentus late iam tum dicione premebat
 Sarrastis populos et quae rigat aequora Sarnus,
 Quique Rufas Batulumque tenent atque arva Oelemnae,
 Et quos maliferae despectant moenia Abellae, 740
 Teutonico ritu soliti torquere cateias;
 Tegmina quis capitum raptus de subere cortex,
 Aerataeque micant peltae, micat aereus ensis.

Et te montosae misere in proelia Nersae,
 Ufens, insignem fama et felicibus armis; 745
 Horrida praecipue cui gens, adsuetaque multo
 Venatu nemorum, duris Aequicula glaebris.
 Armati terram exercent, semperque recentis
 Convectare iuvat praedas et vivere. raptis.

Quin et Marruvia venit de gente sacerdos, 750
 Fronde super galeam et felici comptus oliva,
 Archippi regis missu, fortissimus Umbro,
 Vipereo generi et graviter spirantibus hydrys
 Spargere qui somnos cantuque manuque solebat,
 Mulcebatque iras et morsus arte levabat. 755
 Sed non Dardaniae medicari cuspidis ictum
 Evaluit, neque eum iuvare in volnera cantus
 Somniferi et Marsis quaesitae montibus herbae.
 Te nemus Anguitiae, vitrea te Fucinus unda,
 Te liquidi flevire lacus. 760

Ibat et Hippolyti proles pulcherrima bello,
 Virbius, insignem quem mater Aricia misit,
 Eductum Egeriae lucis umentia circum

Litora, pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Dianae.	
Namque ferunt fama Hippolytum, postquam arte novercae	765
Occiderit patriasque explerit sanguine poenas	
Turbatis distractus equis, ad sidera rursus	
Aethera et superas caeli venisse sub auras,	
Paeoniis revocatum herbis et amore Dianae.	
Tum Pater omnipotens, aliquem indignatus ab umbris	770
Mortalem infernis ad lumina surgere vitae,	
Ipse repertorem medicinae talis et artis	
Fulmine Phoebigenam Stygias detrusit ad undas.	
At Trivia Hippolytum secretis alma recondit	
Sedibus, et nymphae Egeriae nemorique relegat,	775
Solus ubi in silvis Italis ignobilis aevum	
Exigeret, versoque ubi nomine Virbius esset.	
Unde etiam templo Triviae lucisque sacratis	
Cornipedes arcentur equi, quod litore currum	
Et iuvenem monstribus pavidi effudere marinis.	780
Filius ardentis haud setius aequore campi	
Exercebat equos curruque in bella ruebat.	
Ipse inter primos praestanti corpore Turnus	
Vertitur arma tenens, et toto vertice supra est.	
Cui triplici crinita iuba galea alta Chimaeram	785
Sustinet, Aetnaeos efflantem faucibus ignis:—	
Tam magis illa fremens et tristibus effera flammis,	
Quam magis effuso crudescunt sanguine pugnae.	
At levem clipeum sublati cornibus Io	
Auro insignibat, iam saetis obsita, iam bos,	790
Argumentum ingens, et custos virginis Argus,	
Oelataque amnem fundens pater Inachus'urna.	
Insequitur nimbus peditum, clipeataque totis	
Agmina densentur campis, Argivaeque pubes	
Auruncaeque manus, Rutuli veteresque Sicani	795
Et Sacrae acies et picti stuta Labioi;	
Qui saltus, Tiberine, tuos, sacrumque Numici ^{us}	
Litus arant, Rutulosque exercent vomere collis,	
Circaeumque iugum, quis Iuppiter Anxurus arvis	
Praesidet, et viridi gaudens Feronia luco;	800

VERGILI AENEIDOS VII.

Qua Saturae iacet atra palus, gelidusque per imas
Quaerit iter vallis atque in mare conditur Ufena.

Hos super advenit Volsca de gente Camilla,
Agmen agens equitum et florentis aere catervas,
Bellatrix, non illa colo calathisque Minervae 805

Femineas adsueta manus, sed proelia virgo
Dura pati cursusque pedum praevertere ventos.

Illa vel intactae segetis per summa volaret
Gramina, nec teneras cursu laesisset aristas;

Vel mare per medium fluctu suspensa tumentis
Ferret iter, celeris nec tingeret aequore plantas. 810

Illam omnis tectis agrisque effusa iuventus
Turbaque miratur matrum et prospectat euntem,

Attonitis inhians animis, ut regius ostro
Velet ^{grandis} honos levis umeros, ut fibula crinem 815

Auro internectat, Lyciam ut gerat ipsa pharetram
Et pastorem praefixa cuspide myrtum. ^{etiam}

P. VERGILI MARONIS
AENEIDOS
LIBER OCTAVUS.

Ut belli signum Laurenti Turnus ab arce
Extulit, et rauco strepuerunt cornua cantu,
Utque acris concussit equos, utque impulit arma,
Extemplo turbati animi, simul omne tumultu
Coniurat trepido Latium, saevitque iuventus
Efferat. † Ductores primi Messapus et Ufens
Contemptorque deum Mezentius undique cogunt
Auxilia, et latos vastant cultoribus agros.
Mittitur et magni Venulus Diomedis ad urbem,
Qui petat auxilium, et, Latio consistere Teucros,
Advectum Aenean classi victosque Penatis
Inferre et fatis regem se dicere posci,
Edoceat, multasque viro se adiungere gentis
Dardanio, et late Latio increbrescere nomen.
Quid struat his coeptis, quem, si Fortuna sequatur,
Eventum pugnae cupiat, manifestius ipsi,
Quam Turno regi, aut regi apparere Latino.
Talia per Latium. Quae Laomedontius heros
Cuncta videns magno curarum fluctuat aestu;
Atque animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc,
In partisque rapit varias perque omnia versat;
Sicut aquae tremulum labris ubi lumen aënis

Sole repperussum, aut radiantis imagine Lunae, Omnia pervolat late loca, iamque sub auras Erigitur summique ferit laquearia tecti.	25
Nox erat, et terras animalia fessa per omnis Alituum pecudumque genus sopor altus habebat: Cum pater in ripa gelidique sub aetheris axe Aeneas, tristi turbatus pectora bello, Procubuit seramque dedit per membra quietem.	30
Huic deus ipse loci fluvio Tiberinus amoeno Populeas inter senior se attollere frondes Visus—eum tenns glauco velabat amictu Carbasus, et crinis umbrosa tegebat harundo,— Tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis:	35
“O sate gente deum, Troianam ex hostibus urbem Qui revehis nobis aeternaue Pergama servas, Expectate solo Laurenti arvisque Latinis, Hic tibi certa domus, certi—ne absiste—Penates; Neu belli terrere minis: tumor omnis et irae Concessere deum.	40
Iamque tibi, ne vana putes haec fingere somnum, Litoreis ingens inventa sub ilicibus sus, Triginta capitum fetus enixa, iacebit, Alba, solo recubans, albi circum ubera nati.	45
Hic locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum: Ex quo ter denis urbem redeuntibus annis Ascanius clari condet cognominis Albam. Haud incerta cano. Nunc qua ratione, quod instat, Expeditas victor, paucis—adverte—docebo.	50
Arcades his oris, genus a Pallante profectum, Qui regem Euandrum comites, qui signa secuti, Delegere locum et posuere in montibus urbem Pallantis proavi de nomine Pallanteum: Hi bellum adsidue ducunt cum gente Latina;	55
Hos castris adhibe socios, et foedera iunge. Ipse ego te ripis et recto flumine ducam, Adversum remis superes subvectus ut amnem. Surge age, nate dea, primisque cadentibus astris	

Iunoni fer rite preces, iramque minasque Supplicibus supera votis. Mihi victor honorem Persolves. Ego sum, pleno quem flumine cernis Stringentem ripas et pingua culta secantem, Caeruleus Thybris, caelo gratissimus amnis. Hic mihi magna domus, celsis caput urbibus, exit."	60
Dixit, deinde lacu Fluvius se condidit alto, Ima petens; nox Aenean somnusque reliquit. Surgit, et, aetherii spectans orientia Solis Lumina, rite cavis undam de flumine palmis Sustinet, ac talis effundit ad aethera voces:	65
"Nymphae, Laurentes Nymphae, genus amnibus unde est, Tuque, o Thybri tuo genitor cum flumine sancto, Accipite Aenean, et tandem arcete periclis.	70
X Quo te cumque lacus, miserantem incommoda nostra, Fonte tenet, quocumque solo pulcherrimus exis, Semper honore meo, semper celebrabere donis, Corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum. Adsis o tantum et propius tua numina firmes."	75
Sic memorat, geminasque legit de classe biremis, Remigioque aptat; socios simul instruit armis.	80
Ecce autem subitum atque oculis mirabile monstrum, Candida per silvam cum fetu concolor albo Procubuit viridique in litore conspicitur sus: Quam pius Aeneas tibi enim, tibi, maxima Iuno, Mactat, sacra ferens, et cum grege sistit ad aram.	85
Thybris ea fluvium, quam longa est, nocte tumentem Leniit, et tacita refluens ita substitit unda, Mitis ut in morem stagni placidaeque paludis Sterneret aequor aquis, remo ut luctamen abesset. Ergo iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo;	90
Labitur uncta vadis abies, mirantur et undae, Miratur nemus insuetum fulgentia longe Scuta virum fluvio pictasque innare carinas. Olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant, Et longos superant flexus, variisque teguntur	95
Arboribus, viridisque secant placido aequore silvas.	

VERGILI AENEIDOS VIII.

Sol medium caeli conscenderat igneus orbem,
 Cum muros arcemque procul ac rara domorum
 Tecta vident, quae nunc Romana potentia caelo
 Aequavit; tum res inopes Euandrus habebat. 100
 Ocius advertunt proras, urbique propinquant.
 x Forte die sollemnem illo rex Arcas honorem
 Amphitryoniadae magno divisque ferebat
 Ante urbem in luco. Pallas huic filius una,
 Una omnes iuvenum primi pauperque senatus 105
 Tura dabant, tepidusque cruor fumabat ad aras.
 Ut celsas videre rates, atque inter opacum
 Adlabi nemos, et tacitis incumbere remis,
 Terrentur visu subito, cunctique relictis
 Consurgunt mensis. Audax quos rumpere Pallas 110
 Sacra vetat, raptoque volat telo obvius ipse,
 Et procul e tumultu "Iuvenes, quae causa subegit
 Ignotas temptare vias? quo tenditis?" inquit.
 "Qui genus? unde domo? pacemne huc fertis, an arma?"
 Tum pater Aeneas puppi sic fatur ab alta, 115
 Paciferaeque manu ramum praetendit olivae:
 "Troiukenas ac tela vides inimica Latinis,
 Quos illi bello profugos egere superbo.
 Euandrum petimus. Ferte haec, et dicite, lectos
 Dardaniae venisse duces, socia arma rogantis." 120
 Obstipuit tanto percussus nomine Pallas:
 "Egredere o quicumque es" ait "coramque parentem
 Adloquere, ac nostris succede penatibus hospes."
 Excepitque manu, dextramque amplexus inhaesit.
 Progressi subeunt luco, fluviumque relinquunt. 125
 Tum regem Aeneas dictis adfatur amicis:
 "Optime Graiugenum, cui me Fortuna precari
 Et vitta comptos voluit praetendere ramos,
 Non equidem extimui, Danaum quod ductor et Arcas,
 Quodque ab stirpe fores geminis coniunctus Atridis; 130
 Sed mea me virtus et sancta oracula divom,
 Cognatique patres, tua terris didita fama,
 Coniungere tibi, et fatis egere volentem.

Dardanus, Iliacae primus pater urbis et auctor,	
Electra, ut Grai perhibent, Atlantide cretus,	185
Advehitur Teucros; Electram maximus Atlas	
Edidit, aetherios umero qui sustinet orbis.	
Vobis Mercurius pater est, quem candida Maia	
Cyllenae gelido conceptum vertice fudit;	
At Maiam, auditis si quicquam credimus, Atlas,	140
Idem Atlas generat, caeli qui sidera tollit.	
Sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno.	
His fretus non legatos neque prima per artem	
Temptamenta tui pepigi; me, me ipse meumque	
Obieci caput et supplex ad limina veni.	145
Gens eadem, quae te, crudeli Daunia bello	
Insequitur; nos si pellant, nihil afore credunt,	
Quin omnem Hesperiam penitus sua sub iuga mittant,	
Et mare, quod supra, teneant, quodque adluit infra.	
Accipe daque fidem. Sunt nobis fortia bello	150
Pectora, sunt animi et rebus spectata iuventus."	
Dixerat Aeneas. Ille os oculosque loquentis	
Iamdudum et totum lustrabat lumine corpus.	
Tum sic pauca refert: "Ut te, fortissime Teucrum,	
Accipio agnoscoque libens! ut verba parentis	155
Et vocem Anchisae magni voltumque recordor!	
Nam memini Hesioneae visentem regna sororis	
Laomedontiaden Priamum, Salamina petentem,	
Protinus Arcadiae gelidos invisere finis.	
Tum mihi prima genas vestibat flore iuventa;	160
Mirabarque duces Tethyros, mirabar et ipsum	
Laomedontiaden; sed cunctis altior ibat	
Anchises. Mihi mens iuvenali ardebat amore	
Compellare virum, et dextrae coniungere dextram;	
Accessi, et cupidus Phenei sub moenia duxi.	165
Ille mihi insignem pharetram Lyciasque sagittas	
Discedens chlamydemque auro dedit intertextam,	
Frenaque bina, meus quae nunc habet, aurea, Pallas.	
Ergo et, quam petitis, iuncta est mihi foedere dextra,	
Et, lux cum primum terris se crastina reddet,	170

Auxilio laetos dimittam, opibusque iuvabo.
Interea sacra haec, quando huc venistis amici,
Annua, quae differre nefas, celebrate faventes
Nobiscum, et iam nunc sociorum adsuescite mensis."

/ Haec ubi dicta, dapes iubet et sublata reponi 175

Pocula, gramineoque viros locat ipse sedili,
Praecipuumque toro et villosi pelle leonis
Accipit Aeneas, solioque invitat aerno.
Tum lecti iuvenes certatim araeque sacerdos
Viscera tosta ferunt taurorum, onerantque canistris 180
Dona laboratae Cereris, Bacchumque ministrant.
Vescitur Aeneas simul et Troiana iuventus
Perpetui tergo bovis et lustralibus extis.

Postquam exempta fames et amor compressus edendi,
Rex Euandrus ait: "Non haec sollemnia nobis, 185

Has ex more dapes, hanc tanti numinis aram
Vana superstitio veterumque ignara deorum
Imposuit: saevis, hospes Troiane, periculis
Servati facimus meritosque novamus honores.
Iam primum saxi suspensam hanc aspice rupem: 190

Disiectae procul ut moles, desertaque montis
Stat domus, et scopuli ingentem traxere ruinam.
Hic spelunca fuit, vasto submota recessu,
Semihominis Caci facies quam dira tenebat,
Solis inaccessam radiis; semperque recenti 195
Caede tepebat humus, foribusque adfixa superbis
Ora virum tristi pendebant pallida tabo.

Huic monstro Volcanus erat pater: illius atros
Ore vomens ignis magna se mole ferebat.
Attulit et nobis aliquando optantibus aetas 200

Auxilium adventumque dei. Nam maximus ultor,
Tergemini nece Geryonae spoliisque superbus,
Alcides aderat, taurosque hac victor agebat
Ingentis, vallemque boves amnemque tenebant.
At furiis Caci mens effera, ne quid inausum 205
Aut intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset,
Quattuor a stabulis praestanti corpore tauros

Avertit, totidem forma superante iuvenca.
 Atque hos, ne qua forent pedibus vestigia rectis,
 Caudæ in speluncam tractos versisque viarum 210
 Indiciis raptos saxo occultabat opaco.
 Quaerenti nulla ad speluncam signa ferebant.
 Interea, cum iam stabulis saturata moveret
 Amphitryoniades armenta abutumque pararet,
 Discessu mugire boves, atque omne querelis 215
 Impleri nemus, et colles clamore relinqui.
 Reddidit una boum vocem vastoque sub antro
 Mugit et Caci spem custodita fefellit.
 Hic vero Alcidae furiis exarserat atro
 Felle dolor; rapit arma manu nodisque gravatam 220
 Robur, et aërii cursu petit ardua montis.
 Tum primum nostri Cacus vidēre timentem
 Turbatumque oculis; fugit illicet ocior Euro
 Speluncamque petit; pedibus timor addidit alas.
 Ut sese inclusit, ruptisque immane catenis 225
 Deiecit saxum, ferro quod et arte paterna
 Pendebat, fultosque emuniit obice postis,
 Ecce furens animis aderat Tirynthius, omnemque
 Accessum lustrans huc ora ferebat et illuc,
 Dentibus infrendens. Ter totum fervidus ira 230
 Lustrat Aventini montem; ter saxea temptat
 Limina nequiquam; ter fessus valle resedit.
 Stabat acuta silex, praecisis undique saxis
 Speluncae dorso insurgens, altissima visu,
 Dirarum nidis domus opportuna volucrum. 235
 Hanc, ut propa iugo laevum incumbibat ad amnem,
 Dexter in adversum nitens concussit, et imis
 Avulsam solvit radicibus; inde repente
 Impulit; impulsu quo maximus intonat aether,
 Dissultant ripae refluitque exterritus amnis. 240
 At specus et Caci detecta apparuit ingens
 Regia, et umbrosae penitus patnerē cavernae:
 Non secus, ac si qua penitus vi terra dehiscens
 Infernas reseret sedes et regna recludat

Pallida, dis invisâ, superque immane barathrum Cernatur, trepidentque immisso lumine Manes. Ergo <i>insperata</i> deprensam in luce repente Inclusumque cavo saxo atque insueta rudentem Desuper Alcides telis premit, omniaque arma Advocat, et ramis vastisque molaribus instat.	245 250
Ille autem—neque enim fuga iam super ulla pericli— Faucibus ingentem fumum, mirabile dictu, Evomit involvitque domum caligine caeca, Prospectum eripiens oculis, glomeratque sub antro Fumiferam noctem commixtis igne tenebris.	255
Non <i>tulit</i> Alcides animis, seque ipse per ignem Praecipiti iecit saltu, qua plurimus undam Fumus agit nebulaeque ingens specus aestuat atra. Hic Cacum in tenebris incendia vana vomentem Corripit in nodum complexus, et angit inhaerens	260
Elisos oculos et siccum sanguine guttur. Panditur extemplo foribus domus atra revulsis, Abstractaeque boves abiurataeque rapinae Caelo ostenduntur, pedibusque informe cadaver Protrahitur. Nequeunt expleri corda tuendo	265
Terribilis oculos, voltum villosaeque saetis Pectora semiferi atque extinctos faucibus ignis. Ex illo celebratus honos, laetique minores Servavere diem, primusque Potitius auctor Et domus Herculei custos Pinaria sacri	270
Hanc aram luco statuit, quae Maxima semper Dicetur nobis, et erit quae maxima semper. Quare agite, o iuvenes, tantarum in munere laudum Cingite fronde comas et pocula porgite dextris Communemque vocate deum et date vina volentes.”	275
Dixerat, Herculeâ bicolor cum populus umbra Velavitque comas follisque innexa pependit, Et sacer implevit dextram scyphus. Ocius omnes In mensam laeti libant divosque precantur.	280
Devexo interea propior fit Vesper Olympo. Iamque sacerdotes primusque Potitius ibant,	

Pellibus in morem cincti, flammasque ferebant. Instaurant epulas, et mensae grata secundae Dona ferunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras. Tum Salii ad cantus incensa altaria circum	285
Populeis adsunt evincti tempora ramis, Hic iuvenum chorus, ille senum; qui carmine laudes Herculeas et facta ferunt: ut prima novercae Monstra manu geminosque premens eliserit anguis; Ut bello egregias idem disiecerit urbes,	290
Troiamque Oechaliamque; ut duros mille labores Rege sub Eurystheo, fati Iunonis iniquae, Pertulerit. "Tu nubigenas, invicte, bimembra, Hylaeumque Pholumque, manu, tu Cresia mactas Prodigia et vastum Nemeae sub rupe leonem.	295
Te Stygii tremuere lacus, te ianitor Orci Ossa super recubans antro semesa cruento; Nec te ullae facies, non terruit ipse Typhoeus, Arduus arma tenens; non te rationis egentem Lernaeus turba capitum circumstetit anguis.	300
Salve, vera Iovis proles, decus addite divis, Et nos et tua dexter adi pede sacra secundo." Talia carminibus celebrant; super omnia Caci Speluncam adiciunt, spirantemque ignibus ipsum. Consonat omne nemus strepitu, collesque resultant.	305
Exin se cuncti divinis rebus ad urbem Perfectis referunt. Ibat rex obsitus aevo, Et comitem Aenean iuxta natumque tenebat Ingrediens, varioque viam sermone levabat. Miratur facilisque oculos fert omnia circum	310
Aeneas, capiturque locis, et singula laetus Exquirique auditque virum monumenta priorum. Tum rex Euandrus Romanae conditor arcis: "Haec nemora indigenae Fauni Nymphaeque tenebant, Gensque virum truncis et duro robore nata,	315
Quis neque mos neque cultus erat, nec iungere tauros, Aut componere opes norant, aut parcere parto, Sed rami atque asper victu venatus alebat.	

Primus ab aethereo venit Saturnus Olympo,	
Arma Iovis fugiens et regnis exsul adeptis.	820
Is genus indocile ac dispersum montibus altis	
Composuit, legesque dedit, Latiumque vocari	
Maluit, his quoniam latuisset tutus in oris.	
Aurea quae perhibent, illo sub rege fuere	
Saecula: sic placida populos in pace regebat;	825
Deterior donec paulatim ac decolor aetas	
Et belli rabies et amor successit habendi.	
Tum manus Ausonia et gentes venero Sicanae,	
Saepius et nomen posuit Saturnia tellus;	
Tum reges asperque immani corpore Thybris,	830
A quo post Itali fluvium cognomine Thybrim	
Diximus; amisit verum vetus Albula nomen.	
Me pulsum patria pelagique extrema sequentem	
Fortuna omnipotens et ineluctabile fatum	
His posuere locis, matrisque egere tremenda	835
Carmentis Nymphae monita et deus auctor Apollo."	
Vix ea dicta; dehinc progressus monstrat et aram	
Et Carmentalem Romani nomine portam	
Quam memorant, Nymphae priscum Carmentis honorem,	
Vatis fatidicae, cecinit quae prima futuros	840
Aeneadas magnos et nobile Pallanteum.	
Hinc lucum ingentem, quem Romulus acer Asylum	
Rettulit et gelida monstrat sub rupe Lupercal,	
Parrhasio dictum Panos de more Lycae.	
Nec non et sacri monstrat nemus Argileti,	845
Testaturque locum, et letum docet hospitis Argi.	
Hinc ad Tarpeiam sedem et Capitolia ducit,	
Aurea nunc, olim silvestribus horrida dumis.	
Iam tum religio pavidos terrebat agrestis	
Dira loci; iam tum silvam saxumque tremebant.	850
"Hoc nemus, hunc" inquit "frondoso vertice collem,	
—Quis deus incertum est—habitat deus; Arcades ipsum	
Credunt se vidisse Iovem, cum saepe nigrantem	
Aegida concuteret dextra, nimbosque cieret.	
Haec duo praeterea disiectis oppida muris,	855

Reliquias veterumque vides monumenta virorum.
 Hanc Ianus pater, hanc Saturnus condidit arcem;
 Ianiculum huic, illi fuerat Saturnia nomen."
 Talibus inter se dictis ad tecta subibant
 Pauperis Euandri, passimque armenta videbant 860
 Romanoque foro et lautis mugire Carinis.
 Ut ventum ad sedes: "Haec" inquit "limina victor
 Alcides subiit, haec illum regia cepit.
 Aude, hospes, contemnere opes, et te quoque dignum
 Finge deo, rebusque veni non asper egenis." 865
 Dixit, et angusti subter fastigia tecti
 Ingentem Aenean duxit, stratisque locavit
 Effultum foliis et pelle Libystidis ursae.
 Nōx ruit, et fuscis telūem amplectitur alis.
 At Venus haud animo nequiquam exterrita mater, 870
 Laurentumque misit et dū dū remota tumultu,
 Vulcanum adloquitur, thalamoque haec coniugis aureo
 Incipit, et dictis divinum aspirat amorem:
 "Dum bello Argolici vastabant Pergama reges
 Debita casurasque inimicis ignibus arces, 875
 Non ullum auxilium miseris, non arma rogavi
 Artis opisque tuae; nec te, carissime coniunx,
 Incassumve tuos volui exercere labores,
 Quamvis et Priami deberem plurima natis,
 Et durum Aeneae flevissem saepe laborem. 880
 Nunc Iovis imperiis Rutulorum constitit oris:
 Ergo eadem supplex venio, et sanctum mihi numen
 Arma rogo, genetrix nato. Te filia Neret,
 Te potuit lacrimis Tithonia flectere coniunx.
 Aspice, qui coeant populi quae moenia clausis 885
 Ferrum acuant portis in me excidiumque meorum."
 Dixerat, et niveis hinc atque hinc diva lacertis
 Cunctantem amplexu molli foveat. Ille repente
 Accepit solitam flammam, notusque medullas
 Intravit calor, et labefacta per ossa cucurrit: 890
 Non secus atque olim, tonitru cum rupta corusco
 Ignea rima micans percurrit lumine nimbos.

Sensit laeta dolis et formae conscia coniunx.
 Tum pater aeterno fatur devinctus amore:
 "Quid causas petis ex alto? fiducia cessit < 395
 Quo tibi, diva, mei? Similis si cura fuisset,
 Tum quoque fas nobis Teucros armare fuisset;
 Nec Pater omnipotens Troiam nec fata vetabant
 Stare decemque alios Priamum superesse per annos.
 Et nunc, si bellare paras atque haec tibi mens est, 400
 Quidquid in arte mea possum promittere curae,
 Quod fieri ferro liquidove potest electro,
 Quantum ignes animaeque valent, absiste precando
 Viribus indubitare tuis." Ea verba locutus,
 Optatos dedit amplexus, placidumque petivit 405
 Coniugis infusus gremio per membra soporem.
 X Inde ubi prima quies medio iam Noctis abactae
 Curriculo expulerat somnum, cum ferhina primum,
 Cui tolerare colo vitam tenuique Minerva
 Impositum, cinerem et sopitos suscitât ignis, 410
 Noctem addens operi, famulasque ad lumina longo
 Exercet penso, castum ut servare cubile
 Coniugis et possit parvos educere natos:
 Haud secus Ignipotens nec tempore segnior illo
 Mollibus e stratis opera ad fabrilia surgit. 415
 Insula Sicanium iuxta latus Aeoliamque
 Erigitur Liparen, fumantibus ardua saxia,
 Quam subter specus et Cyclopum exesa caminis
 Antra Aetnaea tonant, validique incudibus ictus
 Auditi referunt gemitum, striduntque cavernis 420
 Stricturae Chalybum, et fornacibus ignis anhelat,
 Volcani domus, et Volcania nomine tellus.
 Hoc tunc Ignipotens caelo descendit ab alto.
 Ferrum exercebant vasto Cyclopes in antro,
 Brontesque Steropesque et nudus membra Pyracmon. 425
 His informatum manibus iam parte polita
 Fulmen erat, toto Genitor quae plurima caelo
 Deicit in terras, pars imperfecta manebat.
 Tris imbris torti radios, tris nubis aquosae

Addiderant, rutili tris ignis et alitis Austri; 480
 Fulgores nunc terrificos sonitumque metumque
 Miscebant operi flammisque sequacibus iras.
 Parte alia Marti currumque rotasque volucris
 Instabant, quibus ille viros, quibus excitat urbes;
 Aegidaque horriferam, turbatae Palladis arma, 485
 Certatim squamis serpentum auroque polibant,
 Conexosque anguis ipsamque in pectore divae
 Gorgona, desecto vertentem lumina collo.
 "Tollite cuncta," inquit, "coeptosque auferte labores,
 Aetnaei Cyclopes, et hunc advertite mentem: 440
 Arma acri facienda viro. Nunc viribus usus,
 Nunc manibus rapidis, omni nunc arte magistra.
 Praecipitate moras." Nec plura effatus; at illi
 Ocius incubuere omnes pariterque laborem
 Sortiti. Fluit aes rivis aurique metallum, 445
 Volnificusque chalybs vasta fornace liquescit.
 Ingentem clipeum informant, unum omnia contra
 Tela Latinorum, septenosque orbibus orbis
 Impediunt. Alii ventosis follibus auras
 Accipiunt redduntque; alii stridentia tingunt 450
 Aera lacu. Gemit impositis inœdibus antrum.
 Illi inter sese multa vi brachia tollunt
 In numerum, versantque tenaci forcipe massam.
 Haec pater Aeoliis properat dum Lemnius oris,
 Euandrum ex humili tecto lux suscitât alma 455
 Et matutini volucrum sub culmine cantus.
 Consurgit senior, tunicaque inducitur artus,
 Et Tyrrhena pedum circumdat vincula plantis;
 Tum lateri atque umeris Tegeaeum subligat ensem,
 Demissa ab laeva pantherae terga retorquens. 460
 Nec non et gemini custodes limine ab alto
 Praecedunt gressumque canes comitantur erilem.
 Hospitis Aeneae sedem et secreta petebat,
 Sermonum memor et promissi muneris, heros.
 Nec minus Aeneas se matutinus agebat. 465
 Filius huic Pallas, illi comes ibat Achates.

VERGILI AENEIDOS VIII.

Congressi iungunt dextras, mediisque residunt
Aedibus, et licito tandem sermone fruuntur.

Rex prior haec:

- X "Maxime Teucrorum ductor, quo sospite numquam 470
Res equidem Troiae victas aut regna fatebor,
Nobis ad belli auxilium pro nomine tanto
Exiguæ vires: hinc Tusco claudimur amni,
Hinc Rutulus premit, et murum circumsonat arnis,
Sed tibi ego ingentis populos opulentaque regnis 475
Iungere castra paro, quam fors inopina salutem
Ostentat. Fatis huc te poscentibus adfers.
Haud procul hinc saxo incolitur fundata vetusto
Urbis Agyllinae sedes, ubi Lydia quondam
Gens, bello praeclara, iugis insedit Etruscis. 480
Hanc multos florentem annos rex deinde superbo
Imperio et saevis tenuit Mezentius armis.
Quid memorem infandas caedes, quid facta tyranni
Effera? di capiti ipsius generique reservent!
Mortua quin etiam iungebat corpora vivis, 485
Componens manibusque manus atque oribus ora,
Tormenti genus, et sanie taboque fluentis
Complexu in misero longa sic morte necabat.
At fessi tandem cives infanda furentem
Armati circumstant ipsumque domumque, 490
Obtruncant socios, ignem ad fastigia iactant.
Ille inter caedem Rutulorum elapsus in agros
Confugere, et Turni defendier hospitis armis.
Ergo omnis furiis surrexit Etruria iustis:
Regem ad supplicium praesenti Marte reposcunt. 495
His ego te, Aenea, ductorem milibus addam.
Toto namque fremunt condensae litore puppes,
Signaque ferre iubent; retinet longaevus haruspex
Fata canens: "O Maeoniae delecta iuventus,
Flos veterum virtusque virum, quos iustus in hostem 500
Fert dolor et merita accendit Mezentius ira,
Nulli fas Italo tantam subiungere gentem:
Externos optate duces." Tum Etrusca resedit

Hoc acies campo, monitis exterrita divom.	
Ipse oratores ad me regniq[ue] coronam	505
Cum sceptro misit mandatque insignia Tarchon,	
Succedam castris, Tyrrhenaque regna capessam.	
Sed mihi tarda gelu saeculisque effeta senectus	
Invidet imperium seraeque ad fortia vires.	
Natum exhortarer, ni mixtus matre Sabella	510
Hinc partem patriae traheret. Tu, cuius et annis	
Et generi fata indulgent, quem numina poscunt,	
Ingredere, o Teucrum atque Italum fortissime ductor.	
Hunc tibi praeterea, spes et solatia nostri,	
Pallanta adiungam; sub te tolerare magistro	515
Militiam et grave Martis opus, tua cernere facta	
Adsuescat, primis et te miretur ab annis.	
Arcadas huic equites bis centum, robora pubis	
Lecta, dabo, totidemque suo tibi nomine Pallas."	
Vix ea fatus erat: defixique ora tenebant	520
Aeneas Anchisiades et fidus Achates;	
Multaque dura suo tristi cum corde putabant,	
Ni signum caelo Cytherea dedisset aperto.	
Namque improviso vibratus ab aethere fulgor	
Cum sonitu venit, et ruere omnia visa repente,	525
Tyrrhenusque tubae mugire per aethera clangor.	
Suspiciunt; iterum atque iterum fragor increpat ingens.	
Arma inter nubem caeli in regione serena	
Per sudum rutilare vident et pulsa tonare.	
Obstipuere animis alii; sed Troius heros	530
Agnovit sonitum et divae promissa parentis.	
Tum memorat: "Ne vero, hospes, ne quaere profecto,	
Quem casum portenta ferant: ego poscor Olympo.	
Hoc signum cecinit missuram diva creatrix,	
Si bellum ingrueret, Volcaniaque arma per auras	535
Laturam auxilio.	
Heu quantae miseris caedes Laurentibus instant?	
Quas poenas mihi, Turne, dabis! quam multa sub undas	
Scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volves,	
Thy bri pater! Poscant acies, et foedera rumpant!"	540

Haec ubi dicta dedit, solio se tollit ab alto;
Et primum Herculeis sopitas ignibus aras
Excitat, hesternumque Larem parvosque Penatis
Laetus adit; mactant lectas de more bidentis
Euandrus pariter, pariter Troiana iuventus.

545

Post hinc ad navis graditur, sociosque revisit;
Quorum de numero, qui sese in bella sequantur,
Praestantis virtute legit; pars cetera prona
Fertur aqua, segnisque secundo defluit amni,
Nuntia ventura Ascanio rerumque patrisque.

550

Dantur equi Teucris Tyrrhena petentibus arva;
Ducunt exportem Aeneae, quem fulva leonia
Pellis obit totum, praefulgens unguibus aureis.

× Fama volat parvam subito volgata per urbem,
Ocius ire equites Tyrrheni ad litora regia.

555

Vota metu duplicant matres, propiusque periclo
It timor, et maior Martis iam apparet imago.

Tum pater Euandrus dextram complexus euntis
Haeret, inexplētus lacrimans, ac talia fatur: ~~W~~

“O mihi praeteritos referat si Iuppiter annos,

560

Qualis eram, cum primam aciem Praeneste sub ipsa
Stravi scutorumque incendi victor acervos,

Et regem hanc Erulum dextra sub Tartara misi,
Nascenti cui tris animas Feronia mater—

Horrendum dictu—dederat—terna arma movenda,

565

Ter leto sternendus erat; cui tum tamen omnis
Abstulit haec animas dextra, et totidem exiit armis,—

Non ego nunc dulci amplexu divellerer usquam,
Nate, tuo, neque finitimo Mezentius umquam

Huic capiti insultans tot ferro saeva dedisset
Funera, tam multis viduasset civibus urbem.

570

At vos, o superi, et divom tu maxime rector
Iuppiter, Arcadii, quaeso, miserescite regis,

Et patrias audite preces: Si numina vestra
Incolumem Pallanta mihi, si fata reservant,

575

Si visurus eum vivo et venturus in unum: ~~P~~
Vitam oro; patior quemvis durare laborem.

Sin aliquem infandum casum, Fortuna, minaris :
 Nunc, nunc o liceat crudelem abrumpere vitam,
 Dum curae ambiguae, dum spes incerta futuri,
 Dum te, care puer, mea sola et sera voluptas,
 Complexu teneo ; gravior non nuntius auris
 Volneret." Haec genitor digressu dicta supremo
 Fundebat ; famuli conlapsum in tecta ferebant.

580

Iamque adeo exierat portis equitatus apertis,
 Aeneas inter primos et fidus Achates,
 Inde alii Troiae procures ; ipse agmine Pallas
 In medio, chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis :
 Qualis ubi Oceanus perfusus Lucifer unda,
 Quem Venus ante alios astrorum diligit ignis,
 Extulit os sacrum caelo tenebrasque resolvit.
 Stant pavidae in muris matres, oculisque sequuntur
 Pulveream nubem et fulgentis aere catervas.

585

Olli per dumos, quâ proxima meta viarum,
 Armati tendunt ; it clamor, et agmine facto
 Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum.
 Est ingens gelidum lucus prope Caeritis amnem,
 Religione patrum late sacer ; undique colles
 Includere cavi et nigra nemus abiete cingunt.

590

Silvano fama est veteris sacrasse Pelasgos,
 Arvorum pecorisque deo, lucumque diemque,
 Qui primi finis aliquando habuere Latinos.
 Haud procul hinc Tarcho et Tyrrheni tuta tenebant
 Castra locis, celsoque omnis de colle videri
 Iam poterat legio, et latis tendebat in arvis.
 Huc pater Aeneas et bello lecta iuventus
 Succedunt, fessique et equos et corpora curant.

595

600

At Venus aetheros inter dea candida nimbos
 Dona ferens aderat ; natumque in valle reductâ
 Ut procul et gelido secretum flumine vidit,
 Talibus adfata est dictis, seque obtulit ultro :
 " En perfecta mei promissa coniugis arte
 Munera ; ne mox aut Laurentia, nate, superbos,
 Aut acrem dubites in proelia poscere Turnum."

605

610

Dixit et amplexus nati Cytherea petivit;	615
Arma sub adversâ posuit radiantia querou.	
Ille, deae donis et tanto laetus honore,	
Expleri nequit atque oculos per singula volvit,	
Miraturque interque manus et brachia versat	
Terribilem cristis galeam flammisque vomentem,	620
Fatiferumque ensem, loricam ex aere rigentem,	
Sanguineam, ingentem, qualis cum caerulea nubes	
Solis inardescit radiis longèque refulget;	
Tum levis ocreas electro auroque recocto,	
Hastamque, et clipei non enarrabile textum.	625
Illic res Italas Romanorumque triumphos,	
Haud vatum ignarus venturique insectus aevi,	
Fecerat Ignipotens; illic genus omne futurae	
Stirpis ab Ascanio, pugnataque in ordine bella.	
Fecerat et viridi fetam Mavortis in antro	630
Procubuisse lupam: geminos huic ubera circum	
Ludere pendentis pueros, et lambere matrem	
Impavidos; illam tereti cervice reflexam	
Mulcere alternos, et corpora fingere lingua.	
Nec procul hinc Romam et raptas sine more Sabinas	635
Consessu caveae, magnis Circensibus actis,	
Addiderat, subitoque novum consurgere bellum	
Romulidis Tatiusque seni Curibusque severis.	
Post idem inter se posito certamine reges	
Armati Iovis ante aram paterasque tenentes,	640
Stabant et caesa iungebant foedera porca.	
Haud procul inde citae Mettum in diversa quadrigae	
Distulerant—at tu dictis, Albane, maneres!—	
Raptabatque viri mendacis viscera Tullus	
Per silvam, et sparsi rorabant sanguine vepres.	645
Nec non Tarquinium eiectum Porsenna iubebat	
Accipere, ingentique urbem obsidione premebat;	
Aeneadae in ferrum pro libertate ruebant.	
Illum indignanti similem, similemque minanti	
Aspiceres, pontem auderet quia vellere Cocles,	650
Et fluvium vinclis innaret Cloelia ruptis.	

In summo custos Tarpeiae Manlius arcis
 Stabat pro templo et Capitolia celsa tenebat,
 Romuleoque recens horrebat regia culmo.
 Atque hic auratis volitans argenteus anser 655
 Porticibus Gallos in limine adessee canebat;
 Galli per dumos aderant, arcemque tenebant,
 Defensi tenebris et dono noctis opacae;
 Aurea caesaries ollis, atque aurea vestis;
 Virgatis lucent sagulis; tum lactea colla 660
 Auro innectuntur; duo quisque Alpina coruscant
 Gaesa manu, scutis protecti corpora longis.
 Hic exsultantis Salios, nudosque Lupercos,
 Lanigerosque apices, et lapsa ancilia caelo
 Extuderat; castae ducebant sacra per urbem 665
 Pilentis matres in mollibus. Hinc procul addit
 Tartareas etiam sedes, alta ostia Ditis,
 Et scelerum poenas, et te, Catilina, minaci
 Pendentem scopulo, Furiarumque ora trementem;
 Secretosque pios; his dantem iura Catonem. 670
 Haec inter tumidi late maris ibat imago,
 Aurea, sed fluctu spumabant caerula cano;
 Et circum argento clari delphines in orbem
 Aequora verrebant caudis aestumque secabant.
 In medio classis aeratas, Actia bella, 675
 Cernere erat; totumque instructo Marte videres
 Fervere Leucaten, auroque effulgere fluctus.
 Hinc Augustus agens Italos in proelia Caesar
 Cum Patribus Populoque, Penatibus et magnis Dis,
 Stans celsa in puppi; geminas cui tempora flammas 680
 Laeta vomunt, patriumque aperitur vertice sidus.
 Parte alia ventis et dis Agrippa secundis
 Arduus agmen agens; cui, belli insigne superbum,
 Tempora navali fulgent rostrata corona.
 Hinc ope barbarica variisque Antonius armis, 685
 Victor ab Aurorae populis et litore rubro,
 Aegyptum virisque Orientis et ultima secum
 Bactra vehit; sequiturque, nefas! Aegyptia coniunx.

Una omnes ruere, ac totum spumare reductis Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus æquor.	690
Alta petunt : pelago credas innare revulsas Cycladas, aut montis concurrere montibus altos: Tanta mole viri turritis puppibus instant.	
Stuppea flamma manu telisque volatile ferrum Spargitur; arva nova Neptunia caede rubescunt.	695
Regina in mediis patrio vocat agmina sistro, Neodum etiam geminos a tergo respicit anguis. Omnigenumque deum monstra et latrator Anubis Contra Neptunum et Venerem contraque Minervam Tela tenent. Sævit medio in certamine Mavors	700
Caelatus ferro, tristesque ex aethere Diræ; Et scissa gaudens vadit Discordia palla, Quam cum sanguineo sequitur Bellona flagello. Actius hæc cernens arcum intendebat Apollo Desuper : omnis eo terrore Aegyptus et Indi,	705
Omnis Arabs, omnes vertebant terga Sabæi; Ipsa videbatur ventis regina vocatis Vela dare, et laxos iam iamque immittere funis. Illam inter caedes pallentem morte futura Fecerat Ignipotens undis et Iapyge ferri;	710
Contra autem magno maerentem corpore Nilum, Pendentemque sinus et tota veste vocantem Caeruleum in gremium latebrosaue flumina victos. At Caesar, triplici in vectus Romana triumpho Moenia, dis Italis votum immortale sacrabat,	715
Maxima ter centum totam delubra per Urbem. Laetitia ludisque viae plausuque fremebant; Omnibus in templis matrum chorus, omnibus aræ; Ante aras terram caesi stravere iuveni.	
Ipsæ, sedens niveo candentis limine Phoebi, Dona recognoscit populorum aptatque superbis Postibus; incedunt victæ longo ordine gentes, Quam variae linguæ, habitu tam vestis et armis. Hic Nomadum genus et discinctos Muloiber Afros, Hic Lelegas Carasque sagittiferosque Gelonos	720
	725

Finxerat; Euphrates ibat iam mollior undis;
 Extremique hominum Morini, Rhenusque bicornis;
 Idomitique Dahae, et pontem indignatus Araxes.
 Talia per clipeum Volcani, dona parentis,
 Miratur, rerumque ignarus imagine gaudet,
 Attollens umero famamque et fata nepotum.

780

12

"I . . . on . . . in . . . M. 6"

P. VERGILI MARONIS
AENEIDOS
LIBER NONUS.

Atque ea diversa penitus dum parte geruntur,
Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Iuno
Audacem ad Turnum. Luco tum forte parentis
Pilumni Turnus sacrata valle sedebat.
Ad quem sic roseo Thaumasias ore locuta est: 5
“Turne, quod optanti divom promittere nemo
Auderet, volvenda dies, en, attulit ultro.
Aeneas, urbe et sociis et classe relictâ,
Sceptra Palatini sedemque petit Euandri;
Nec satis: extremas Corythi penetravit ad urbes, 10
Lydorumque manum collectos armat agrestis.
Quid dubitas? nunc tempus equos, nunc poscere currus.
Rumpe moras omnis et turbata arripe castra.”
Dixit, et in caelum paribus se sustulit alis,
Ingentemque fuga secuit sub nubibus arcum. 15
Agnovit iuvenis, duplicisque ad sidera palmas
Sustulit, ac tali fugientem est voce secutus:
“Iri, decus caeli, quis te mihi nubibus actam
Detulit in terras? unde haec tam clara repente
Tempestas? medium video discedere caelum, 20
Palantisque polo stellas. Sequor omina tanta,
Quisquis in arma vocas.” Et sic effatus ad undam
Processit, summoque hausit de gurgite lymphas,
Multa deos orans, oneravitque aethera votis.

Iamque omnis campis exercitus ibat apertis, 25
 Dives equum, dives picta vestis et auri;
 Messapus primas acies, postrema coercent
 Tyrrhidae iuvenes; medio dux agmine Turnus;
 [Vertitur arma tenens, et toto vertice supra est].
 Ceu septem surgens sedatis amnibus altus 30
 Per tacitum Ganges, aut pingui flumine Nilus
 Cum refluit campis et iam se condidit alveo.
 Hic subitam nigro glomerari pulvere nubem
 Prospiciunt Teucri, ac tenebras insurgere campis.
 Primus ab adversa conclamat mole Caicus: 35
 "Quis globus, o cives, caligine volvitur atra?
 Ferte citi ferrum, date tela, ascendite muros.
 Hostis adest, heia!" Ingenti clamore per omnis
 Condunt se Teucri portas, et moenia complent.
 Namque ita discedens praeceperat optimus armis - 40
 Aeneas: si qua interea fortuna fuisset,
 Non struere auderent aciem, non credere campo;
 Castra modo et tutos servarent aggere muros.
 Ergo, etsi conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat,
 Obiciunt portas tamen et praecepta facessunt, 45
 Armatique cavis exspectant turribus hostem.
 Turnus, ut ante volans tardum praecesserat agmen,
 Viginti lectis equitum comitatus, et urbi
 Improvisus adest; maculis quem Thracius albis
 Portat equus, cristaque tegit galea aurea rubra. 50
 "Ecquis erit, mecum, iuvenes, qui primus in hostem—?
 En" ait, et iaculum attorquens emittit in auras,
 Principium pugnae, et campo sese arduus infert.
 Clamore excipiunt socii, fremituque sequuntur
 Horrisono; Teucrum mirantur inertia corda; 55
 Non aequo dare se campo, non obvia ferre
 Arma viros, sed castra fovere. Huo turbidus atque huc
 Lustrat equo muros, aditumque per aevia quaerit.
 Ac veluti pleno lupo insidiatus ovili
 Cum fremit ad caulas, ventos perpessus et imbria, 60
 Nocte super media—tuti sub matribus agni

Balatum exercent; ille asper et improbus ira Saevit in absentis; collecta fatigat edendi Ex longo rabies, et siccae sanguine fauces:— Haud aliter Rutulo muros et castra tuenti Ignescunt irae; duris dolor ossibus ardet, Qua temptet ratione aditus, et quae via clausos Excutiat Teucros vallo atque effundat in aequum. Classem, quae lateri castrorum adiuncta latebat, Aggeribus saeptam circum et fluvialibus undis, Invadit, sociosque incendia poscit ovantis, Atque manum pinu flagranti fervidus implet. Tum vero incumbunt; urget praesentia Turni; Atque omnis facibus pubes accingitur atris. Diripuerunt focos; piceum fert fumida lumen Taeda et commixtam Volcanus ad astra favillam.	65
Quis deus, o Musae, tam saeva incendia Teucris Avertit? tantos ratibus quis depulit ignis? Dicite. Prisca fides facta, sed fama perennis. Tempore quo primum Phrygia formabat in Ida Aeneas classem, et pelagi petere alta parabat, Ipsa deum fertur genetrix Berecynthia magnum Vocibus his adfata Iovem: "Da, nate, petenti, Quod tua cara parens domito te poscit Olympo. Pinea silva mihi, multos dilecta per annos; Lucus in arce fuit summa, quo sacra ferebant, Nigranti picea trabibusque obscuris acernis: Has ego Dardanio juveni, cum classis egeret, Laeta dedi; nunc sollicitam timor anxius angit. Solve metus, atque hoc precibus sine posse parentem, Neu cursu quassatae ullo neu turbine venti Vincantur; prosit nostris in montibus ortas." Filius huic contra, torquet qui sidera mundi: "O genetrix, quo fata vocas, aut quid petis istis? Mortaline manu factae immortale carinae Fas habeant? certasque incerta pericula lustret Aeneas? cui tanta deo permissa potestas? Immo, ubi, defunctae, finem portusque tenebunt	70 75 80 85 90 95

Ansonios olim, quaecumque evaserit undia, Dardaniumque ducem Laurentia vexerit arva, Mortalem eripiam formam, magnique iubebo Aequoris esse deas, qualis Nereia Doto Et Galatea secant spumantem pectore pontum."	100
Dixerat, idque ratum Stygii per flumina fratris, Per pice torrentis atraque voragine ripas Adnuît, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum.	105
Ergo aderat promissa dies, et tempora Parcae Debita complerant: cum Turni iniuria Matrem Admonuit ratibus sacris depellere taedas. Hic primum nova lux oculis offulsit, et ingens	110
Visus ab Aurorâ caelum transcurrere nimbus, Idaeique chori; tum vox horrenda per auras Excidit et Troum Rutulorumque agmina complet: "Ne trepidate meas, Teucri, defendere navis,	115
Neve armate manus; maria ante exurere Turno, Quam sacras dabitur pinus. Vos ite solutae, Ite deae pelagi; genetrix iubet." Et sua quaeque Continuo puppes abruptunt vincula ripis, Delphinumque modo demersis aequora rostris	120
Ima petunt. Hinc virgineae, mirabile monstrum, Reddunt se totidem facies pontoque feruntur [Quot prius aeratae steterant ad litora prorae]. Obstipuere animis Rutuli; conterritus ipse Turbatis Messapus equis; cunctatur et amnis	125
Ranca sonans revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto. At non audaci Turno fiducia cessit; Ultro animos tollit dictis, atque increpat ultro: "Troianos haec monstra petunt, his Iuppiter ipse Auxilium solitum eripuit; non tela neque ignis Exspectant Rutulos. Ergo maria invia Teucri,	180
Nec spes ulla fugae; rerum pars altera adempta est; Terra autem in nostris manibus: tot milia, gentes Arma ferunt Italiae. Nil me fatalia terrent, Si qua Phryges prae se iactant, responsa deorum: Sat fatis Venerique datum, tetigere quod arva	185

- Fertilis Ausoniae Troes. Sunt et mea contra
 Fata mihi, ferro sceleratam excindere gentem,
 Coniuge praerepta; nec solos tangit Atridas
 Iste dolor, solisque licet capere arma Mycenis.
 "Sed periisse semel satis est." peccare fuisset 140
 Ante satis, penitus modo non genus omne perosos
 Feminum; quibus haec mediū fiducia valli
 Fossarumque morae, leti discrimina parva,
 Dant animos. At non viderunt moenia Troiae
 Neptuni fabricata manu considerare in ignis? 145
 Sed vos, o lecti, ferro quis excindere vallum
 Apparat et mecum invadit trepidantia castra?
 Non armis mihi Volcani, non mille carinis
 Est opus in Teucros. Addant se protinus omnes
 Etrusci socios. Tenebras et inertia furta 150
 Palladii, caesis summae custodibus arcis,
 Ne timeant; nec equi caeca condemur in alvo:
 Luce, palam, certum est igni circumdare muros.
 Haud sibi cum Danaïs rem faxo et pube Pelasga
 Esse putent, decimum quos distulit Hector in annum. 155
 Nunc adeo, melior quoniam pars acta diei,
 Quod superest, laeti bene gestis corpora rebus
 Procurate, viri, et pugnam sperate parari."
 Interea vigilum excubiis obsidere portas
 Cura datur Messapo, et moenia cingere flammis. 160
 Bis septem Rutuli, muros qui milite servant,
 Delecti; ast illos centeni quemque sequuntur
 Purpurei cristis iuvenes auroque corusci.
 Discurrunt, variantque vices, fusique per herbam
 Indulgent vino, et vertunt crateras aënos. 165
 Conlucent ignes; noctem custodia ducit
 Insomnem ludo.
 Haec super e vallo prospectant Troes, et armis
 Alta tenent; nec non trepidi formidine portas
 Explorant, pontisque et propugnacula iungunt, 170
 Tela gerunt. Instant Mnestheus acerque Serestus,
 Quos pater Aeneas, si quando adversa vocarent,

Rectores iuvenum et rerum dedit esse inagistros.
 Omnis per muros legio, sortita periculum,
 Excubat exercetque vices, quod cuique tuendum est.

175

Nisus erat portae custos, acerrimus armis,
 Hyrtacides, comitem Aeneae quem miserat Ida
 Venatrix, iaculo celerem levibusque sagittis;
 Et iuxta comes Euryalus, quo pulchrior alter
 Non fuit Aeneadum Troiana neque induit arma,
 Ora puer primam signans intonsa iuventa.

180

His amor unus erat, pariterque in bella ruebant;
 Tum quodque communi portam statione tenebant.
 Nisus ait: "Dine hunc ardorem mentibus addunt,
 Euryale, an sua cuique deus sit dira cupido?

185

Aut pugnam, aut aliquid iamdudum invaderé magnum
 Mens agitat mihi, nec placida contenta quiescit.
 Cernis, quae Rutulos habeat fiducia rerum:

Lumina rara micant; somno vinoque soluti
 Procubuerunt; silent late loca. Percipe porro,
 Quid dubitem, et quae nunc animo sententia surgat.

190

Aenean acciri omnes, populusque patresque,
 Exposcunt, mittique viros, qui certa reportent.
 Si, tibi quae posco, promittunt,—nam mihi facti
 Fama sat est,—tumulo videor reperire sub illo
 Posse viam ad muros et moenia Pallantea."

195

XObstipuit magno laudum percussus amore
 Euryalus; simul his ardentem adfatur amicum:

"Mene igitur socium summis adiungere rebus,
 Nise, fugis? solum te in tanta pericula mittam?
 Non ita me genitor, bellis advenetus Opheltes,
 Argolicum terrorem inter Troiaeque labores
 Sublatum erudiit; nec tecum talia gessi,

200

Magnanimum Aenean et fata extrema secutus:
 Est hic, est animus lucis contemptor, et istum
 Qui vita bene credat emi, quod tendis, honorem."

205

Nisus ad haec: "Equidem de te nil tale verebar;
 Nec fas; non: ita me referat tibi magnus ovantem
 Iuppiter, aut quicumque oculis haec aspicit aequis.

Sed si quis—quae multa vides discrimine tali—	210
Si quis in adversum rapiat casusve deusve,	
Te superesse velim: tua vitâ dignior aetas.	
Sit, qui me raptum pugna pretiove redemptum	
Mandet humo, solita aut si qua id fortuna vetabit,	
Absenti ferat inferias, decoretque sepulcro.	215
Neu matri miserae tanti sim causa doloris,	
Quae te sola, puer, multis e matribus ausa	
Persequitur, magni nec moenia curat Aestae."	
Ille autem "Causas nequiquam nectis inania,	
Nec mea iam mutata loco sententia cedit.	220
Acceleremus!" ait. Vigiles simul excitat. Illi	
Succedunt servantque vices; statione relicta	
Ipsae comes Niso graditur, regemque requirunt.	
Cetera per terras omnis animalia somno	
Laxabant curas et corda oblita laborum:	225
Ductores Teucrum primi, delecta iuventus,	
Consilium summis regni de rebus habebant,	
Quid facerent, quisve Aeneae iam nuntius esset.	
Stant longis adnixa hastis et scuta tenentes	
Castrorum et campi medio. Tum Nisus et una	230
Euryalus confestim alacres admittier orant;	
Rem magnam, pretiumque morae fore. Primus Iulus	
Accepit trepidos, ac Nisum dicere iussit.	
Tum sic Hyrtacides: "Audite o mentibus aequis,	
Aeneadae, neve haec nostris spectentur ab annis,	235
Quae ferimus. Rutuli somno vinoque soluti	
Conticuere; locum insidiis conspeximus ipsi,	
Qui patet in bivio portae, quae proxima ponto;	
Interrupti ignes, aterque ad sidera fumus	
Erigitur: si fortuna permittitis uti,	240
Quaesitum Aenean et moenia Pallantea;	
Mox hic cum spoliis, ingenti caede peracta,	
Adfore cernetis. Nec nos via fallit euntis:	
Vidimus obscuris primam sub vallibus urbem	
Venatu adsiduo et totum cognovimus amnem."	245
Hic annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes:	

"Di patrii, quorum semper sub numine Troia est,
 Non tamen omnino Teucros delere paratis,
 Cum talis animos iuvenum et tam certa tulistis
 Pectora."—Sic memorans,umeros dextrasque tenebat. 250
 Amborum, et voltum lacrimis atque ora rigabat.—
 "Quae vobis, quae digna, viri, pro laudibus istis
 Praemia posse regis solvi? pulcherrima primum ?
 Di moresque dabunt vestri; tum cetera reddet
 Actitum pius Aeneas atque integer aevi 255
 Ascanius, meriti tanti non immemor umquam."
 "Immo ego vos, cui sola salus genitore reducto,"
 Excipit Ascanius, "per magnos, Nise, Penatis
 Assaracique Larem et canae penetralia Vestae
 Obtestor; quaecumque mihi fortuna fidesque est, 260
 In vestris pono gremiis; revocate parentem,
 Reddite conspectum; nihil illo triste recepto. ?
 Bina dabo argento perfecta atque aspera signis
 Pocula, devicta genitor quae cepit Arisba,
 Et tripodas geminos, auri duo magna talenta, 265
 Cratera antiquum, quem dat Sidonia Dido.
 Si vero capere Italiam sceptrisque potiri
 Contigerit victori, et praedae dicere sortem:
 Vidisti, quo Turnis equo, quibus ibat in armis
 Aureus; ipsum illum, clipeum cristasque rubentis 270
 Excipiam sorti, iam nunc tua praemia, Nise.
 Praeterea bis sex genitor lectissima matrum
 Corpora captivosque dabit, suaeque omnibus arma;
 Insuper his, campi quod rex habet ipse Latinus.
 Te vero, mea quem spatii propioribus aetas 275
 Insequitur, venerande puer, iam pectore toto
 Accipio et comitem casus complector in omnis.
 Nulla meis sine te quaeretur gloria rebus;
 Seu pacem seu bella geram, tibi maxima rerum
 Verborumque fides." Contra quem talia fatur 280
 Euryalus: "Me nulla dies tam fortibus ausis
 Dissimilem arguerit; tantum fortuna secunda
 Haud adversa cadat. Sed te super omnia dona

Unum oro: genetrix Priami de gente vetusta	
Est mihi, quam miseram tenuit non Ilia tellus	285
Mecum excedentem, non moenia regis Aestae:	
Hanc ego nunc ignaram huius quodcumque pericli est	
Inque salutatam linquo; Nox et tua testis	
Dextera, quod hequeam lacrimas perferre parentis;	
At tu, pro, solare inopem, et succurre relictæ.	290
Hanc sine me spem ferre tui: audentior ibo	
In casus omnis." Percussa mente dedere	
Dardanidae lacrimas; ante omnis pulcher Iulus,	
Atque animum patriæ strinxit pietatis imago.	
Tum sic effatur:	295
"Sponde digna tuis ingentibus omnia coeptis.	
Namque erit ista mihi genetrix, nomenque Creusæ	
Solum defuerit, nec partum gratia talem	
Parvæ manet. Casus factum quicumque sequentur,	
Per caput hoc iuro, per quod pater ante solebat:	300
Quæ tibi polliceor reduci rebusque secundis,	
Haec eadem matrique tuæ generique manebunt."	
Sic ait, inlacrimans; umero simul exiit ense,	
Auratum, mira quem fecerat arte Lycaon	
Cnosius atqueabilem vagina aptarat eburna.	305
Dat Niso Mnestheus pellem horrentisque leonis	
Exuvias; galeam fidus permutat Aletes.	
Protinus armati incedunt; quos omnis euntis	
Primorum manus ad portas, iuvenumque senumque,	
Prosequitur votis. Nec non et pulcher Iulus,	310
Ante annos animumque gerens curamque virilem,	
Multa patri mandata dabat portanda. Sed auræ	
Omnia discerpunt, et nubibus inrita donant.	
Egressi superant fossas, noctisque per umbram	
Castra inimica petunt, multis tamen ante futuri	315
Exitio, Passim somno vinoque per herbam	
Corpora fusa vident, arrectos litore currus,	
Inter lora rotasque viros, simul arma iacere,	
Vina simul. Prior Hyrtæides sic ore locutus:	
"Euryale, audendum dextra; nunc ipsa vocat res.	320

Haec iter est. Tu, ne qua manus se attollere nobis
 A tergo possit, custodi et consule longe;
 Haec ego vasta dabo, et lato te limite ducam."
 Sic memorat, vocemque premit; simul ense superbum
 Rhamnetem aggreditur, qui forte tæpetibus altis 325
 Exstructis toto proflabat pectore somnum,
 Rex idem, et regi Turno gratissimus augur;
 Sed non angurio potuit depellere pestem.
 Tris iuxta famulos temere inter tela iacentis
 Armigerumque Remi premit aurigamque sub ipsis 330
 Nactus equis, ferroque secat pendentia colla;
 Tum caput ipsi aufert domino, truncumque relinquit
 Sanguine singultantem; atro tepefacta cruore
 Terra, torique madent. Nec non Lamyrumque Lamumque
 Et iuvenem Serranum, illa qui plurima nocte 335
 Luserat, insignis facie, multoque iacebat
 Membra deo victus: felix, si protinus illum
 Aequasset nocti ludum in lucemque tulisset.
 Impastus ceu plena leo per ovilia turbans—
 Suadet enim vegana fames—manditque trahitque 340
 Molle pecus mutumque metu; fremit ore oruento.
 Nec minor Euryali caedes: incensus et ipse
 Perfurit, ac multam in medio sine nomine plebem,
 Fadumque Herbesumque subit Rhoetumque Abarimque,
 Ignaros; Rhoetum, vigilantem et cuncta videntem; 345
 Sed magnum metuens se post cratera tegebat:
 Pectore in adverso totum cui comminus ensem
 Condidit adsurgenti, et multa morte recepit.
 Purpuream vomit ille animam, et cum sanguine mixta
 Vina refert moriens; hic furto fervidus instat. 350
 Iamque ad Messapi socios tendebat. Ibi ignem
 Deficere extremum et religatos rite videbat
 Carpere gramen equos: breviter cum talia Nisus—
 Sensit enim nimia caede atque cupidine ferri—
 "Absistamus" ait, "nam lux inimica propinquat. 355
 Poenarum exhaustum satis est; via facta per hostis."
 Multa virum solido argento perfecta relinquunt

Armaque craterasque simul pulchrosque tapeta.
 Euryalus phaleras Rhamnetis et aurea bullis
 Cingula, Tiburti Remulo ditissimus olim 860
 Quae mittit dona, hospitio cum iungeret absens,
 Caedicius; ille suo moriens dat habere nepoti;
 Post mortem bello Rutuli pugnaque potiti;
 Haec rapit, atque umeris nequiquam fortibus aptat.
 Tum galeam Messapiabilem cristisque decoram 865
 Induit. Excedunt castris, et tuta capessunt.

Interea praemissi equites ex urbe Latina,
 Cetera dum legio campis instructa moratur,
 Ibant et Turno regi responsa ferebant,
 Ter centum, scutati omnes, Volscente magistro. 870
 Iamque propinquabant castris, muroque subibant,
 Cum procul hos laevo flectentis limite cernunt,
 Et galea Euryalum sublustri noctis in umbra
 Prodidit immemorem radiisque adversa refulsit.

Hand temere est visum. Conclamat ab agmine Volcens: 875
 "State, viri; quae causa viae? quive estis in armis?
 Quove tenetis iter?" Nihil illi tendere contra,
 Sed celerare fugam in silvas et fidere nocti.
 Obiciunt equites sese ad divortia nota

Hinc atque hinc, omnemque abitum custode coronant. 880
 Silva fuit late dumis atque ilice nigra
 Horrida, quam densi complerant undique sentes;
 Rara per occultos lucebat semita calles.

Euryalum tenebrae ramorum onerosaque praeda
 Impediunt, fallitque timor regione viarum, 885
 Nisus abijt, iamque imprudens evaserat hostis
 Atque locos, qui post Albae de nomine dicti
 Albani—tum rex stabula alta Latinus habebat—
 Ut stetit, et frustra absentem respexit amicum.

"Euryale infelix, qua te regione reliqui? 890

Quave sequar, rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens
 Fallacis silvae?" Simul et vestigia retro
 Observata legit, dumisque silentibus errat.
 Audit equos, audit strepitus et signa sequentum.

Nec longum in medio tempus, cum clamor ad auris 895
 Pervenit, ac videt Euryalum, quem iam manus omnis,
 Fraude loci et noctis, subito turbante tumultu,
 Oppressum rapit et conantem plurima frustra.
 Quid faciat? qua vi iuvenem, quibus audeat armis
 Eripere? an sese medios moriturus in hostis 400
 Inferat, et pulchram properet per volnera mortem?
 Ocius adducto torquens hastile lacerto,
 Suspiciens altam ad Lunam, sic voce precatur:
 "Tu, dea, tu praesens nostro succurre labori,
 Astrorum decus, et nemorum Latonia custos; 405
 Si qua tuis umquam pro me pater Hyrtacus aris
 Dona tulit, si qua ipse meis venatibus auxi,
 Suspensive tholo, aut sacra ad fastigia fixi:
 Hunc sine me turbare globum, et rege tela per auras."
 Dixerat, et toto conixus corpore ferrum 410
 Conicit. Hasta volans noctis diverberat umbras,
 Et venit aversi in tergum Sulmonis, ibique
 Frangitur, ac fesso transit praecordia ligno.
 Volvitur ille vomens calidum de pectore flumen
 Frigidus, et longis singultibus ilia pulsat. 415
 Diversi circumspiciunt. Hoc acrior idem
 Ecce aliud summa telum librabat ab aure.
 Dum trepidant, iit hasta Tago per tempus utrumque,
 Stridens, trajectoque haesit tepefacta cerebro.
 Saevit atrox Volscens, nec teli conspicit usquam 420
 Auctorem, nec quo se ardens immittere possit.
 "Tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine poenas
 Persolves amborum" inquit; simul ense recluso
 Ibat in Euryalum. Tum vero exterritus, amens,
 Conclamat Nisus, nec se celare tenebris 425
 Amplius, aut tantum potuit perferre dolorem:
 "Me, me, adsum, qui feci, in me convertite ferrum,
 O Rutuli! mea fraus omnis; nihil iste nec ausus,
 Nec potuit; caelum hoc et conscia sidera testor;
 Tantum infelicem nimium dilexit amicum." 430
 Talia dicta dabat; sed viribus ensis adactus

Transabiit costas et candida pectora rumpit.
 Volvitur Euryalus leto, pulchrosque per artus
 It cruor, inque umeros cervix conlapsa recumbit:
 Purpureus veluti cum flos succisus aratro 435
 Languescit moriens, lassove papavera collo
 Demisere caput, pluviam cum fortè gravantur.
 At Nisus ruit in medios, solumque per omnis
 Volscentem petit, in solo Volscente moratur.
 Quem circum glomerati hostes hinc comminus atque hinc 440
 Proturbant. Instat non setius, ac rotat ensem
 Fulmineum, donec Rutuli clamantis in ore
 Condidit adverso, et moriens animam abstulit hosti.
 Tum super exanimum sese proiecit amicum
 Confossus, placidamque ibi demum morte quievit. 445
 Fortunati ambo! si quid mea carmina possunt,
 Nulla dies umquam memori vos eximet aeo,
 Dum domus Aeneae Capitoli immobile saxum
 Accolet, imperiumque pater Romanus habebit.
 Victores praeda Rutuli spoliisque potiti, 450
 Volscentem exanimum fientes in castra ferebant.
 Nec minor in castris luctus Rhamneta reperto
 Exsanguis et primis una tot caede peremptis,
 Serranoque Numaque. Ingens concursus ad ipsa
 Corpora seminecisque viros tepidaque recentem 455
 Caede locum et plenos spumanti sanguine rivos.
 Agnoscunt spolia inter se galeamque nitentem
 Messapi et multo phaleras sudore receptas.
 Et iam prima novo spargebat lumine terras
 Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile: 460
 Iam sole infuso, iam rebus luce relectis,
 Turnus in arma viros, armis circumdatus ipse,
 Suscitât, aeratasque acies in proelia cogit
 Quisque suas, varisque acuunt rumoribus iras.
 Quin ipsa arrectis—visu miserabile—in hastis 465
 Praefigunt capita et multo clamore sequuntur
 Euryali et Nisi.
 Aeneadae duri murorum in parte sinistra

Opposuerunt aciem,—nam dextera cingitur amni— Ingentisque tenent fossas, et turribus altis Stant maesti; simul ora virum praefixa movebant, Nota nimis miseris atroque fluentia tabo.	470
Interea pavidam volitans pennata per urbem Nuntia Fama ruit, matrisque adlabitur auris Euryali. At subitus miserae calor ossa reliquit; Excussi manibus radii, revolutaque pensa. Evolat infelix, et femineo ululatu, Scissa comam, muros amens atque agmina cursu Prima petit, non illa virum, non illa pericli Telorumque memor; caelum dehinc questibus implet: “Hunc ego te, Euryale, aspicio? tune ille senectae Sera meae requies, potuisti linquere solam, Crudelis? nec te, sub tanta pericula missum, Adfari extremum miserae data copia matri? Heu, terrâ ignota canibus date praeda Latinis Alitibusque iaces! nec te, tua funera mater Produxi, pressive oculos, aut volnera lavi, Veste tegens, tibi quam noctes festina diesque Urgebam et telâ curas solabar anilis. Quo sequar? aut quae nunc artus avulsaque membra Et funus lacerum tellus habet? Hoc mihi de te, Nata, refers? hoc sum terraque marique secuta? Fugite me, si qua est pietas, in me omnia tela Conicite, o Rutuli, me primam absumite ferro; Aut tu, magne pater divom, miserere, tuoque Invisum hoc detrude caput sub Tartara telo, Quando aliter nequeo crudelem abrumperé vitam.” Hoc fletu concussi animi, maestusque per omnis It gemitus; torpent infractae ad proelia vires. Illam incendentem luctus Idaeus et Actor Ilionei monitu et multum lacrimantis Iuli Corripiunt, interque manus sub tecta reponunt.	475 480 485 490 495 500
At tuba terribilem sonitum procul aere canoro Increpuit; sequitur clamor, caelumque remugit. Accelerant acta pariter testudine Volsci,	505

Et fossas implere parant ac vellere vallum.
 Quaerunt pars aditum, et scalis ascendere muros,
 Quæ rara est acies interlucetque corona
 Non tam spissa viris. Telorum effundere contra
 Omne genus Teucris ac duris detrudere contis, 510
 Adsueta longo muros defendere bello.

Saxa quoque infestoolvebant pondere, si qua
 Possent tectam aciem perrumpere; cum tamen omnis
 Ferre iuvat subter densa testudine casus.
 Nec iam sufficiunt. Nam qua globus imminet ingens, 515
 Immanem Teucris molemvolvuntque ruuntque,
 Quas stravit Rutulos late, armorumque resolvit
 Tegmina. Nec curant caeco contendere Marte
 Amplius audaces Rutuli, sed pellere vallo
 Missilibus certant. 520

Parte alia horrendus visu quassabat Etruscum
 Pinum et fumiferos infert Mezentius ignis;
 At Messapus equum domitor, Neptunia proles,
 Rescindit vallum et scalas in moenia poscit.

Vos, o Calliope, precor, aspirate canenti, 525
 Quas ibi tum ferro strages, quae funera Turnus
 Ediderit, quem quisque virum demiserit Orco;
 Et mecum ingentis orasolve vite belli.
 [Et meministis enim, divae, et memorare potestis.]

Turris erat vasto suspectu et pontibus altis, 530
 Opportuna loco, summis quam viribus omnes
 Expugnare Itali summaque evertere opum vi
 Certabant; Troes contra defendere saxis
 Perque cavae densi tela intorquere fenestras.

Princeps ardentem coniecit lampada Turnus, 535
 Et flammam adfixit lateri; quae plurima vento
 Corripuit tabulas et postibus haesit adesit.
 Turbati trepidare intus, frustra malorum
 Velle fugam. Dum se glomerant, retroque residunt

In partem, quae peste caret, tum pondere turris 540
 Procubuit subito, et caelum tonat omne fragore.
 Semineces ad terram, immani mole secuta,

Confixique suis telis et pectora duro
 Transfossi ligno veniunt. Vix unus Helenor
 Et Lycus elapsi; quorum primaevus Helenor, 545
 Maeonio regi quem serva Licymnia furtim
 Sustulerat vetitisque ad Troiam miserat armis,
 Ense levis nudo parmaeque inglorius alba.
 Isque ubi se Turni media inter milia vidit,
 Hinc acies atque hinc acies astare Latinas: 550
simul Ut fera, quae, densa venantum saepta corona,
 Contra tela furit, seseque haud nescia morti
 Inicit et saltu supra venabula fertur;
 Haud aliter iuvenis medios moriturus in hostis
 Inruit, et, quae tela videt densissima, tendit. 555
 At pedibus longe melior Lycus inter et hostis
 Inter at arma fugam muros tenet, altaque certat
 Prendere tecta manu sociumque attingere dexteras.
 Quem Turnus, pariter cursu teloque secutus,
 Increpat his victor: "Nostrasne evadere, demens, 560
 Sperasti te posse manus?" simul arripit ipsum
 Pendentem, et magna muri cum parte revellit:
 Qualis nbi aut leporem aut candenti corpore cycnum
simil Sustulit alta petens pedibus Iovis armiger uncia,
 Quaesitum aut matri multis balatibus agnum 565
 Martius a stabulis rapuit lupo. Undique clamor
 Tollitur; invadunt et fossas aggere complent;
 Ardentis taedas alii ad fastigia iactant.
 Ilioneus saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis
 Lucetium, portae subeuntem ignisque ferentem, 570
 Emathiona Liger, Corynaeum sternit Asilas,
 Hic iaculo bonus, hic longe fallente sagitta;
 Ortygium Caeneus, victorem Caenea Turnus,
 Turnus Itym Cloniumque, Dioxippum Promolumque,
 Et Sagarim et summis stantem pro turribus Idan; 575
 Privernum Capys. Hunc primo levis hasta Themillae
 Strinxerat: ille manum projecto tegmine demens
 Ad vulnus tulit; ergo alis adlapsa sagitta
 Et laevo adfixa est lateri manus, abditaque intus

Spiramenta animae letali vulnere rupit. 580

Stabat in egregiis Arcentis filius armis.

melon Pictus acu chlamydem et ferrugine clarus Hibera;

Insignis facie, genitor quem miserat Arcens,

Eductum matris luco Symaethia circum

Flumina, pinguis ubi et placabilis ara Palici: 585

Stridentem fundam positis Mezentius hastis

Ipsæ ter adducta circum caput egit habena,

Et mediâ adversi liquefacto tempora plumbo

Diffidit, ac multa porrectum extendit harena.

Tum primum bello celerem intendisse sagittam 590

Dicitur, ante feras solitus terrere fugacis,

Ascanius, fortemque manu fuisse Numanum,

g. a. e. Cui Remulo cognomen erat, Turnique minorem

Germanam nuper thalamo sociatus habebat.

Is primam ante aciem digna atque indigna relatu 595

Vociferans tumidusque novo praeordia regno

Ibat et ingentem sese clamore ferebat:

g. a. e. 'Non pudet obsidione itefum valloque teneri,

Bis capti Phryges, et morti praetendere muros?

En, qui nostra sibi bello conubia pascunt! 600

Quis deus Italiam, quae vos dementia adegit?

Non hic Atridae, nec fandi fictor Ulixes.

Durum ab stirpe genus, natos ad flumina primum

Deferimus saevoque gelu duramus et undis;

Venatu invigilant pueri, silvasque fatigant; 605

Flectere ludus equos et spicula tendere cornu.

At patiens operum parvoque adsueta iuventus

Aut rastris terram domat, aut quatit oppida bello. >

Omne aevum ferro teritur, versaue iuvenum

Terga fatigamus hasta, nec tarda senectus 610

Debilitat viris animi mutatque vigorem:

Canitiem galea premimus, semperque recentis

Comportare iuvat praedas et vivere rapto.

Vobis pieta croco et fulgenti murice vestis;

Desidiaæ cordi; iuvat indulgere choreis; 615

Et tunicæ manicas, et habent redimicula mitrae.

O vere Phrygiae, neque enim Phryges, ite per alta
Dindyma, ubi adsuētis biforem dat tibia cantum.
Tympana vos buxusque vocat Befecynthia Matris
Idaeae: sinite arma viris, et cedite ferro."

620

Talia iactantem dictis ac dira canentem
Non tulit Ascanius; nervoque obversus equino
Contendit telum, diversaque brachia ducens
Constitit, ante Iovem supplex per vota precatus:
"Iuppiter omnipotens, audacibus adnue coeptis.
Ipse tibi ad tua templa feram sollemnia dona,
Et statuam ante aras auratâ fronte iuvenum,
Candentem, pariterque caput cum matre ferentem,
Iam cornu petat et pedibus qui spargat harenam."

625

"Audiit et caeli Genitor de parte serena
Intonuit laevum: sonat una fatifer arcus.
Effugit horrendum stridens adducta sagitta,
Perque caput Remuli venit et oava tempora ferro
Traicit. "I, verbis virtutem include superbis!
Bis capti Phryges haec Rutulis responsa remittunt."

630

Hoc tantum Ascanius; Teucri clamore sequuntur
Laetitiaque fremunt animosque ad sidera tollunt.
Aetheriâ tum forte plaga crinitus Apollo
Desuper Ausonias acies urbemque videbat,
Nube sedens, atque his victorem adfatur Iulum:

635

"Macte novâ virtute, puer; sic itur ad astra,
Dis genite et geniture deos, Iure omnia bella
Gente sub Assaraci fato ventura resident,
Nec te Troia capit." Simul haec effatus ab alto

640

Aethere se mittit, spirantis dimovet auras,
Ascaniumque petit. Formam tum vertitur oris
Antiquum in Buten. Hic Dardanio Anchisae
Armiger ante fuit fidusque ad limina custos;
Tum comitem Ascanio pater addidit. Ibat Apollo
Omnia longaevo similis, vocemque coloremque

645

Et crinis albos et saeva sonoribus arma,
Atque his ardentem dictis adfatur Iulum:
"Sit satis, Aenide, telis impune Numanum

650

Oppetiisse tuis; primam hanc tibi magnus Apollo Concedit laudem, et paribus non invidet armis; Cetera parce, puer, bello." Sic orsus Apollo Mortalis medio aspectus sermone reliquit, Et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram. Agnovere deum procures divinaque tela Dardanidae, pharetramque fugam sensere sonantem. Ergo avidum pugnae dictis ac numine Phoebi Ascanium prohibent; ipsi in certamina rursus Succedunt, animasque in aperta pericula mittunt. It clamor totis per propugnacula muris; Intendunt acris arcus, amentaue torquent. Sternitur omne solum telis; tum scuta cavaeque Dant sonitum fictu galeae; pugna aspera surgit: Quantus ab occasu veniens pluvialibus Haedis Verberat imber humum; quam multa grandine nimbi In vada praecipitant, cum Iuppiter horridus austris Torquet aquosam hiemem et caelo cava nubila rumpit. Pandarus et Bitias, Idaeo Alcanore creti, Quos Iovis eduxit luco silvestris Iadera, Abietibus iuvenes patriis et montibus aequos, Portam, quae ducis imperio commissa, recludunt, Freti armis, ultroque invitant moenibus hostem. Ipsi intus dextra ac laeva pro turribus astant, Armati ferro et cristis capita alta corusci: Quales aëriae liquentia flumina circum, Sive Padi ripis, Athesim seu propter amoenum, Consurgunt geminae quercus intonsaque caelo Attollunt capita et sublimi vertice nutant. Inrumpunt, aditus Rutuli ut videre patentis. Continuo Quercens et pulcher Aquicolus armis Et praeceps animi Tmarus et Mavortius Haemon Agminibus totis aut versi terga dedere, Aut ipso portae posuere in limine vitam. Tum magis increscunt animis discordibus irae; Et iam collecti Troes glomerantur eodem, Et conferre manum et procurrere longius audent.	655 660 665 670 675 680 685 690
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- Ductori Turno, diversa in parte furenti
 Turbantique viros, perfertur nuntius, hostem
 Fervere caede nova, et portas praeberere patentis.
 Deserit inceptum, atque immani concitus ira
 Dardaniam ruit ad portam fratresque superbos. 695
 Et primum Antiphaten, is enim se primus agebat,
 Thebana de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti,
 Coniecto sternit iaculo; volat Itala cornus <
 > Aëra per tenerum, stomachoque infixæ sub altum
 Pectus abit; reddit specus atri vulneris undam 700
 Spumantem, et fixo ferrum in pulmone tepescit.
 Tum Meropem atque Erymanta manu, tum sternit Aphidnum;
 Tum Bitian ardentem oculis animisque frementem,
 Non iaculo—neque enim iaculo vitam ille dedisset—,
 Sed magnum stridens contorta phalarica venit, 705
 Fulminis acta modo; quam nec duo taurea terga,
 Nec duplici squama lorica fidelis et auro
 Sustinuit: conlapsa ruunt immania membra.
 Dat tellus gemitum, et clipeum super intonat ingens.
 Talis in Euboico Baiarum litore quondam 710
 Saxea pila cadit, magnis quam molibus ante
 Constructam ponto iaciunt: sic illa ruinam
 Prona trahit, penitusque vadis inlisa recumbit;
 Miscent se maria, et nigrae attolluntur harenæ;
 Tum sonitu Prochyta alta tremat, durumque cubile 715
 Inarime Iovis imperiis imposita Typhoeo.
 Hic Mars armipotens animum virisque Latinis
 Addidit, et stimulos acris sub pectore vertit,
 Iminisique Fugam Teucris atrumque Timorem.
 Undique conveniunt, quoniam data copia pugnae, 720
 Bellatorque animo deus incidit.
 Pandarus, ut fuso germanum corpore cernit,
 Et quo sit fortuna loco, qui casus agat res,
 Portam vi multa converso cardine torquet,
 Obnixus latis umeris, multosque suorum 725
 Moenibus exclusos duro in certamine linquit;
 Ast alios secum inflndit recipitque ruentis,

Demens! qui Rutulum in medio non agmine regem
 Viderit inrumpentem, ultroque incluserit urbi,
 Immanem veluti pecora inter inertia tigrim. 780
 Continuo nova lux oculis effulsit, et arma
 Horrendum sonuere; tremunt in vertice cristae
 Sanguineae, clipeoque micantia fulmina mittit.
 Agnoscunt faciem invisam atque inmania membra
 Turbati subito Aeneadae. Tum Pandarus ingens 785
 Emicat, et mortis fraternae fervidus ira
 Effatur: "Non haec dotalis regia Amatae;
 Nec muris cohibet patriis media Ardea Turnum.
 Castra inimica vides; nulla hinc exire potestas."
 Olli subridens sedato pectore Turnus: 740
 "Incipe, si qua animo virtus, et consere dextram:
 Hic etiam inventum Priamo narrabis Achillen."
 Dixerat. Ille rudem nodis et cortice crudo
 Intorquet summis adnexus viribus hastam:
 Excepere aurae, volnus Saturnia Iuno 745
 Detorsit veniens, portaeque infigitur hasta.
 "At non hoc telum, mea quod vi dextera versat,
 Effugies; neque enim is teli nec vulneris auctor."
 Sic ait, et sublatum alte consurgit in ensem,
 Et mediam ferro gemina inter tempora fróntem 750
 Dividit impubisque immani vulnere malas.
 Fit sonus; ingenti concussa est pondere tellus;
 Conlapsos artus atque arma oruenta cerebro
 Sternit humi moriens, atque illi partibus aequis ~
 Huc caput atque illuc umero ex utroque pependit. 755
 Diffugiunt versi trepida formidine Troes.
 Et, si continuo victorem ea cura subisset,
 Rumpere claustra manu sociosque immittere portis,
 Ultimus ille dies bello gentique fuisset.
 Sed furor ardentem caedisque insana cupido 760
 Egit in adversos.
 Principio Phalerim et succiso poplite Gygen
 Excipit; hinc raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas
 In tergum; Iuno viris animumque ministrat.

Addit Halym comitem et confixa¹ Phegea parma;
 Ignaros deinde in muris Martemque cientis
 Alcandrumque Haliumque Noemonaque Prytanimque.
 Lyncea tendentem contra sociosque vocantem
 Vibranti gladio conixus ab aggere dexter
 Occupat; huic uno delectum comminus ictu
 Cum galea longe iacuit caput, Inde ferarum
 Vastatorem Amycum, quo non felicius alter
 Ungere tela manu ferrumque armare veneno;
 Et Clytium Aeoliden, et amicum Orethea Musis,
 Orethea Musarum comitem, cui carmina semper
 Et citharae cordi, numerosque intendere nervis;
 Semper equos atque arma virum pugnasque canebat.
 Tandem ductores audita¹ caede suorum
 Conveniunt Teucri, Mnestheus acerque Sereestus;
 Palantisque vident socios hostemque receptum.
 Et Mnestheus "Quo deinde fugam, quo tenditis?" inquit.
 "Quos alios muros, quae iam ultra moenia habetis?
 Unus homo, et vestris, o cives, undique saeptus
 Aggeribus, tantas strages impune per urbem
 Ediderit? iuvenum primos tot miserit Orco?
 Non infelicit patriae veterumque deorum
 Et magni Aeneae, segnes, miseretque pudetque?"
 Talibus accensi firmanantur, et agmine denso
 Consistunt. Turnus paulatim excedere pugna¹
 Et fluvium petere ac partem, quae cingitur unda.
 Acrius hoc Teucric clamore incumbere magno,
 Et glomerare manum: ceu saevum turba leonem
 Cum telis premit infensis; at territus ille,
 Asper, acerba tuens, retro redit; et neque terga
 Ira dare aut virtus patitur, nec tendere contra,
 Ille quidem hoc cupiens, potis est per tela virosque:
 Haud aliter retro dubius vestigia Turnus,
 Improperata refert, et mens exaestuatur.
 Quin etiam bis tum medios invaserat hostis,
 Bis confusa fuga¹ per muros agmina vertit;
 Sed manus e castris propere coit omnis in unum,

Nec contra viris audet Saturnia Iuno
 Sufficere: aëriam caelo nam Iuppiter Irim
 Demisit, germanae haud mollia iussa ferentem,
 Ni Turnus cedat Teucrorum moenibus altis. 805
 Ergo nec clipeo iuvenis subsistere tantum
 Nec dextra valet: iniectis sic undique telis
 Obruitur. Strepit adsiduo cava tempora circum
 Tinnitu galeae, et saxis solida aera fatiscunt,
 Discussaeque iubae capiti, nec sufficit umbo 810
 Ictibus; ingeminant hastis et Troes et ipse
 Fulmineus Mnestheus. Tum toto corpore sudor
 Liquitur et piceum—nec respirare potestas—
 Flumen agit; fessos quatit aeger anhelitus artus.
 Tum demum praeceps saltu sese omnibus armis 815
 In fluvium dedit. / Ille suo cum gurgite flavo
 Accepit venientem ac mollibus extulit undas,
 Et laetum sociis abluta caede remisit.

P. VERGILI MARONIS

A E N E I D O S

LIBER DECIMUS.

Panditur interea domus omnipotentis Olympi,
Conciliumque vocat divom pater atque hominum rex
Sideream in sedem, terras unde arduus omnis
Castraque Dardanidum aspectat populosque Latinos.
Considunt tectis bipatentibus; incipit ipse:

5

“Caelicolae magni, quoniam sententia vobis
Versa retro, tantumque animis certatis iniquis?
Abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris,
Quae contra vetitum discordia? quis metus, aut hos
Aut hos arma sequi ferrumque lacessere sudsit?

10

Adveniet iustum pugnare, ne accessite, tempus,
Cum Ieri Karthago Romanis arcibus olim
Exitum magnum atque Alpes immitteret apertas:
Tum certare odus, tum res repulso licebit.
Nunc sinite, et placitum laeti componite foedus.”

15

Iuppiter haec paucis; at non Venus aurea contra
Paucis refert:

“O Pater, o hominum rerumque aeterna potestas!—
Namque aliud quid sit, quod iam implorare queamus?—
Cernis, ut insulserit Rutuli, Turpiusque feratur
Per medios insignis equis timidusque secundo
Marte ruat? Non clausa tegunt iam, moenia Teucros:
Quin intra portas atque ipsis proelia miscent
Aggeribus murorum, et inundant sanguine fo-sae.

20

Aeneas ignarus abest. Numquamne levāri	25
Obsidione sines? muris iterum imminet hostis	
Nascentis Troiae, nec non exercitus alter;	
Atque iterum in Teucros Aetolis surgit ab Arpis	
Tyrides. Equidem credo, mea volnera restant,	
Et tua progenies mortalia demoror arma!	30
Si sine pace tua atque invito numine Troes	
Italiam petiere: luant peccata, neque illos	
Iuveris auxilio; sin tot responsa secuti,	
Quae Superi Manesque dabant: cur nunc tua quisquam	
Vertere iussa potest, aut cur nova condere fata?	35
Quid repetam exustas Erycin in litore classis?	
Quid tempestatum regem, ventosque furentis	
Aeolia exitis, aut actum nubibus iram?	
Nunc etiam Minus—haec intemptata manebat	
Sors rerum—moven, et superis immissa repente	40
Allecto, medias Italum bacchata per urbes.	
Nil super imperio moveor; speravimus ista,	
Cum fortuna fuit; vincant, quos vincere mavis.	
Si nulla est regio, Teucris quam det tua coniunx	
Dura, per eversae, genitor, fumantia Troiae	45
Exscidia obtestor, liceat dimittere ab armis	
Incolumem Ascanium, liceat superesse nepotem.	
Aeneas sane ignotis iactetur in undis,	
Et, quaecumque viam dederit Fortuna, sequatur:	
Hunc tegere et dirae valeam subducere, pugnae.	50
Est Amathus, est celsa mihi Paphos atque Cythera,	
Idaliaeque domus: positis inglorius armis	
Exigat hic aevum. Magna ditione iubeto	
Karthago premat Ausoniam: nihil urbibus inde	
Obstabit Tyriis. Quid pestem evadere belli	55
Iuvat et Argolicos medium fugisse per ignis,	
Totque maris vastaeque exhausta pericula terrae,	
Dum Latium Teucris recidivaque Pergama quaerunt?	
Non satius, cineres patriae insedissee supremos	
Atque solum, quo Troia fuit? Xanthum et Simoenta	60
Redde, oro, miseria, iterumque revolvere casus	

Da, pater, Iliacos Teucris." Tum regia Iuno
 Acta furore gravi: "Quid me alta silentia cogis
 Rumpere et obductum verbis volgare dolorem?
 Aenean hominum quisquam divomque subegit 65
Bella sequi, aut hostem regi se inferre Latino?
 Italiam petiit fatis auctoribus—esto—
 Cassandreae impulsus furiis: num linquere castra
 Hortati sumus, aut vitam committere ventis?
 Num puero summam belli, num credere muros, 70
 Tyrrhenamque fidem aut gentis agitare quietas?
 Quis deus in fraudem, quae dura potentia nostri
 Egit? ubi hic Iuno, demissave nubibus Iris?
 Indignum est Italos Troiam circumdare flammis
 Nascentem, et patria Turnum consistere terra, 75
 Cui Pilumnus avus, cui diva Venilia mater:
 Quid, face Troianos atra vim ferre Latinis,
 Arva aliena ingo premere atque avertere praedas?
 Quid soceros legere et gremiis abducere pactas,
 Pacem orare manu, praefigere puppibus arma? 80
 Tu potes Aenean manibus subducere Graium,
 Proque viro nebulam et ventos obtendere inanis,
 Et potes in totidem classem convertete Nymphas:
 Nos aliquid Rutulos contra iuisse nefandum est?
 Aeneas ignarus abest: ignarus et absit. 85
 Est Paphus, Idaliumque tibi, sunt alta Cythera:
 Quid gravidam bellis urbem et corda aspera temptas?
 Nosne tibi fluxas Phrygiae res vertere fundo?
 Conamur? nos? an miseros qui Troas Achivis
 Obiecit? Quae causa fuit, consurgere in arma 90
 Europamque Asiamque, et foedera solvere furto?
 Me duce Dardanius Spartam expugnavit adulter,
 Aut ego tela dedi, fovive Cupidine bella?
 Tum decuit metuisse tuis: nunc sera querelis
 Haud iustis adsurgis, et inrita iurgia iactas, 95
 Talibus orabat Iuno, cunctique fremebant
 Caelicolae adsensu vario: ceu flamina prima
 Cum deprenta fremunt silvis, et caeca volutant

VERGILI AENEIDOS X.

Murmura, venturos nautis prodentia ventos.	
Tum Pater omnipotens, rerum cui prima potestas,	100
Infit—eo dicente deum domus alta silescit,	
Et tremefacta sold tellus; silet arduus aether;	
Tum Zephyri posuere, premit placida aequora pontus—	
“ Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta.	
Quandoquidem Ausonios coniungi foedere Teucris	105
Haud licitum, nec vestra capit discordia finem:	
Quae cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secut spem,	
Tros Rutulusve fuit, nullo discrimine habebō,	
Seu fatis Italum castra obsidione tenentur,	
Sive errore malo Troiae monitisque sinistris.	110
Nec Rutulos solvo. Sua cuique exorsa laborem	
Fortunamque ferent. Rex Iuppiter omnibus idem.	
Fata viam invenient.” Stygii per flumina fratris,	
Per pice torrentis atraque voragine ripas	
Adnuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum.	115
Hic finis fandi. Solio tum Iuppiter aureo	
Surgit, caelicolae medium quem ad limina ducunt.	
Interea Rutuli portis circum omnibus instant	
Sternere caede viros, et moenia cingere flammis.	
At legio Aeneadam vallis obsessa tenetur,	120
Nec spes ulla fugae. Miseri stant turribus altis	
Nequiquam, et rara muros cinxere corona:	
Asius Imbrasides Hicetaoniusque Thymoetes	
Assaracique duo et senior cum Castore Thymbria,	
Prima acies; hos germani Sarpedonis ambo,	125
Et Clarus et Themon, Lycia comitantur ab alta.	
Fert ingens toto conixus corpore saxum,	
Haud partem exiguam montis, Lyrnesius Acmon,	
Nec Clytio genitore minor, nec fratre Menestheo.	
Hi iaculis, illi certant defendere saxa,	130
Molirique ignem, nervoque aptare sagittas.	
Ipse inter medios, Veneris iustissima cura,	
Dardanius caput, ecce, puer detectus honestum,	
Qualis gemma, micat, fulvum quae dividit aurum,	
Aut collo decus aut capiti; vel quale per artem	135

VERGILI AENEIDOS X.

- Inclusum buxo aut Oricia terebintho
 Lucet ebur; fusos cervix cui lactea crinis
 Accipit et molli subnectit circulus auro.
 Te quoque magnanimæ viderunt, Ismare, gentes
 Volnera derigere, et calamos armare veneno, 140
- Mæonia generose domo, ubi pinguis culta
 Exercentque viri, Pactolusque inrigat auro.
 Adfuit et Mnestheus, quem pulsi pristina Turni
 Aggere moerorum sublimem gloria tollit,
 Et Capys: hinc nomen Campanæ ducitur urbi. 145
- Illi inter sese duri certamina belli
 Contulerant: media Aeneas freta nocte secabat.
 Namque ut ab Euandro castris ingressus Etruscis
 Regem adit, et regi memorat nomenque genusque,
 Quidve petat, quidve ipse ferat, Mezentius arma 150
 Quæ sibi conciliet, violentaque pectora Turni
 Edocet, humanis quæ sit fiducia rebus,
 Admonet, immiscetque preces: haud fit mora; Tarchon
 Iungit opes, foedusque ferit; tum libera fati
 Classem conscendit iussis gens Lydia divom, 155
 Externo commissa duci. Aeneia puppis
 Prima tenet, rostro Phrygios subiuncta leones;
 Imminet Ida super, profugis gratissima Teucris.
 Hic magnus sedet Aeneas, secumque volutat
 Eventus belli varios; Pallasque sinistro 160
 Adfixus lateri iam quaerit sidera, opacæ
 Noctis iter, iam quæ passus terraque marique.
 Pandite nunc Helicon, deæ, cantusque movete,
 Quæ manus interea Tuscis comitetur ab oris
 Aenean, armetque rates, pelagoque vehatur. 165
- Massicus aeratâ princeps secat æquora Tigri;
 Sub quo mille manus iuvenum, qui moenia Clusi,
 Quique urbem liquerê Cosas; quis tela sagittæ,
 Gorytique leves umëris et letifer arcus.
 Unâ torvus Abas; huic totum insignibus armis 170
 Agmen et aurato fulgebat Apolline puppis.
 Sescentos illi dederat Populonia mater

VERGILI AENEIDOS X.

- Expertos belli iuvenes; ast Ilva trecentos,
 Insula inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis.
 Tertius, ille hominum divomque interpret Asilas, 175
 Cui pecudum fibrae, caeli cui sidera parent
 Et linguae volucrum et praesagi fulminis ignea,
 Mille rapit densos acie atque horrentibus hastis. <
 (Hos parere iubent Alpheae ab origine Pisae,
 Urbs Etrusca sola.) Sequitur pulcherrimus Astur, 180
 Astur equo fidens et versicoloribus armis.
 Ter centum adiciunt,—mens omnibus una sequendi—
 Qui Caerete domo, qui sunt Minionis in arvis,
 Et Pyrgi veteres, intempestaeque Graviscae.
 Non ego te, Ligurum ductor fortissime bello, 185
 Transierim, Cinyra, et paucis comitate Cupavo,
 Cuius olorinae surgunt de vertice pennae,—
 Crimen amor vestrum—formaeque insigne paternae.
 Namque ferunt luctu Cycnum Phaethontis amati,
 Populeas inter frondes umbramque sororum 190
 Dum canit et maestum Musa solatur amorem,
 Canentem molli plumâ duxisse senectam,
 Linquentem terras et sidera voce sequentem.
 Filius, aequalis comitatus classe catervae,
 Ingentem remis Centaurum promovet: ille 195
 Instat aquae saxumque undis immane minatur
 Arduus, et longa sulcat maria alta carina.
 Ille etiam patriis agmen ciet Ocnus ab oris,
 Fatidicae Mantus et Tusci filius amnis,
 Qui muros matrisque dedit tibi, Mantua, nomen, 200
 Mantua, dives avis; sed non genus omnibus unum:
 Gens illi triplex, populi sub gentè quaterni;
 Ipsa caput populis; Tusco de sanguine vires.
 Hinc quoque quingentos in se Mezentius armat,
 Quos patre Benaco velatus harundine glauca 205
 Mincius infesta ducebat in aequora pinu.
 It gravis Aulestes, centenaeque arbore fluctum
 Verberat adsurgens: spumant vada marmore verso.
 Hunc vehit immanis Triton et caertula concha

VERGILI AENEIDOS X.

Exterrens freta; cui laterum tenuis hispida nanti
Frons hominem praefert, in pristim desinit alvus;
Spumea semifero sub pectore murmurat unda.

Tot lecti procures ter denis navibus ibant
Subsidio Troiae, et campos salis aere secabant.

Iamque dies caelo concesserat, almaque curru 215

Noctivago Phoebe medium pulsabat Olympum:

Aeneas—neque enim membris dat cura quietem—

Ipse sedens clavumque regit velisque ministrat.

Atque illi medio in spatio chorus, ecce, suarum

Occurrit comitum: Nymphae, quas alma Cybebe 220

Numen habere maris Nymphasque e navibus esse

Iusserat, innabant pariter fluctusque secabant,

Quot prius aeratae steterant ad litora prorae.

Agnoscent longe regem, lustrantque choreis.

Quarum quae fandi doctissima Cymodocea, 225

Pone sequens dextra puppiū tenet, ipsaque dorso

Eminet, ac laeva tacitis subremigat undis;

Tum sic ignarum adloquitur: "Vigilasne, deum gena,

Aenea? vigila, et velis immitte rudentis.

Nos sumus, Idaee sacro de vertice pinus, 280

Nunc pelagi Nymphae, classis tua. Perfidus ut nos

Praecipitis ferro Rutulus flammaque premebat,

Rupimus invitae tua vincula, teque per aequor

Quaerimus. Hanc Genetrix faciem miserata refecit,

Et dedit esse deas, aevumque agitare sub undis. 285

At puer Ascanius muro fossisque tenetur

Tela inter media atque horrentis Marte Latinos.

Iam loca iussa tenet forti permixtus Etrusco

Arcas eques. Medias illis opponere turmas,

Ne castris iungant, certa est sententia Turno. 240

Surge age, et Aurorā socios veniente vocari

Primus in arma iube, et clipeum cape, quem dedit ipse

Invictum Ignipotens, atque oras ambiit auro.

Crastina lux, mea si non inrita dicta putaris,

Ingentis Rutulae spectabit caedis acervos." 245

Dixerat; et dextrâ discedens impulit altam,

VERGILI AENEIDOS X.

Haud ignara modi, puppim. Fugit illa per undas
 Ocior et iaculo et ventos aequante sagitta.
 Inde aliae celerant cursus. Stupet inscius ipse
 Tros Anchisiades, animos tamen omine tollit. 250
 Tum breviter supera aspectans convexa precatur:
 " Alma parens Idaea deum, cui Dindyma cordi
 Turrigeraeque urbes biingique ad frena leonea,
 Tu mihi nunc pugnae princeps, tu rite propinques
 Augurium, Phrygibusque adsis pede, diva, secundo." 255
 Tantum effatus. Et interea revoluta ruebat
 Matura iam luce dies, noctemque fugarat:
 Principio sociis edicit, signa sequantur,
 Atque animos aptent armis, pugnaeque parent se.
 Iamque in conspectu Tencros habet et sua castra, 260
 Stans celsa in puppi: clipeum cum deinde sinistra
 Extulit ardentem. Clamorem ad sidera tollunt
 Dardanidae e muris; spes addita suscitât iras;
 Tela manu iaciunt: quales sub nubibus atris
 Strymoniae dant signa grues, atque aethera tranant 265
 Cum sonitu, fugiuntque Notos clamore secundo.
 At Rutulo regi ducibusque ea mira videri
 Ansoniis, donec versas ad litora puppis
 Respiciunt, totumque adlabi classibus aequor.
 Ardet apex capiti, cristisque a vertice flamma 270
 Funditur, et vastos umbo vomit aureus ignis:
 Non secus, ac liquida si quando nocte cometae
 Sanguinei lugubre rubent, aut Sirius ardor,
 Ille sitim morbosque ferens mortalibus aegris,
 Nascitur et laevo contristat lumine caelum.
 Haud tamen audaci Turno fiducia cessit
 Litora praecipere, et venientis pellere terra.
 [Ultero animos tollit dictis, atque increpat ultro:]
 " Quod votis optastis, adest, perfringere dextra:
 In manibus Mars ipse, viri. Nunc coniugis esto 280
 Quisque suae tectique memor; nunc magna referto
 Facta, patrum laudes. Ultro occurramus ad undam,
 Dum trepidi, egressique labant vestigia prima.

Audentis Fortuna iuvat."

Haec ait, et secum versat, quos ducere contra, 285
Vel quibus obsessos possit concedere muros.

Interea Aeneas sociis de puppibus altis
Pontibus exponit. † Multi servare recursus
Languentis pelagi, et brevibus se credere saltu;
Per remos alii. Speculatus litora Tarchon, 290

Qua vada non spirant nec fracta remurmurat unda,
Sed mare inoffensum crescenti adlabitur aestu,
Advertit subito proras, sociosque precatur:
"Nunc, o lecta manus, validis incumbite remis;
Tollite, ferte rates; inimicam findite rostris 295

Hanc terram, sulcumque sibi premat ipsa carina.
Frangere nec tali puppim statione recuso,
Arrepta tellure semel." Quae talia postquam
Effatus Tarchon, socii consurgere tonsis
Spumantisque rates arvis inferre Latinis, 300

Donec rostra tenent siccum et sedere carinae
Omnes innocuae; sed non puppis tua, Tarchon.
Namque inflicta vadis dorso dum pendet iniquo,
Anceps sustentata diu, fluctusque fatigat,
Solvitur, atque viros mediis exponit in undis; 305
Fragmina remorum quos et fluitantia transtra
Impediunt, retrahitque pedem simul unda relabens.

Nec Turnum segnis retinet mora; sed rapit acer
Totam aciem in Tencros, et contra in litore sistit.
Signa canunt, Primus turmas invasit agrestis 310

Aeneas, omen pugnae, stravitque Latinos,
Occiso Therone, virum qui maximus ultro
Aenean petit. × Huic gladio perque aerea suta,
Per tunicam squalentem auro, latus haurit apertum.
Inde Lichan ferit, exsectum iam matre perempta, 315

Et tibi, Phoebe, sacrum, casus evadere ferri
Quod licuit parvo. Nec longe, Cissea durum
Immanemque Gyan, sternentis agmina clava,
Deiecit leto; nihil illos Herculis arma,
Nec validae iuvere manus genitorque Melampus, 320

Alcidae comes usque gravis dum terra labores
 Praebuit. Ecce Pharo, voces dum iactat inertia,
 Intorquens iaculum clamanti sistit in ore.
 Tu quoque, flaventem prima lanugine malas
 Dum sequeris Clytium infelix, nova gaudia, Cydon, 325
 Dardania stratus dextra, securus amorum,
 Qui iuvenum tibi semper erant, miserande, iaceres, <
 Ni fratrum stipata cohors foret obvia, Phorci
 Progenies: septem numero, septenaque tela
 Coniciunt; partim galea clipeoque resultant 330
 Inrita, deflexit partim stringentia corpus
 Alma Venus. Fidum Aeneas adfatur Achaten:
 "Suggere tela mihi: non ullum dextera frustra
 Torserit in Rutulos, steterunt quae in corpore Graium
 Iliacis campis." Tum magnam corripit hastam, 335
 Et iacit: illa volans clipei transverberat aera
 Maeonis, et thoraca simul cum pectore rumpit,
 Huic frater subit Alcanor, fratremque ruentem
 Sustentat dextra: trajecto missa lacerto
 Protinus hasta fugit servatque cruenta tenorem, 340
 Dexteraque ex umero nervis moribunda pependit.
 Tum Numitor iaculo fratris de corpore raptō
 Aenean petiit; sed non et figere contra
 Est licitum, magnique femur perstrinxit Achatae.
 Hic Curibus, fidens primaevo corpore, Clausus 345
 Advenit, et rigida Dryopem ferit eminus hasta
 Sub mentum, graviter pressa, pariterque loquentis
 Vocem animamque rapit trajecto gutture; at ille
 Fronte ferit terram, et crassum vomit ore cruorem.
 Tris quoque Threicios Boreae de gente suprema, 350
 Et tris, quos Idas pater et patria Ismara mittit,
 Per varios sternit casus. Accurrit Halaesus
 Auruncaque manus; subit et Neptunia proles,
 Insignis Messapus equis. Expellere tendunt
 Nunc hi, nunc illi; certatur limine in ipso 355
 Ausoniae. Magno discordes aethere venti
 Proelia ceu tollunt animis et viribus aequis;

Non ipsi inter se, non nubila, non mare cedit ;
 Anceps pugna diu ; stant obnixa omnia contra :
 Haud aliter Troianae acies aciesque Latinae 360
 Concurrunt ; haeret pede pes densusque viro vir.

At parte ex alia, qua saxa rotantia late
 Impulerat torrens arbustaque diruta ripis,
 Arcadas, insuetos acies inferre pedestris,
 Ut vidit Pallas Latio dare terga sequaci, 365
 Aspera quis natura loci dimittere quando

Suasit equos ; unum quod rebus restat egenis,
 Nunc prece, nunc dictis virtutem accendit amaris :
 " Quo fugitis, socii ? per vos et fortia facta,
 Per ducis Euandri nomen devictaque bella, 370
 Spemque meam, patriae quae nunc subit aenula laudi,

Fidite ne pedibus. Ferro rampenda per hostis
 Est via. Qua globus ille virum densissimus urget,
 Hæc vos et Pallanta ducem patria alta reposcit.

Numina nulla premunt ; mortali urgemur ab hoste 375
 Mortales ; totidem nobis animaeque manusque.
 Ecce, maris magna claudit nos obice pontus ;
 Deest iam terra fugae : pelagus Troiamne petemus ? "

Haec ait, et medius densos prorumpit in hostis.
 Obvius huic primum, fatis adductus iniquis, 380
 Fit Lagos ; hunc, magno vellit dum pondere saxum,
 Intorto figit telo, discrimina coctis

Per medium qua spina dabat ; hastamque receptat
 Ossibus haerentem. Quem non super occupat Hisbo,
 Ille quidem hoc sperans ; nam Pallas ante ruentem, 385
 Dum farit, incautum crudeli morte sodalis,

Excipit, atque ense tumido in pulmone recondit.
 Hinc Sthenius petit, et Rhoeti de gente vetusta
 Anchemolum, thalamos ausum incestare novercae.
 Vos etiam gemini Rutulis cecidistis in arvis, 390

Daucia, Laride Thymerque, simillima proles,
 Indiscfeta suis, gratusque parentibus error ;
 At nunc dura dedit vobis discrimina Pallas :
 Nam tibi, Thymbre, caput Euandrius abstulit ensis ;

Te decisa suum, Laride, dextera quaerit,	395
Semianimesque micant digiti ferrumque retractant.	
Arcadas, accensos monitu et praeclara tuentis	
Facta viri, mixtus dolor et pudor armat in hostis.	
Tum Pallas bliugis fugientem Rhoetea praeter	
Traicit. Hoc spatium tantumque morae fuit illo;	400
Ilo namque procul validam derexerat hastam :	
Quam medius Rhoeteus intercipit, optime Teuthra,	
Te fugiens fratremque Tyren, curruque volutus	
Caedit semianimis Rutulorum calcibus arva ;	
Ac velut, optato ventis aestate coortis,	405
Dispersa immittit silvis incendia pastor ;	
Correptis subito mediis extenditur una	
Horrida per latos acies Volcania campos ;	
Ille sedens victor flammas despectat ovantis :	
Non aliter socium virtus coit omnis in unum,	410
Teque iuvat, Palla. Sed bellis acer Halaesus	
Tendit in adversos, seque in sua colligit arma.	
Hic mactat Ladona Pheretaque Demodocumque ;	
Strymonio dextram fulgenti deripit ense	
Elatam in iugulum : saxo ferit ora Thoantis,	415
Ossaque dispersit cerebro permixta cruento.	
Fata canens silvis genitor celarat Halaesum :	
Ut senior leto canentia lumina solvit,	
Iniecere manum Parcae telisque sacrarunt	
Euandri. Quem sic Pallas petit ante precatus :	420
“Da nunc, Thybri pater, ferro, quod missile libro,	
Fortunam atque viam duri per pectus Halaesi.	
Haec arma exuviasque viri tua quercus habebit.”	
Audiit illa deus : dum texit Imaona Halaesus,	
Arcadio infelix telo dat pectus inermum.	425
At non caede viri tanta perterrita Lausus,	
Pars ingens belli, sinit agmina : primus Abantem	
Oppositum interimit, pugnae nodumque moramque.	
Sternitur Arcadiae proles, sternuntur Etrusci,	
Et vos, o Graeis imperdita corpora, Teucri.	430
Agmina concurrunt ducibusque et viribus aequis ;	

Extremi addensent acies, nec turba moveri
Tela manusque sinit. Hinc Pallas instat et urget,
Hinc contra Lausus, nec multum discrepat aetas,
Egregii formæ; sed quis fortuna negarat 435
In patriam reditus. Ipsos concurrere passus
Haud tamen inter se magni regnator Olympi :
Mox illos sua fata manent maiore sub hoste.

Interea soror alma monet succedere Lauso
Turnum, qui volucris curru medium secat agmen. 440
Ut vidit socios : " Tempus desistere pugnae;
Solutus ego in Pallanta feror, soli mihi Pallas
Debetur; cuperem ipse parens spectator adesset."
Haec ait, et socii cesserunt aequore iusso.

At, Rutulum abscessu, iuvenis tum iussa superba 445
Miratus stupet in Turno, corpusque per ingens
Lumina volvit, obitque truci procul omnia visu,
Talibus et dictis it contra dicta tyranni :

" Aut spoliis ego iam raptis laudabor opimis,
Aut leto insigni; sorti pater aequus utrique est. 450
Tolle minas." Fatus medium procedit in aequor.
Frigidus Arcadibus coit in praecordia sanguis.

Desilnit Turnus biugis; pedes apparat ire
Comminus. Utque leo, specula cum vidit ab altâ
Stare procul campis meditantem in proelia taurum, 455
Advolat: haud alia est Turni venientis imago.

Hunc ubi contiguum missae fore credidit hastae,
Ire prior Pallas, si qua fors adiuvet ausum
Viribus imparibus, magnumque ita ad aethera fatur :
Per patris hospitium et mensas, quas advena adisti, 460
Te precor, Alcide, coeptis ingentibus adsis.

Cernat semineci sibi me rapere arma cruenta,
Victoremque ferant morientia lumina Turni."
Audiit Alcides iuvenem, magnumque sub imo
Corde premit gemitum lacrimasque effundit inanis. 465
Tum Genitor natum dictis adfatur amicis :

" Stat sua cuique dies; breve et irreparabile tempus
Omnibus est vitae; sed famam extendere factis,

Hoc virtutis opus.) Troiae sub moenibus altis
 Tot gnati cecidere deum; quin occidit una 470
 Sarpedon, mea progenies. Etiam sua Turnum
 Fata vocant, metasque dati pervenit ad aevi."
 Sic ait, atque oculos Rutulorum reicit arvis.
 At Pallas magnis emittit viribus hastam,
 Vaginaque cava fulgentem deripit ensém. 475
 Illa volans, umeri surgunt qua tegmina summa,
 Incidit, atque, viam clipei mólita per oras,
 Tandem etiam magno strinxit de corpore Turni.
 Hic Turnus ferro praefixum robur acuto
 In Pallanta diu librans iacit, atque ita fatur: 480
 "Aspice, num mage sit nostrum penetrabile telum."
 Dixerat; at clipeum, tot ferri terga, tot aëria,
 Quem pellis totiens obeat circumdata tauri,
 Vibranti medium cuspis transverberat ictu,
 Loricaeque moras et pectus perforat ingens. 485
 Ille rapit calidum frustra de vulnere telum:
 Una eademque via sanguis animusque sequuntur.
 Corruit in vulnus; sonitum super arma dedere;
 Et terram hostilem moriens petit ore cruento.
 Quem Turnus super adsistens: 490
 "Arcades, haec, inquit, memores mea dicta referte
 Enandro: Qualem meruit, Pallanta remitto.
 Quisquis honos tumuli, quidquid solamen humandi est,
 Largior. Haud illi stabunt Aeneia parvo
 Hospitia." Et laevo pressit pede, talia fatus, 495
 Exanimem, rapiens immania pondera baltei,
 Impressumque nefas: unâ sub nocte iugali
 Caesa manus iuvenum foede, thalamique cruenti;
 Quae Clonus Eurytides multo caelaverat auro;
 Quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio gaudetque potitus. 500
 Nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae,
 Et servare modum, rebus sublata secundis!
 Turno tempus erit, magno cum optaverit emptum
 Intactum Pallanta, et cum spolia ista diemque
 Oderit. At socii multo gemitu lacrimisque 505

Impositum scuto referunt Pallanta frequentes.
 O dolor atque decus magnum rediture parenti!
 Haec te prima dies bello dedit, haec eadem aufert,
 Cum tamen ingentis Rutulorum linquis acervos!
 Nec iam fama mali tanti, sed certior auctor 510
 Advolat Aeneae, tenui discrimine leti
 Esse suos; tempus versis succurrere Teucris.
 Proxima quaeque metit gladio, latumque per agmen
 Ardens limitem agit ferro, te, Turne, superbum
 Caede nova quaerens. Pallas, Euander, in ipsis 515
 Omnia sunt oculis, mensae, quas advena primas
 Tunc adiit, dextraeque datae. Sulmone creatos
 Quattuor hic iuvenes, totidem, quos educat Ufens,
 Viventis rapit, inferias quos immolet umbris,
 Captivoque rogi perfundat sanguine flammās. 520
 Inde Mago procul infensam contēderat hastam.
 Ille astu subit; at tremibunda supervolat hasta;
 Et genua amplectens effatur talia supplex:
 "Per patrios Manis et spes surgentis Iuli
 Te precor, hanc animam serves gnatoque patrique. 525
 Est domus alta; iacent penitus defossa talenta
 Caelati argenti; sunt auri pondera facti
 Infectique mihi. Non hic victoria Teucrum
 Vertitur, aut anima una dabit discrimina tanta."
 Dixerat; Aeneas contra cui talia reddit: 530
 "Argenti atque auri memoras quae multa talenta,
 Gnatis parce tuis. Belli commercia Turnus
 Sustulit ista prior iam tum Pallante preempto.
 Hoc patris Anchisae Manes, hoc sentit Iulus."
 Sic fatus galeam laeva tenet, atque reflexa 535
 Cervice orantis capulo tenuis applicat ensem.
 Nec procul Haemonides, Phoebi Triviaeque sacerdos,
 Infula cui sacra redimibat tempora vitta,
 Totus conlucens veste atque insignibus armis:
 Quem congressus agit campo, lapsumque superstans 540
 Immolat, ingentique umbra tegit; arma Serestus
 Lecta refert umeris, tibi, rex Gradiua, tropaeum.

Instaurant acies Volcani stirpe creatus
 Caeculus et veniens Marsorum montibus Umbro.
 Dardanides contra furit. Anxuris ense sinistram 545
 Et totum clipei ferro deiecerat orbem ;—
 Dixerat ille aliquid magnum, vimque adfore verbo
 Crediderat, caeloque animum fortasse ferebat,
 Canitiemque sibi et longos promiserat annos ;—
 Tarquitus exsultans contra fulgentibus armis, 550
 Silvicolae Fauno Dryope quem nympa creat,
 Obvius ardenti sese obtulit. Ille reducta
 Loricam clipeique ingens onus impedit hasta ; <
 Tum caput orantis nequiquam et multa parantis
 Dicere deturbat terrae, truncumque tepentem 555
 Provolvens super haec inimico pectore fatur :
 “ Istic nunc, metuende, iace. Non te optima mater
 Condet humo, patrioque onerabit membra sepulcro :
 Alitibus linquere feris, aut gurgite mersum
 Unda feret, piscesque impasti vulnera lambent.” 560
 Protinus Antaeum et Lucam, prima agmina Turni,
 Persequitur, fortemque Numam, fulvumque Camertem,
 Magnanimo Volscente satum, ditissimus agri
 Qui fuit Ausonidum, et tacitis regnavit Amyclis.
 Aegaeon qualis, centum cui bracchia dicunt 565
 Centenasque manus, quinquaginta oribus ignem
 Pectoribusque arsisse, Iovis cum fulmina contra
 Tot paribus streperet clipeis, tot stringeret enses :
 Sic toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore victor,
 Ut semel intepuit mucro. Quin ecce Niphaei 570
 Quadriiugis in equos adversaque pectora tendit.
 Atque illi, longe gradientem et dira frementem
 Ut videre, metu versi retroque ruentes
 Effunduntque ducem, rapiuntque ad litora currus.
 Interea biuigis infert se Lucagus albis 575
 In medios, fraterque Liger ; sed frater habenis
 Flectit equos, strictum rotat acer Lucagus ensem.
 Haud tulit Aeneas tanto fervore furentis :
 Inruit, adversaque ingens apparuit hasta.

Cui Liger :

580

"Non Diomedis equos, nec currum cernis Achilli,
Aut Phrygiae campos : nunc belli finis et aevi
His dabitur terris." Vesano talia late

Dicta volant Ligeri. Sed non et Troius heros
Dicta parat contra : iaculum nam torquet in hostem.

585

Lucagus ut pronus pendens in verbera telo

Admonuit biugos, proiecto dum pede laevo

Aptat se pugnae, subit oras hasta per imas

Fulgentis clipei, tum laevum perforat inguen :

Excussus curru moribundus volvitur arvis.

590

Quem pius Aeneas dictis adfatur amaris :

"Lucage, nulla tuos currus fuga segnis equorum

Prodidit, aut vanae vertere ex hostibus umbrae :

Ipsae rotis saliens iuga deseris." Haec ita fatus

Arripuit biugos ; frater tendebat inermis

595

Infelix palmas, curru delapsus eodem :

"Per te, per qui te talem genuere parentes,

Vir Troiane, sine hanc animam, et miserere precantia."

Pluribus oranti Aeneas : "Haud talia dudum

Dicta dabas. Morere, et fratrem ne desere frater."

600

Tum, latebras animae, pectus mucrone recludit.

Talia per campos edebat funera ductor

Dardanius, torrentis aquae vel turbinis atri

More furens. Tandem erumpunt et castra relinquunt

Ascanius puer et nequiquam obsessa iuventus.

605

Iunonem interea compellat Iuppiter ultro :

"O germana mihi atque eadem gratissima coniunx,

Ut rebare, Venas—nec te sententia fallit—

Troianas sustentat opes, non vivida bello

Dextra viris animusque ferox patiensque pericli."

610

Cui Iuno submissa : "Quid, o pulcherrime coniunx,

Sollicitas aegram et tua tristia dicta timentem ?

Si mihi, quae quondam fuerat, quamque esse decebat.

Vis in amore foret ! non hoc mihi namque negares,

Omnipotens, quin et pugnae subducere Turnum,

615

Et Dauno possem incolumem servare parenti.

Nunc pereat, Teucrisque pio det sanguine poenas.
 Ille tamen nostra deducit origine nomen,
 Pilumnusque illi quartus pater ; et tua largâ
 Saepe manu multisque oneravit limina donis." 620
 Cui rex aetherii breviter sic fatus Olympi :
 " Si mora praesentis leti tempusque caduco
 Oratur iuveni, meque hoc ita ponere sentis,
 Tolle fuga Turnum atque instantibus eripe fatis.
 Hactenus indulsisse vacat. Sin altior istis 625
 Sub precibus venia ulla latet, totumque moveri
 Mutarive putas bellum, spes pascis inania."
 Et Iuno adlacrims : " Quid, si, quae voce gravaris,
 Mente dares, atque haec Turno rata vita maneret ?
 Nunc manet insontem gravis exitus ; aut ego veri 630
 Vana feror. Quod ut o potius formidine falsa
 Ludar, et in melius tua, qui potes, orsa reflectas ! "
 Haec ubi dicta dedit, caelo se protinus alto
 Misit, agens hiemem nimbo succincta per auras,
 Iliacamque aciem et Laurentia castra petivit. 635
 Tum dea nube cava tenuem sine viribus umbram
 In faciem Aeneae—visu mirabile monstrum—
 Dardaniis ornat telis, clipeumque iubasque
 Divini adsimulat capitis, dat inania verba,
 Dat sine mente sonum, gressusque effingit euntis : 640
 Morte obita qualis fama est volitare figuras,
 Aut quae sopitos deludunt somnia sensus.
 At primas laeta ante acies exsultat imago,
 Inritatque virum telis et voce lacescit.
 Instat cui Turnus, stridentemque eminens hastam 645
 Conicit ; illa dato vertit vestigia tergo.
 Tum vero Aenean aversum ut cedere Turnus
 Credidit, atque animo spem turbidus hausit inanem :
 " Quo fugis, Aenea ? thalamos ne desere pactos ;
 Hac dabitur dextra tellus quaesita per undas." 650
 Talia vociferans sequitur, strictumque coruscat
 Mucronem ; nec ferre videt sua gaudia ventos.
 Forte ratis celsi coniuncta crepidine saxi

Expositis stabat scalis et ponte parato,
 Qua rex Clusinis advectus Osinius oris. 655
 Huc sese trepida Aeneae fugientis imago
 Conicit in latebras; nec Turnus segnior instat,
 Exsuperatque moras, et pontis transilit altos.
 Vix proram attigerat: rumpit Saturnia funem,
 Avulsanique rapit revoluta per aequora navem. 660
 Tum levis haud ultra latebras iam quaerit imago,
 Sed sublime volans nubi se immiscuit atrae.
 Illum autem Aeneas absentem in proelia poscit;
 Obvia multa virum demittit corpora morti:
 Cum Turnum medio interea fert aequore turbo. 665
 Respicit ignarus rerum ingratusque salutis,
 Et duplicis cum voce manus ad sidera tendit:
 "Omnipotens genitor, tanton' me crimine dignum
 Duxisti, et talis voluisti expendere poenas?
 ✓ Quo feror? unde abii? quae me fuga, quemve reducit? 670
 Laurentisne iterum muros aut castra videbo?
 Quid manus illa virum, qui me meaque arma secuti?
 Quosque—nefas—omnis infanda in morte reliqui,
 Et nunc palantis video, gemitumque cadentum
 Accipio? Quid ago? ant quae iam satis ima dehiscat 675
 Terra mihi? Vos o potius miserescite, venti;
 In rupe, in saxa—volens vos Turnus adoro—
 Fertè ratem, saevisque vadis immittite Syrtis,
 Quo neque me Rutuli, nec conscia fama sequatur."
 Haec memorans animo nunc huc nunc fluctuat illuc; 680
 An sese mucrone ob tantum dedecus amens
 Induat, et crudum per costas exigit ense;
 Fluctibus an iaciat mediis, et litora nando
 Curva petat, Teucrumque iterum se reddat in arma.
 Ter conatus utramque viam; ter maxima Iuuo 685
 Continuit, iuvenemque animo miserata repressit.
 Labitur alta secans fluctuque aestuque secundo,
 Et patris antiquam Dauni defertur ad urbem.
 At Iovis interea monitis Mezentius ardens
 Succedit pugnae, Teucrosque invadit ovantis. 690

VERGILI AENEIDOS X.

Concurrunt Tyrrhenae acies, atque omnibus uni,
 Uni odiisque viro telisque frequentibus instant.
 Ille, velut rupes, vastum quae prodit in aequor,
 Obvia ventorum furiis expostaque ponto,
 Vim cunctam atque minas perfert caelique marisque, 695
 Ipsa immota manens, prolem Dolichaonis Hebrum
 Sternit humi, cum quo Latagum Palmumque fugacem,
 Sed Latagum saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis
 Occupat os faciemque adversam, poplite Palmum
 Succiso volvi segnem sinit; armaque Lauso 700
 Donat habere umeris et vertice figere cristas.
 Nec non Euanthen Phrygium, Paridisque Mimanta
 Aequalem comitemque, una quem nocte Theano
 In lucem genitori Amyco dedit, et face praegnans ?
 Cisseis regina Parin : Paris urbe paterna 705
 Occubat; ignarum Laurens habet ora Mimanta.
 Ac velut ille canum morsu de montibus altis
 Actus aper, multos Vesulus quem pinifer anno
 Defendit, multosque palus Laurentia, silva
 Pastus harundinea, postquam inter retia ventum est, 710
 Substitit, infremuitque ferox et inhorruit armos;
 Nec cuiquam irasci propiusve accedere virtus,
 Sed iaculis tutisque procul clamoribus instant;
 Ille autem impavidus partis cunctatur in omnia,
 Dentibus infrendens, et tergo decutit hastas : 715
 Haud aliter, iustae quibus est Mezentius irae,
 Non ulli est animus stricto concurrere ferro;
 Missilibus longe et vasto clamore lacessunt.
 Venerat antiquis Corythi de finibus Acon,
 Graius homo, infectos linquens profugus hymenacos; 720
 Hunc ubi miscentem longe media agmina vidit,
 Purpureum pennis et pactae coniugis ostro:
 Impastus stabula alta leo ceu saepe peragrans,
 Suadet enim vesana fames, si forte fugacem
 Conspectit capream, aut surgentem in cornua cervum, 725
 Gaudet, hians immane, comasque arrexit, et haeret
 Visceribus super incumbens; lavit improba taeter

Ora cruor :

Sic ruit in densos alacer Mezentius hostis.

Sternitur infelix Acron, et calcibus atram 780

Tundit humum expirans, infractaque tela cruentat.

Atque idem fugientem haud est dignatus Orodem

Sternere, nec iacta caecum dare cuspidе volnus ;

Obvius adversoque occurrit, seque viro vir

Contulit, haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis. 785

Tum super abiectum posito pede nixus et hasta :

" Pars belli haud temnenda, viri, iacet altus Orodes."

Conclamant socii laetum paeana secuti.

Ille autem expirans : " Non me, quicumque es, inulto,

Victor, nec longum laetabere : te quoque fata 740

Prospectant paria, atque eadem mox arva tenebis."

Ad quem subridens mixta Mezentius ira :

" Nunc morere. Ast de me divom pater atque hominum rex

Viderit." Hoc dicens eduxit corpore telum :

Olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget 745

Somnus ; in aeternam clauduntur lumina noctem.

Caedicus Alcathoum obtruncat, Sacrator Hydaspen,

Partheniumque Rapo et praedurum viribus Orsen,

Messapus Cloniumque Lycaoniumque Ericeten,

Illum infrenis equi lapsu tellure iacentem, 750

Hunc peditem pedes. Et Lycius processerat Agis ;

Quem tamen haud expers Valerus virtutis avitae

Deicit ; at Thronium Salius, Saliumque Nealces,

Insignis iaculo et longe fallente sagitta.

Iam gravis aequabat luctus et mutua Mavors 755

Funera ; caedebant pariter pariterque ruebant

Victores victique, neque his fuga nota, neque illis.

Di Iovis in tectis iram miserantur inanem

Amborum, et tantos mortalibus esse labores :

Hinc Venus, hinc contra spectat Saturnia Iuno. 760

Pallida Tisiphone media inter milia saevit.

At vero ingentem quatiens Mezentius hastam

Turbidus ingreditur campo. Quam magnus Orion,

Cum pedes incedit medii per maxima Nerei

Stagna viam scindens, umero supereminet undas, Aut, summis referens annosam montibus ornum, Ingrediturque solo et caput inter nubila condit : Talis se vastis infert Mezentius armis.	765
Huic contra Aeneas, speculatus in agmine longo, Obvius ire parat. Manet imperterritus ille, Hostem magnanimum opperiens, et mole sua stat.	770
Atque oculis spatium emensus, quantum satis hastae : " Dextra mihi deus et telum, quod missile libro, Nunc adsint ! Voveo praedonis corpore raptis Indutum spoliis ipsum te, Lause, tropaeum Aeneae." Dixit, stridentemque eminus hastam Iecit ; at illa volans clipeo est excussa, proculque Egregium Antoren latus inter et ilia figit, Herculis Antoren comitem, qui missus ab Argis Haeserat Euandro, atque Itala consederat urbe.	775
Sternitur infelix alieno vulnere, caelumque Aspicit, et dulcis moriens reminiscitur Argos. Tum pius Aeneas hastam iacit : illa per orbem Aere cavum triplici, per linea terga, tribusque Transiit intextum tauris opus, imaque sedit Inguine ; sed viris haud pertulit. Ocius ense Aeneas, viso Tyrrheni sanguine laetus, Eripit a femine, et trepidanti fervidus instat.	780
Ingemuit cari graviter genitoris amore, Ut vidit, Lausus, lacrimaeque per ora volutae.	785
Hic mortis durae casum tuaque optima facta, Si qua fidem tanto est operi latura vetustas, Non equidem, nec te, iuvenis memorande, silebo. Ille pedem referens et inutilis inque ligatus Cedebat, clipeoque inimicum hastile trahebat.	790
Prorupit iuvenis seseque immiscuit armis, Iamque adsurgentis dextra plagamque ferentis Aeneae subiit mucronem, ipsumque morando Sustinuit. Socii magno clamore sequuntur, Dum genitor nati parma protectus abiret,	795
Telaque coniciunt, proturbantque eminus hostem	800

Missilibus. Furit Aeneas, tectusque tenet se.
 Ac velut effusa si quando grandine nimbi
 Praecipitant, omnis campis diffugit arator,
 Omnis et agricola, et tuta latet arce viator, 805
 Aut amnis ripis, aut alti fornice saxi,
 Dum pluit in terris, ut possint sole reducto
 Exercere diem : sic obrutus undique telis
 Aeneas nubem belli, dum detonet omnis,
 Sustinet, et Lausum increpat Lausoque minatur : 810
 "Quo moriture ruis, maioraque viribus audes?
 Fallit te incantum pietas tua." Neo minus ille
 Exultat demens; saevae iamque altius irae
 Dardanio surgunt ductori, extremaque Lauso
 Parcae fila legunt : validum namque exigit ensẽm 815
 Per medium Aeneas iuvenem, totumque recondit.
 Transiit et parmam mucro, levia arma minacis,
 Et tunicam, molli mater quam neverat auro,
 Implevitque sinum sanguis; tum vita per auras
 Concessit maesta ad Manis, corpusque reliquit. 820
 At vero ut voltum vidit morientis et ora,
 Ora modis Anchisiades pallentia miris,
 Ingemuit miserans graviter, dextramque tetendit,
 Et mentem patriae subiit pietatis imago.
 "Quid tibi nunc, miserande puer, pro laudibus istis, 825
 Quid pius Aeneas tanta dabit indole dignum?
 Arma, quibus laetatus, habe tua; teque parentum
 Manibus et cineri, si qua est ea cura, remitto.
 Hoc tamen infelix miseram solabere mortem:
 Aeneae magni dextra cadis." Increpat ultro 830
 Cunctantis socios, et terra sublevat ipsum,
 Sanguine turpantem comptos de more capillos.
 Interea genitor Tiberini ad fluminis undam
 Volnera siccabat lymphis, corpusque levabat
 Arboris acclinis trunco. Procul aerea ramis 835
 Dependet galea, et prato gravis arma quiescunt.
 Stant lecti circum iuvenes; ipse aeger, anhelans,
 Colla fovet, fusus propeexam in pectore barbam;

Multa super Lauso rogitat, multosque remittit, Qui revocent, maestique ferant mandata parentis.	840
At Lausum socii exanimem super arma ferebant Flentes, ingentem atque ingenti vulnere victum.	
Agnovit longe gemitum praesaga mali mens. Canitiem multo deformat pulvere, et ambas Ad caelum tendit palmas, et corpore inhaeret.	845
"Tantane me tenuit vivendi, nate, voluptas, Ut pro me hostili paterer succedere dextrae, Quem genui? Tuane haec genitor per vulnera servor, Morte tua vivens? Heu, nunc misero mihi demum	850
Exsiliū infelix; nunc alte vulnus adactum!	
Idem ego, nate, tuum maculavi crimine nomen, Pulsus ob invidiam solio sceptrisque paternis. Debueram patriae poenas odiisque meorum: Omnis per mortis animam sotentem ipse dedissem!	855
Nunc vivo, neque adhuc homines lucemque relinquo. Sed linquam." Simul hoc dicens attollit in aegrum Se femur, et, quamquam vis alto vulnere tardat, Haud deiectus equum duci iubet. Hoc decus illi, Hoc solamen erat; bellis hoc victor abibat	
Omnibus. Adloquitur maerentem, et talibus infit: "Rhaebe, diu, res si qua diu mortalibus ulla est, Viximus. Aut hodie victor spolia illa cruenta Et caput Aeneae referes, Lausque dolorum Ultor eris mecum; aut, aperit si nulla viam vis, Occumbes pariter: neque enim, fortissime, credo,	860
Iussa aliena pati et dominos dignabere Teucros."	865
Dixit, et exceptus tergo consueta locavit Membra, manusque ambas iaculis oneravit acutis, Aere caput fulgens, cristaque hirsutus equina. Sic cursum in medios rapidus dedit. Aestuat ingens	
Uno in corde pudor mixtoque insania luctu, [Et furis agitatus amor et conscia virtus.] Atque hic Aeneas magna ter voce vocavit. Aeneas agnovit enim, laetusque precatur:	870
"Sic pater ille deum faciat, sic altus Apollo!	875

Incipias conferre manum."

Tantum effatus, et infesta subit obuius hasta.

Ille autem: "Quid me crepto, saevissime, nato

Terres? haec via sola fuit, qua perdere posses.

Nec mortem horremus, nec divom parcimus ulli.

880

Desine: nam venio moriturus, et haec tibi porto

Dona prius." Dixit, telumque intorsit in hostem;

Inde aliud super atque aliud figitque, volatque

Ingenti gyro; sed sustinet aurens umbo.

Ter circum astantem laevos equitavit in orbis,

885

Tela manu iaciens; ter secum Troius heros

Immanem aerato circumfert tegmine silvam.

Inde ubi tot traxisse moras, tot spicula taedet

Vellere, et urgetur pugna congressus iniqua,

Multa movens animo iam tandem erumpit, et inter

890

Bellatoris equi cava tempora coniecit hastam.

Tollit se arrectum quadrupes, et calcibus auras

Verberat, effusumque equitem super ipse secutus

Implicat, electoque incumbit cernuus armis.

Clamore incendunt caelum Troesque Latinique.

895

Advolat Aeneas, vaginaque eripit ense,

Et super haec: "Ubi nunc Mezentius acer, et illa

Effera vis animi?" Contra Tyrrhenus, ut auras

Suspiciens hansit caelum, mentemque recepit:

"Hostis amare, quid increpitas mortemque minaris?"

900

Nullum in caede nefas, nec sic ad proelia veni;

Nec tecum meus haec pepigit mihi foedera Lausus.

Unum hoc, per, si qua est victis venia hostibus, oro:

Corpus humo patiari tegi. Scio acerba meorum

Circumstare odia: hunc, oro, defende furorem,

905

Et me consortem nati concede sepulcro."

Haec loquitur, iuguloque haud inscius accipit ense,

Undantique animam diffundit in arma cruore.

P. VERGILI MARONIS
A E N E I D O S
LIBER UNDECIMUS.

Oceanum interea surgens Aurora reliquit :
Aeneas, quamquam et sociis dare tempus humanis
Praecipitant curae, turbataque funere mens est,
Vota deum primo victor solvebat Eoo.
Ingentem quercum decisis undique ramis 5
Constituit tumulo, fulgentiaque induit arma,
Mezenti ducis exuvias, tibi, magne, tropaeum,
Bellipotens: aptat rorantis sanguine cristas
Telaque trunca viri et bis sex thoraca petitem
Perfossamque locis, clipeumque ex aere sinistram 10
Subligat, atque ensem collo suspendit eburnum.
Tum socios, namque omnis eum stipata tegebat
Turba ducum, sic incipiens hortatur oantis :
"Maxima res effecta, viri; timor omnis abesto,
Quod superest: haec sunt spolia et de rege superbo 15
Primitiae, manibusque meis Mezentius hic est.
Nunc iter ad regem nobis murosque Latinos.
Arma parate animis, et spe praesumite bellum,
Ne qua mora ignaros, ubi primum vellere signa
Adnuerint superi pubemque educere castris, 20
Impediat, segnisve metu sententia tardet.
Interea socios inhumataque corpora terrae

Mandemus, qui solus honos Acheronte sub imo est."

"Ite," ait, "egregias animas, quae sanguinae nobis
Hanc patriam peperere suo, decorate supremis 25
Muneribus, maestamque Euandri primus ad urbem
Mittatur Pallas, quem non virtutis egentem
Abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo."

Sic ait inlacrimans recipitque ad limina gressum,
Corpus ubi exanimi positum Pallantis Acoetes 30
Servabat senior, qui Parrhasio Euandro
Armiger ante fuit, sed non felicibus aequae
Tum comes auspiciis caro datus ibat alumno.
Circum omnis famulumque manus Troianaque turba
Et maestum Iliades crinem de more solutae. 35

Ut vero Aeneas foribus sese intulit altis,
Ingentem gemitum tunsis ad sidera tollunt
Pectoribus, maestoque immugit regia luctu.
Ipse, caput nivei fultum Pallantis et ora
Ut vidit levique patens in pectore vulnus 40
Cuspidis Ausoniae, lacrimis ita fatur obortis:

"Tene," inquit, "miserando puer, cum lacta veniret,
Invidit Fortuna mihi, ne regna videres
Nostra, neque ad sedes victor veherere paternas?
Non haec Euandro de te promissa parenti 45
Discedens dederam, cum me complexus euntem
Mitteret in magnum imperium, metuensque moneret
Acris esse viros; cum dura proelia gente.
Et nunc ille quidem spe multum captus inani
Fors et vota facit, cumulatque altaria donis; 50
Nos iuvenem exanimum et nil iam caelestibus ullis
Debentem vano maesti comitamur honore.

Infelix, nati funus crudele videbis!
Hi nostri reditus, exspectatique triumphi? ---
Haec mea magna fides? At non, Euandre, pudendis 55
Volneribus pulsum aspicias; nec sospite dirum
Optabis nato funus pater. Ei mihi, quantum
Praesidium Ausonia et quantum tu perdis, Iule!"

Haec ubi deflevit, tolli miserabile corpus

Imperat, et toto lectos ex agmine mittit 60
 Mille viros, qui supremum comitentur honorem,
 Intersintque patris lacrimis, solacia luctus
 Exigua ingentis, misero sed debita patri.
 Haud segnes alii cratis et molle feretrum
 Arbuteis texunt virgis et vimine querno, 65
 Exstructosque toros obtentu frondis inumbrant.
 Hic iuvenem agresti sublimem stramine ponunt:
 Qualem virgineo demessum pollice florem
 Seu mollis violae, seu languentis hyacinthi,
 Cui neque fulgor adhuc, nec dum sua forma recessit; 70
 Non iam mater alit tellus, virisque ministrat.
 Tum geminas vestes auroque ostroque rigentis
 Extulit Aeneas, quas illi laeta laborum
 Ipsa suis quondam manibus Sidonia Dido
 Fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro. 75
 Harum unam iuveni supremum maestus honorem
 Induit, arsurasque comas obnubit amictu;
 Multaque praeterea Laurentis praemia pugnae
 Aggerat, et longo praedam iubet ordine duci.
 Addit equos et tela, quibus spoliaverat hostem. 80
 Vinxerat et post terga inanus, quos mitteret umbris
 Inferias, caeso sparsurus sanguine flammam;
 Indutosque iubet truncos hostilibus armis
 Ipsos ferre duces, inimicaque nomina figi.
 Ducitur infelix aevo confectus Acoetes, 85
 Pectora nunc foedans pugnis, nunc unguibus ora;
 Sternitur, et toto proiectus corpore terrae.
 Ducunt et Rutulo perfusos sanguine currus.
 Post bellator equus, positus insignibus, Aethon,
 It lacrimans, guttisque umectat grandibus ora. 90
 Hastam alii galeamque ferunt; nam cetera Turnus
 Victor habet. Tum maesta phalanx Teucrique sequuntur
 Tyrrhenique omnes et versis Arcades armis.
 Postquam omnis longe comitum processerat ordo,
 Substitit Aeneas, gemituque haec addidit alto: 95
 "Nos alias hinc ad lacrimas eadem horrida belli

Fata vocant: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla,
 Aeternumque vale." Nec plura effatus ad altos
 Tendeat muros, gressumque in castra ferebat.
 Iamque oratores aderant ex urbe Latina, 100
 Velati ramis oleae, veniamque rogantes:
 Corpora, per campos ferro quae fusa iacebant,
 Redderet, ac tumulo sineret succedere terrae;
 Nullum cum victis certamen et aethere cassis;
 Parceret hospitibus quondam socerisque vocatis. 105
 Quos bonus Aeneas, haud aspernanda precantis,
 Prosequitur venia, et verbis haec insuper addit:
 "Quaenam vos tanto fortuna indigna, Latini,
 Implicuit bello, qui nos fugiatis amicos?
 Pacem me exanimis et Martis sorte peremptis 110
 Oratis? equidem et vivis concedere vellem.
 Nec veni, nisi fata locum sedemque dedissent;
 Nec bellum cum gente gero: rex nostra reliquit
 Hospitia, et Turni potius se credidit armis.
 Aequius huic Turnum fuerat se opponere morti. 115
 Si bellum finire manu, si pellere Teucros
 Apparat, his mecum decuit concurrere telis;
 Vixet, cui vitam deus aut sua dextra dedisset.
 Nunc ite et miseris supponite civibus ignem."
 Dixerat Aeneas. Illi obstipuerunt silentes, 120
 Conversique oculos inter se atque ora tenebant.
 Tum senior, semperque odiis et crimine Drances
 Infensus iuveni Turno sic ore vicissim
 Orsa refert: "O fama ingens, ingentior armis,
 Vir Troiane, quibus caelo te laudibus aequem? 125
 Iustitiaene prius mirer, belline laborum?
 Nos vero haec patriam grati referemus ad urbem,
 Et te, si qua viam dederit fortuna, Latino
 Iungemus regi: quaerat sibi foedera Turnus.
 Quin et fatalis murorum attollere moles, 130
 Saxaque subvectare umeris Troiana invabit."
 Dixerat haec, unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant.
 Bis senos pepigere dies, et pace sequestra

Per silvas Teucric mixtique impune Latini Erravere iugis. Ferro sonat icta bipenni	135
Fraxinus; evertunt actas ad sidera pinos; Robora nec cuneis et olentem scindere cedrum, Nec plaustris cessant vectare gementibus ornos.	
Et iam Fama volans, tanti praeunntia luctus, Euandrum Euandrique domos et moenia replet,	140
Quae modo victorem Latio Pallanta ferebat. Arcades ad portas ruere, et de more vetusto Funereas rapuere faces: lucet via longo Ordine flammaram, et late discriminat agros.	
Contra turba Phrygum veniens plangentia iungit Agmina. Quae postquam matres succedere tectis Viderunt, maestam incendunt clamoribus urbem.	145
At non Euandrum potis est vis ulla tenere; Sed venit in medios. Feretro Pallanta reposito Procubuit super, atque haeret lacrimansque gemensque,	150
Et via vix tandem voci laxata dolore est: "Non haec, o Palla, dederas promissa parenti, Cautius ut saevo velles te credere Marti. Haud ignarus eram, quantum nova gloria in armis Et praedulce decus primo certamine posset.	155
Primitiae iuvenis miserae, bellicae propinqui Dura rudimenta! et nulli exaudita deorum Vota precesque meae! tuque, o sanctissima coniunx, Felix morte tua, neque in hunc servata dolorem! Contra ego vivendo vici mea fata, superstes	160
Restarem ut genitor. Troium socia arma secutum Obruerent Rutuli telis! animam ipse dedissem, Atque haec pompa domum me, non Pallanta, referret! Nec vos arguerim, Teucric, nec foedera, nec quas Iunximus hospitio dextras; sors ista senectae	165
Debata erat nostrae. Quod si immatura manebat Mors gnatum, caesis Volscorum milibus ante Ducentem in Latium Teucros cecidisse iuaret. Quin ego non alio digner te funere, Palla, Quam pius Aeneas, et quam magni Phryges, et quam	170

Tyrrhenique duces, Tyrrhenum exercitus omnia.
Magna tropaea ferunt, quos dat tua dextera leto ;

Tu quoque nunc stares immanis truncus in armis,
Esset par aetas, et idem si robur ab annis,
Turne. Sed infelix Teucros quid demoror armis?

175

Vadite et haec memores regi mandata referte :
Quod vitam moror invisam, Pallante perempto,
Dextera causa tua est, Turnum gnatoque patrique
Quam debere vides. Meritis vacat hic tibi solus
Fortunaeque locus. Non vitae gaudia quaero ;
Nec fas ; sed gnato Manis perferre sub imos."

180

Aurora interea miseris mortalibus almam
Extulerat lucem, referens opera atque labores :
Iam pater Aeneas, iam curvo in litore Tarchon
Constituere pyras. Huc corpora quisque suorum
More tulere patrum ; subiectisque ignibus atris
Conditur in tenebras altum caligine caelum.

185

Ter circum accensos, cincti fulgentibus armis,
Decurrere rogos ; ter maestum funeris ignem
Lustravere in equis, ululatusque ore dedere.
Spargitur et tellus lacrimis, sparguntur et arma ;
It caelo clamorque virum clangorque tubarum.

190

Hic alii spolia occisis derepta Latinis
Coniciunt igni, galeas ensesque decoros
Frenaque ferventisque rotas ; pars munera nota,
Ipsorum clipeos et non felicia tela.

195

Multa boum circa maectantur corpora Morti,
Saetigerosque sues raptasque ex omnibus agris
In flammam ingulunt pecudes. Tum litore toto
Ardentis spectant socios, semustaque servant
Busta, neque avelli possunt, nox umida donec
Invertit caelum stellis ardentibus aptum.

200

Nec minus et miseri diversa in parte Latini
Innumeras struxere pyras, et corpora partim
Multa virum terrae infodiunt, avectaque partim
Finitimos tollunt in agros, urbique remittunt ;
Cetera, confusaeque ingentem caedis acervum,

205

- Nec numero nec honore cremant; tunc undique vasti
 Certatim crebris conlucent ignibus agri.
- Tertia lux gelidam caelo dimoverat umbram : 210
 Maerentes altum cinerem et confusa ruebant
 Ossa focia, tepidoque onerabant aggere terrae.
 Iam vero in tectis, praedivitis urbe Latini,
 Praecipuus fragor et longi pars maxima luctus.
 Hic matres miseraeque nurus, hic cara sororum 215
 Pectora maerentum, puerique parentibus orbi,
 Dirum exsecrantur bellum Turnique hymenaeos;
 Ipsum armis, ipsumque iubent decernere ferro,
 Qui regnum Italiae et primos sibi poscat honores.
 Ingravat haec saevus Drances, solumque vocari 220
 Testatur, solum posci in certamina Turnum.
 Multa simul contra variis sententia dictis
 Pro Turno, et magnum reginae nomen obumbrat;
 Multa virum meritis sustentat fama tropaeis.
- Hos inter motus, medio in flagrante tumultu, 225
 Ecce super maesti magna Diomedis ab urbe
 Legati responsa ferunt: nihil omnibus actum
 Tantorum impensis operum; nil dona neque aurum
 Nec magnas valuisse preces; alia arma Latinis
 Quaerenda, aut pacem Troiano ab rege petendum. 230
 Deficit ingenti luctu rex ipse Latinus.
 Fatalem Aenean manifesto numine ferri
 Admonet ira deum tumulique ante ora recentes.
 Ergo concilium magnum primosque suorum
 Imperio accitos alta intra limina cogit. 235
 Olli convenere, flunntque ad regia plenis
 Tecta viis. Sedet in mediis et maximus aevo
 Et primus sceptris, haud laeta fronte, Latinus.
 Atque hic legatos Aetola ex urbe remissos,
 Quae referant, fari iubet, et responsa reposcit 240
 Ordine cuncta suo. Tum facta silentia linguis,
 Et Venulus dicto parens ita farier infit:
 "Vidimus, o cives, Diomedem Argivaeque castra,
 Atque iter emensi casus superavimus omnia,

- Contigimusque manum, qua concidit Iliæ tellus. 245
 Ille urbem Argyripam patriæ cognomine gentis
 Victor Gargani condebat Iapygis agris.
 Postquam introgressi et coram data copia fandi,
 Munera praeferimus, nomen patriamque docemus;
 Qui bellum intulerint, quæ causa attraxerit Arpos. 250
 Auditis ille hæc placido sic reddidit ore:
 • O fortunatae gentes, Saturnia regna,
 Antiqui Ausonii, quæ vos fortuna quietos
 Sollicitat, suadetque ignota lacescere bella?
 Quicumque Iliacos ferro violavimus agros,— 255
 Mitto ea, quæ muris bellando exhausta sub altis,
 Quos Simois premat ille viros—infanda per orbem
 Supplicia et scelerum poenas expendimus omnes,
 Vel Priamo miseranda manus: scit triste Minervæ
 Sidus et Euboicæ cautes ultorque Caphereus. 260
 Militia ex illa diversum ad litus abacti
 Atrides Protei Menelaus adusque columnas
 Exsulat, Aetnaeos vidit Cyclopas Ulixes.
 Regna Neoptolemi referam, versosque penatis
 Idomenel? Libycone habitantis litore Locros? 265
 Ipse Mycenæus magnorum ductor Achivum
 Coniugis infandæ prima intra limina dextra
 Oppetiit; devictam Asiam subsedit adulter.
 Invidisse deos, patriis ut redditus aris
 Coniugium optatum et pulchram Oalydona viderem! 270
 Nunc etiam horribili visu portenta sequuntur,
 Et socii amissi petierunt æthera pennis
 Fluminibusque vagantur aves—heu dira meorum
 Supplicia!—et scopulos lacrimosis vocibus implent.
 Hæc adeo ex illo mihi iam speranda fuerunt 275
 Tempore, cum ferro caelestia corpora demens
 Appetii et Veneris violavi vulnere dextram.
 Ne vero, ne me ad talis impellite pugnas.
 Nec mihi cum Teucris ullum post eruta bellum
 Pergama, nec veterum memini lætorve malorum. 280
 Munera, quæ patriis ad me portatis ab oris,

Vertite ad Aenean. Stetimus tela aspera contra, Contulimusque manus: experto credite, quantus In clipeum adsurgat, quo turbine torqueat hastam. Si duo praeterea talis Idaea tulisset	285
Terra viros, ultro Inachias venisset ad urbes Dardanus, et versis lugeret Graecia fatia. Quidquid apud durae cessatum est moenia Troiae, Hectoris Aeneaeque manu victoria Graium Haesit et in decimum vestigia rettulit annum.	290
Ambo animis, ambo insignes praestantibus armis; Hic pietate prior. Coeant in foedera dextrae, Qua datur; ast armis concurrant arma cavete. Et responsa simul quae sint, rex optime, regis Audisti, et quae sit magno sententia bello."	295
Vix ea legati; variusque per ora occurrit Ansonidum turbata fremor: ceu saxa morantur Cum rapidos amnis, fit clauso gurgite murmur, Vicinaeque fremunt ripae crepitantibus undis. Ut primum placati animi, et trepida ora quierunt, Praefatus divos solio rex infit ab alto:	300
"Ante equidem summa de re statuisset, Latini, Et vellem, et fuerat melius; non tempore tali Cogere concilium, cum muros adsidet hostia. Bellum importunum, cives, cum gente deorum Invictisque viris gerimus, quos nulla fatigant Proelia, nec victi possunt absistere ferro. Spem si quam ascitis Aetolum habuistis in armis, Ponite; spes sibi quisque; sed haec quam angusta, videtis. Cetera qua rerum iaceant perculsa ruina, Ante oculos interque manus sunt omnia vestras. Nec quemquam incuso potuit quae plurima virtus Esse, fuit; toto certatum est corpore regni. Nunc adeo, quae sit dubiae sententia menti, Expediam et paucis—animos adhibite—docebo.	305
Est antiquus ager Tusco mihi proximus amni, Longus in occasum, finis super usque Sicanos; Aurunci Rutulique serunt, et vomere duros	310

Exercent collia, atque horum asperrima pascent.	
Haec omnis regio et celsi plaga pinea montis	320
Cedat amicitiae Teucrorum, et foederis aequas	
Dicamus leges, sociosque in regna vocemus;	
Considant, si tantus amor, et inoenia condant.	
Sin alios finis aliamque capeessere gentem	
Est animus, possuntque solo decedere nostro,	325
Bis denas Italo texamus robore navis,	
Seu pluris complere valent; iacet omnis ad undam	
Materies: ipsi numerumque modumque carinis	
Praecipiant; nos aera, manus, navalia demus.	
Praeterea, qui dicta ferant et foedera firmant,	330
Centum oratores prima de gente Latinos	
Ire placet, pacisque manu praetendere ramos,	
Munera portantis aurique eborisque talenta	
Et sellam regni trabeamque insignia nostri.	
Consulite in medium, et rebus succurrite fessis."	335
Tum Drances, idem infensus, quem gloria Turni	
Obliqua invidia stimulisque agitabat amara,	
Largus opum, et lingua melior, sed frigida bello	
Dextera, consiliis habitus non futilis auctor,	
Seditione potens—genus huic materna superbum	340
Nobilitas dabat, incertum de patre ferebat—	
Surgit, et his onerat dictis atque aggerat iras:	
"Rem nulli obscuram, nostrae nec vocis egentem,	
Consulis, o bone rex; cuncti se scire fatentur,	
Quid fortuna ferat populi; sed dicere mussant."	345
Det libertatem fandi, flatusque remittat,	
Cuius ob auspiciū infanatum moresque sinistros—	
Dicam equidem, licet arma mihi mortemque minetur—	
Lumina tot' cecidisse ducum totamque videmus	
Consedissee urbem luctu, dum Troia temptat	350
Castra, fugae fidens, et caelum territat armis.	
Unum etiam donis istis, quae plurima mitti	
Dardanidis, dicique iubes, unum, optime regum,	
Adicias; nec te ullius violentia vincat,	
Quin natam egregio genero dignisque hymenaeis	355

Des pater, et pacem hanc aeterno foedere firmes.
 Quod si tantus habet mentes et pectora terror,
 Ipsum obtestemur, veniamque oremus ab ipso;
 Cedat, ius proprium regi patriaeque remittat.
 Quid miseros totiens in aperta pericula civis 860
 Proicis, o Latio caput horum et causa malorum?
 Nulla salus bello; pacem te poscimus omnes,
 Turne, simul pacis solum inviolabile pignus.
 Primus ego, invisum quem tu tibi fingis, et esse
 Nil moror, en supplex venio. Miserere tuorum, 865
 Pone animos, et pulsus abi: sat funera fusi
 Vidimus, ingentis et desolavimus agros.
 Aut, si fama movet, si tantum pectore robur
 Concipis, et si adeo dotalis regia cordi est,
 Aude, atque adversum fidens fer pectus in hostem. 870
 Scilicet, ut Turno contingat regia coniunx,
 Nos, animae viles, inhumata infletaque turba,
 Sternamur campis. Etiam tu, si qua tibi vis,
 Si patrii quid Martis habes, illum aspice contra,
 Qui vocat." 875

Talibus exarsit dictis violentia Turni;
 Dat gemitum, rumpitque has imo pectore voces:
 "Larga quidem, Drance, semper tibi copia fandi
 Tum, cum bella manus poscunt: patribusque vocatis 880
 Primus ades. Sed non replenda est curia verbia,
 Quae tuto tibi magna volant, dum distinet hostem
 Agger murorum, nec inundant sanguine fossae.
 Proinde tona eloquio—solitum tibi—meque timoris
 Argue tu, Drance, quando tot stragis acervos
 Teucrorum tua dextra dedit, passimque tropaeis 885
 Insignis agros. Possit quid vivida virtus,
 Experiare licet; nec longe scilicet hostes
 Quaerendi nobis; circumstant undique muros,
 Imus in adversos: quid cessas? an tibi Mavors
 Ventosa in lingua pedibusque fugacibus istis 890
 Semper erit?
 Pulsus ego? aut quisquam merito, foedissime, pulsum

Arguet, Iliaco tumidum qui orescere Thybrim
 Sanguine et Euandri totam cum stirpe videbit
 Procubuisse domum, atque exutos Arcadas armis? 395
 Haud ita me experti Bitias et Pandarus ingens,
 Et quos mille die victor sub Tartara misi
 Inclusus muris hostilique aggere saeptus.
 'Nulla salus bello.' Capiti cane talia, demena,
 Dardanio rebusque tuis. Proinde omnia magno 400
 Ne cessa turbare metu, atque extollere viris
 Gentis bis victae, contra premere arma Latini.
 Nunc et Myrmidonum proceres Phrygia arma tremescunt
 Nunc et Tydides et Larisaeus Achilles,
 Amnis et Hadriacas retro fugit Aufidus undas. 405
 Vel cum se pavidum contra mea iurgia fingit
 Artificis scelus, et formidine crimen acerbat.
 Numquam animam talem dextra hac—absiste moveri—
 Amittes; habitet tecum, et sit pectore in isto.
 Nunc ad te, et tua magna, pater, consulta revertor. 410
 Si nullam nostris ultra spem ponis in armis,
 Si tam deserti sumus, et semel agmine verso
 Funditus occidimus, neque habet Fortuna regressum,
 Oremus pacem, et dextras tendamus inertis.
 Quamquam, o si solitae quicquam virtutis adesset 415
 Ille mihi ante alios fortunatusque laborum
 Egregiusque animi, qui, ne quid tale videret,
 Procubuit moriens, et humum semel ore momordit.
 Sin et opes nobis et adhuc intacta inventus,
 Auxilioque urbes Italiae populique supersunt, 420
 Sin et Troianis cum multo gloria venit
 Sanguine—sunt illis sua funera, parque per omnis
 Tempestas—cur indecores in limine primo
 Deficimus? cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus?
 Multa dies varique labor mutabilis aevi 425
 Rettulit in melius; multos alterna revisens
 Lusit et in solido rursus Fortuna locavit.
 Non erit auxilio nobis Aetolus et Arpi:
 At Messapus erit, felixque Tolumnius, et quos

Tot populi misere duces; neo parva sequetur 480
 Gloria delectos Latio et Laurentibus agria.
 Est et Volscorum egregia de gente Camilla,
 Agmen agens equitum et florentis aere catervas.
 Quod si me solum Teucri in certamina poscunt,
 Idque placet, tantumque bonis communibus obsto, 485
 Non adeo has exosa manus Victoria fugit,
 Ut tanta quicquam pro spe temptare recusem.
 Ibo animis contra, vel magnum praestet Achillen
 Factaque Volcani manibus paria induat arma
 Ille licet. Vobis animam hanc soceroque Latino 440
 Turnus ego, haud ulli veterum virtute secundus,
 Devovi. 'Solum Aeneas vocat.' Et vocet oro;
 Nec Drances potius, sive est haec ira deorum,
 Morte luat, sive est virtus et gloria, tollat."
 Illi, haec inter se dubiis de rebus agebant 445
 Certantes; castra Aeneas aciemque movebat.
 Nuntius ingenti per regia tecta tumultu
 Ecce ruit, magnisque urbem terroribus implet:
 "Instructos acie Tiberino a flumine Teucros
 Tyrrhenamque manum totis descendere campis." 450
 Extemplo turbati animi concussaue volgi
 Pectora, et arrectae stimulis haud mollibus irae.
 Arma manu trepidi poscunt; fremit arma iuventus,
 Flent maesti mussantque patres. Hic undique clamor
 Dissensu vario magnus se tollit ad auras: 455
 Haud secus atque alto in luco cum forte catervae
 Consedere avium, piscosove amne Padusae
 Dant sonitum ranci per stagna loquacia cyeni.
 "Immo" ait "o cives," arrepto tempore Turnus,
 "Cogite concilium, et pacem laudate sedentes: 460
 Illi armis in regna ruunt." Nec plura locutus
 Corripuit sese et tectis citus extulit altis.
 "Tu, Voluse, armari Volscorum edice manipulis:
 "Duc" ait "et Rutulos. Equitem, Messapus, in armis,
 Et cum fratre Coras, latis diffundite campis; 465
 Pars aditus urbis firmet, turrisque capessat;

Cetera, qua inisso, mecum manus inferat arma."
 Nīcet in muros tota discurritur urbe.
 Concilium ipse pater et magna incepta Latinus
 Deserit ac tristi turbatus tempore differt, 470
 Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit ultro
 Dardanium Aenean, generumque asciverit urbi.
 Praefodiunt alii portas, aut saxa sudesque
 Subvectant. Bello dat signum rauca cruentum
 Bucina. Tum muros varia cinxere corona 475
 Matronae puerique: vocat labor ultimus omnis.
 Nec non ad templum summasque ad Palladis arces
 Subvehitur magna matrum regina caterva,
 Dona ferens, iuxtaque comes Lavinia virgo,
 Causa mali tanti, oculos deiecta decoros. 480
 Succedunt matres, et templum ture vaporant,
 Et maestas alto fundunt de limine voces:
 "Armipotens, praeses belli, Tritonia virgo,
 Frange manu telum Phrygii praedonis, et ipsum
 Pronum sterne solo, portisque effunde sub altis." 485
 Cingitur ipse furens certatim in proelia Turnus.
 Iamque adeo Rutulum thoraca indutus aënis
 Horrebat squamis, surasque incluserat auro,
 Tempora nudus adhuc, laterique accinxerat ense,
 Fulgebatque alta decurrens aureus arce, 490
 Exultatque animis, et spe iam praecipit hostem:
 Qualis ubi abruptis fugit praesaepia vinolis
 Tandem liber equus, campoque potitus aperto
 Aut ille in pastus armentaque tendit equarum,
 Aut, adsuetus aquae perfundi flumine noto, 495
 Emicat, arrectisque fremit cervicibus alte
 Luxurians, luduntque iubae per colla, per armos.
 Obvia cui, Volscorum acie comitante, Camilla
 Occurrit, portisque ab equo regina sub ipsis
 Desiluit, quam tota cohors imitata relictis 500
 Ad terram defluxit equis; tum talia fatur:
 "Turne, sui merito si qua est fiducia forti,
 Audeo et Aeneadam promitto occurrere turmae

Solaque Tyrrhenos equites ire obvia contra.	
Me sine prima manu temptare pericula belli;	505
Tu pedes ad muros subsiste, et moenia serva."	
Turnus ad haec, oculos horrenda in virgine fixus :	
"O decus Italiae virgo, quas dicere grates,	
Quasve referre pareui? sed nunc, est omnia quando	
Iste animus supra, mecum partire laborem.	510
Aeneas, ut fama fidem missique reportant	
Exploratores, equitum levia improbus arma	
Praemisit, quaterent campos; ipse ardua montis	
Per deserta iugo superans adventat ad urbem.	
Furta paro belli convexo in tramite silvae,	515
Ut bivas armato obsidam milite fauces.	
Tu Tyrrhenum equitem collatis excipe signis;	
Tecum acer Messapus erit, turmaeque Latinae,	
Tiburtique manus; ducis et tu concipe curam."	
Sic ait, et paribus Messapum in proelia dictis	520
Hortatur sociosque duces, et pergit in hostem.	
Est curvo anfractu valles, accommoda fraudi	
Armorumque dolis, quam densis frondibus atrum	
Urget utrimque latus, tenuis quo semita ducit	
Angustaeque ferunt fauces aditusque maligni.	525
Hanc super in speculis summoque in vertice montis	
Planities ignota iacet, tutique recessus,	
Seu dextra laevaue velis occurrere pugnae,	
Sive instare iugis et grandia volvere saxa.	
Huc iuvenis nota fertur regione viarum,	530
Arripuitque locum et silvis insedit iniquis.	
Velocem interea superis in sedibus Opim,	
Unam ex virginibus sociis sacraque catterva,	
Compellabat et has tristis Latonia voces	
Ore dabat: "Graditur bellum ad crudele Camilla,	535
O virgo, et nostris nequiquam cingitur armis,	
Cara mihi ante alias. Neque enim novus iste Dianae	
Venit amor; subitaque animum dulcedine movit.	
Pulsus ob invidiam regno virisque superbas	
Priverno antiqua Metabus cum excederet urbe,	540

VERGILI AENEIDOS XI.

Infantem fugiens media inter proelia belli
 Sustulit exsilio comitem, matrisque vocavit
 Nomine Casmillae, mutata parte, Camillam.
 Ipse sinu prae se portans iuga longa petebat
 Solorum nemorum; tela undique saeva premebant, 545
 Et circumfuso volitabant milite Volsci.
 Ecce, fugae medio, summis Amasenus abundans
 Spumabat ripis: tantus se nubibus imber
 Ruperat. Ille, innare parans, infantis amore
 Tardatur, caroque oneri timet. Omnia secum 550
 Versanti subito vix haec sententia sedit:
 Telum immane manu valida quod forte gerebat
 Bellator, solidum nodis et robore cocto,
 Huic natam libro et silvestri subere clausam,
 Implicat, atqueabilem mediae circumligat hastae; 555
 Quam dextra ingenti librans ita ad aethera fatur:
 "Alma, tibi hanc, nemorum cultrix, Latonia virgo,
 Ipse pater famulam voveo: tua prima per auras
 Tela tenens supplex hostem fugit. Accipe, testor,
 Diva, tuam, quae nunc dubiis committitur auris." 560
 Dixit, et adducto contortum hastile lacerto
 Immittit: sonuere undae; rapidum super amnem
 Infelix fugit in iaculo stridente Camilla.
 At Metabus, magna propius iam urgente caterva,
 Dat sese fluvio, atque hastam cum virgine victor 565
 Gramineo donum Triviae de caespite vellit.
 Non illum tectis ullae, non moenibus urbes
 Accepere, neque ipse manus feritate dedisset:
 Pastorum et solis exegit montibus aevum.
 Hic natam in dumis interque horrentia lustra 570
 Armentalis equae mammis et lacte ferino
 Nutribat, teneris immulgens ubera labris.
 Utque pedum primis infans vestigia plantis
 Institerat, iaculo palmas armavit acuto,
 Spiculaque ex umero parvae suspendit et arcum. 575
 Pro crinali auro, pro longae tegmine pallae,
 Tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent.

Tela manu iam tum tenera puerilia torsit,
 Et fundam tereti circum caput egit habena,
 Strymoniamque gruem, aut album deiecit olorem. 580
 Multae illam frustra Tyrrhena per oppida matres
 Optavere nurum; sola contenta Diana
 Aeternum telorum et virginitatis amorem
 Intemerata colit. Vellem haud correpta fuisset
 Militia tali, conata lacescere Teucros: 585
 Cara mihi comitumque foret nunc una mearum.
 Verum age, quandoquidem fatis urgetur acerbis,
 Labere, Nympha, polo, finisque invise Latinos,
 Tristis ubi infausto committitur omine pugna.
 Haec cape, et ultricem pharetra deprome sagittam: 590
 Hac, quicumque sacrum violarit vulnere corpus,
 Tros Italusve, mihi pariter det sanguine poenas.
 Post ego nube caya miserandae corpus et arma
 Inspoliata feram tumulto, patriaeque reponam."
 Dixit; at illa levis caeli delapsa per auras 595
 Insonuit, nigro circumdata turbine corpus.
 At manus interea muris Troiana propinquit
 Etruscique duces equitumque exercitus omnis,
 Compositi numero in turmas. Fremit aequore toto
 Insultans sonipes, et pressis pugnat habenis 600
 Huc obversus et huc; tum late ferreus hastis
 Horret ager, campique armis sublimibus ardent.
 Nec non Messapus contra celeresque Latini
 Et cum fratre Coras et virginis ala Camillae
 Adversi campo apparent, hastasque reductis 605
 Protendunt longe dextris, et spicula vibrant;
 Adventusque virum, fremitusque ardescit equorum.
 Iamque intra iactum teli progressus uterque
 Constiterat; subito erumpunt clamore, furentisque
 Exhortantur equos; fundunt simul undique tela 610
 Crebra nivis ritu, caelumque obtexitur umbra.
 Continuo adversis Tyrrhenus et acer Aconteus
 Conixi incurrunt hastis, primique ruinam
 Dant sonitu ingenti, perfractaque quadrupedantum

Pectora pectoribus rumpunt; excussus Aconteus	615
Fulminis in morem aut tormento ponderis acti,	
Praecipitat longe, et vitam dispergit in auras.	
Extemplo turbatae acies, versique Latini	
Reiciunt parmas et equos ad moenia vertunt.	
Troes agunt; princeps turmas inducit Asilas.	620
Iamque propinquabant portis, rursusque Latini	
Clamorem tollunt, et mollia colla reflectunt:	
Hi fugiunt, penitusque datis referuntur habenis.	
Qualis ubi alterno procurrens gurgite pontus	
Nunc ruit ad terram, scopulosque superiacit unda	625
Spumeus, extremamque sinu perfundit harenam;	
Nunc rapidus retro atque aestu revoluta resorbens	
Saxa fugit, litusque vado labente relinquit.	
Bis Tusci Rutulos egere ad moenia versos;	
Bis reiecti armis respectant terga tegentes.	630
Tertia sed postquam congressi in proelia totas	
Implicuere inter se acies, legitque virum vir,	
Tum vero et gemitus morientum, et sanguine in alto	
Armaque corporaque et permixti caede virorum	
Semianimes volvuntur equi; pugna aspera surgit.	635
Orsilocho Remuli, quando ipsum horrebat adire,	
Hastam intorsit equo, ferrumque sub aure relinquit.	
Quo sonipes ictu furit arduus, altaque iactat	
Vulneris impatiens arrecto pectore crura.	
Volvitur ille excussus humi. Catillus Iollan,	640
Ingentemque animis, ingentem corpore et armis	
Deicit Herminium, nudo cui vertice fulva	
Caesaries, nudique umeri; nec volnera terrent;	
Tantus in arma patet. Latos huic hasta per artus	
Acta tremit, duplicatque virum transfixa dolore.	645
Funditur ater ubique cruor; dant funera ferro	
Certantes, pulchramque petunt per volnera mortem.	
At medias inter caedes exultat Amazon,	
Unum exserta latus pugnae, pharetrata Camilla;	
Et nunc lenta manu spargens hastilia denset,	650
Nunc validam dextra rapit indefessa bipennem;	

Aureus ex umero sonat arcus et arma Dianae.
 Illa etiam, si quando in tergum pulsa recessit,
 Spicula converso fugientia derigit arcu.
 At circum lectae comites, Larinaque virgo 655
 Tullaque et aeratam quatiens Tarpeia securim,
 Italides, quas ipsa decus sibi dia Camilla
 Delegit, pacisque bonas bellicque ministras:
 Quales Threiciae cum flumina Thermodontis
 Pulsant et pictis bellantur Amazones armis, 660
 Seu circum Hippolyten, seu cum se Martia curru
 Penthesilea refert, magnoque ululante tumultu
 Feminea exsultant lunatis agmina peltis.
 Quem telo primum, quem postremum, aspera virgo,
 Deicis, aut quot humi morientia corpora fundis? 665
 Euneum Clytio primum patre; cuius apertum
 Adversi longa transverberat abiecte pectus.
 Sanguinis ille vomens rivus cadit, atque cruentam
 Mandit humum, moriensque suo se in vulnere versat.
 Tum Lirim, Pagasumque super; quorum alter habenas 670
 Suffosso revolutus equo dum colligit, alter
 Dum subit ac dextram labenti tendit inermem,
 Praecipites pariterque ruunt. His addit Amastrum
 Hippotaden, sequiturque incumbens eminus hasta
 Tereaue Harpalycumque et Demophoonta Chromimque; 675
 Quotque emissa manu contorsit spicula virgo,
 Tot Phrygii cecidere viri. Procul Ornytus armis
 Ignotis et equo venator Iapyge fertur,
 Cui pellis latos umeros erepta iuenco
 Pugnatori opèrit, caput ingens oris hiatus 680
 Et malae texere lupi cum dentibus albis,
 Agrestisque manus armat sparus; ipse catervis
 Vertitur in mediis, et toto vertice supra est.
 Hunc illa exoeptum, neque enim labor, agmine verso,
 Traicit, et super haec inimico pectore fatur: 685
 "Silvis te, Tyrrhene, feras agitare putasti?
 Advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis
 Verba redarguerit. Nomen tamen haud leve patrum

Manibus hoc refereas, telo cecidisse Camillae."	
Protinus Orsilocho et Buten, duo maxima Teucorum	690
Corpora: sed Buten aversum cuspide fixit	
Loricam galeamque inter, qua colla sedentis	
Lucent, et laevo dependet parma lacerto;	
Orsilocho, fugiens magnumque agitata per orbem,	
Eludit gyro interior, sequiturque sequentem;	695
Tum validam perque arma viro perque ossa securim,	
Altior exurgens, oranti et multa precanti	
Congeminat; volnus calido rigat ora cerebro.	
Incidit huic subitoque aspectu territus haesit	
Appenninicolae bellator filius Auni,	700
Haud Ligurum extremus, dum fallere fata sinebant.	
Isque, ubi se nullo iam cursu evadere pugnae	
Posse neque instantem reginam avertere cernit,	
Consilio versare dolos ingressus et astu,	
Incipit haec: "Quid tam egregium, si femina forti	705
Fidis equo? Dimitte fugam, et te comminus aequo	
Mecum crede solo, pugnaeque accinge pedestri:	
Iam nosces, ventosa ferat cui gloria laudem."	
Dixit; at illa furens acrique accensa dolore	
Tradit equum comiti, paribusque resistit in armis,	710
Ense pedes nudo, pura ^{quae} que interrita parma.	
At iuvenis, vicisse dolo ratus, avolat ipse,	
Haud mora, conversisque fugax aufertur habenis,	
Quadrupedemque citum ferrata calce fatigat.	
"Vane Ligus, frustra ^{que} animis elate superbis,	715
Nequiquam patrias temptasti lubricus artis,	
Nec fraus te incolumem fallaci perferet Auno."	
Haec fatur virgo, et pernicious ignea plantis	
Transit equum cursu, frenisque adversa prehensis	
Congreditur poenasque inimico ex sanguine sumit:	720
Quam facile accipiter saxo sacer ales ab alto	
Consequitur pennis sublimem in nube columbam.	
Compressamque tenet, pedibusque eviscerat uncis;	
Tum oruor et vulgus labuntur ab aethere plumae.	
At non haec nullis hominum astor atque deorum	725

Observans oculis summo sedet altus Olympo.
 Tyrrhenum genitor Tarchonem in proelia saeva
 Suscitât, et stimulis haud mollibus incit iras.
 Ergo inter caedes cedentiaque agmina Tarchon
 Fertur equo, variisque instigat vocibus alas, 730
 Nomine quemque vocans, reficitque in proelia pulsos.
 "Quis metus, o numquam dolituri, o semper inertes
 Tyrrheni, quae tanta animis ignavia venit?
 Femina palantis agit, atque haec agmina vertit?
 Quo ferrum, quidve haec gerimus tela inrita dextris! 735
 At non in Venerem segues nocturnaue bella,
 Aut, ubi curva choros indixit tibia Bacchi,
 Expectare dapes et plenae pocula mensae,—
 Hic amor, hoc studium—dum sacra secundus haruspex
 Nuntiet, ac lucos vocet hostia pinguis in altos." 740
 Haec effatus equum in medios, moriturus et ipse,
 Concitat, et Venulo adversum se turbidus infert,
 Dereptumque ab equo dextra complectitur hostem
 Et gremium ante suum multa vi concitus aufert.
 Tollitur in caelum clamor, cunctique Latini 745
 Convertere oculos. Volat igneus aequore Tarchon,
 Arma virumque ferens; tum summa ipsius ab hasta
 Defringit ferrum, et partis rimatur apertas,
 Qua volnus letale ferat; contra ille repugnans
 Sustinet a iugulo dextram, et vim viribus exit. 750
 Utque volans alte raptum cum fulva draconem
 Fert aquila, implicuitque pedes, atque unguibus haesit;
 Saucius at serpens sinuosa volumina versat,
 Arrectisque horret squamis, et sibilat ore,
 Arduus insurgens; illa haud minus urget obunco 755
 Luctantem rostro; simul aethera verberat alis:
 Haud aliter praedam Tiburtum ex agmine Tarchon
 Portat ovans. Ducis exemplum eventumque secuti
 Maenonidae incurrunt. Tum fati debitus Arruns
 Velocem iaculo et multa prior arte Camillam 760
 Circuit, et, quae sit fortuna facillima, temptat.
 Qua se cumque furens medio tulit agmine virgo,

Hac Arruns subit, et tacitus vestigia lustrat;
 Qua victrix redit illa pedemque ex hoste reportat,
 Hac iuvenis furtim celeris detorquet habenas. 765
 Hos aditus, iamque hos aditus, omnemque pererrat
 Undique circuitum, et certam quatit improbus hastam.
 Forte sacer Cybelae Chlorea, olimque sacerdos,
 Insignis longe Phrygiis fulgebat in armis,
 Spumantemque agitabat equum, quem pellis aënis 770
 In plumam squamis auro conserta tegebat.
 Ipse, peregrina ferrugine clarus et ostro,
 Spicula torquebat Lycio Gortynia cornu;
 Aureus ex umeris sonat arcus, et aurea vati
 Cassida; tum croceam chlamydemque sinusque crepantis 775
 Carbaseos fulvo in nodum collegerat auro,
 Pictus acu tunicas et barbara tegmina crurum.
 Hunc virgo, sive ut templis praefigeret arma
 Troia, captivo sive ut se ferret in auro,
 Venatrix unum ex omni certamine pugnae 780
 Caeca sequebatur, totumque incauta per agmen
 Femineo praedae et spoliolum ardebat amore:
 Telum ex insidiis cum tandem tempore capto
 Concitat et superos Arruns sic voce precatur:
 "Summe deum, sancti custos Soractis Apollo, 785
 Quem primi colimus, cui pineus ardor acervo
 Pascitur, et medium freti pietate per ignem
 Cultores multae premimus vestigia prunae,
 Da, Pater, hoc nostris aboleri dedecus armis,
 Omnipotens. Non exuvias pulsaeve tropaeum 790
 Virginis, aut spolia ulla peto; mihi cetera laudem
 Facta ferent: haec dira meo dum vulnere pestis
 Pulsa cadat, patrias remeabo inglorius urbes."
 Audit et voti Phoebus succedere partem
 Mente dedit, partem vulnoris dispersit in auras: 795
 Sterneret ut subita turbatam morte Camillam.
 Adnuit oranti; reducem ut patria alta videret,
Non dedit, inque notos vocem vertere procellae.
 Ergo, ut missa manu sonitum dedit hasta per auras,

Convertere animos acris oculosque tulere	800
Cuncti ad reginam Volsci. Nihil ipsa nec auræ	
Nec sonitus memor aut venientis ab aethere teli,	
Hasta sub exsertam donec perlata papillam	
Haesit, virgineumque alte bibit acta cruorem.	
Concurrunt trepidæ comites, dominamque ruentem	805
Suscipiunt. Fugit ante omnis exterritus Arruns,	
Laetitia mixtoque metu, nec iam amplius hastæ	
Credere, nec telis occurrere virginis audet.	
Ac velut ille, prius quam tela inimica sequantur,	
Continuo in montis sese avius abdidit altos	810
Occiso pastore lupus magnove iuenco,	
Conscius audacis facti, caudamque remulcens	
Subiecit pavitantem utero, silvasque petivit:	
Haud secus ex oculis se turbidus abstulit Arruns,	
Contentusque fuga mediis se immiscuit armis.	815
Illa manu moriens telum trahit; ossa sed inter	
Ferrens ad costas alto stat vulnere mucro.	
Labitur exsanguis; labuntur frigida leto	
Lumina; purpureus quondam color ora reliquit.	
Tum sic expirans Accam, ex aequalibus unam,	820
Adloquitur, fida ante alias quæ sola Camillæ,	
Quicum partiri curas, atque hæc ita fatur:	
"Hactenus, Acca soror, potui; nuno vulnus acerbum	
Conficit, et tenebris nigrescunt omnia circum.	
Effuge et hæc Turno mandata novissima perfer:	825
Succedat pugnae Troianosque arceat urbe.	
Iamque vale." Simul his dictis linquebat habenas,	
Ad terram non sponte fluens. Tum frigida toto	
Paulatim exsolvit se corpore, lentaque colla	
Et captum leto posuit caput, arma relinquens,	830
Vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.	
Tum vero immensus surgens ferit aurea clamor	
Sidera; deiecta crudescit pugna Camilla;	
Incurrunt densi simul omnis copia Teucrum	
Tyrrhenteque duces Euandrique Arcades alæ.	835
At Triviae custos iamdudum in montibus Opis	

Alta sedet summa, spectatque interrita pugnas.
 Utque procul medio iuvenum in clamore fumentum
 Prospexit tristi multatam morte Camillam,
 Ingemitque deditque has imo pectore voces: 840
 "Heu nimium, virgo, nimium crudele luisti
 Supplicium, Teucros conata lacessere bello!
 Nec tibi desertae in dumis coluisse Dianam
 Profuit, aut nostras umero gessisse sagittas.
 Non tamen indecorem tua te regina reliquit 845
 Extrema iam in morte; neque hoc sine nomine letum
 Per gentis erit, aut famam patieris inultae.
 Nam quicumque tuum violavit vulnere corpus,
 Morte luet merita." Fuit ingens monte sub alto
 Regis Deroenni terreno ex aggere bustum 850
 Antiqui Laurentis, opacaeque ilice tectum:
 Hic dea se primum rapido pulcherrima nisu
 Sistit et Arruntem tumulo speculatur ab alto.
 Ut vidit laetantem animis ac vana tumentem,
 "Cur" inquit "diversus abis? huc derige gressum, 855
 Huc periture veni, capias ut digna Camillae
 Praemia. Tunc etiam telis moriere Dianae?"
 Dixit, et aurata volucrem Threissa sagittam
 Deprompsit pharetra, cornuque infensa tetendit,
 Et duxit longe, donec curvata coirent 860
 Inter se capita, et manibus iam tangeret aequi,
 Laeva aciem ferri, dextra nervoque papillam.
 Extemplo teli stridorem aurasque sonantis
 Audiit una Arruns, haesitque in corpore ferrum.
 Illum expirantem socii atque extrema gementem 865
 Obliti ignoto camporum in pulvere linquunt;
 Opis ad aetherium pennis aufertur Olympum.
 Prima fugit, domina amissa, levis ala Camillae;
 Turbati fugiunt Rutuli, fugit acer Atinas,
 Disiectique duces desolatique manipuli 870
 Tuta petunt, et equis aversi ad moenia tendunt.
 Nec quisquam instantis Teucros letumque ferentis
 Sustentare valet telis, aut sistere contra;

Sed laxos referunt umeris languentibus arcus,
 Quadrupedumque putrem cursu quatit ungula campum. 875
 Volvitur ad muros caligine turbidus atra
 Pulvis, et e speculis percussae pectora matres
 Feminum clamorem ad caeli sidera tollunt.
 Qui cursu portas primi intrupere patentis,
 Hos inimica super mixto premit agmine turba; 880
 Nec miseram effugiunt mortem, sed limine in ipso
 Moenibus in patriis atque inter tuta domorum
 Confixi expirant animas. Pars claudere portas:
 Nec sociis aperire viam, nec moenibus audent
 Accipere orantis; oriturque miserrima caedes 885
 Defendentum armis aditus, inque arma ruentum.
 Exclusi ante oculos lacrimantumque ora parentum
 Pars in praecipitis fossas urgente ruina
 Volvitur, immissis pars caeca et concita frenis
 Arietat in portas et duros obice postis. 890
 Ipsae de muris summo certamine matres,—
 Monstrat amor verus patriae ut videre Camillam—
 Tela manu trepidae iaciunt, ac robore duro,
 Stipitibus ferrum sudibusque imitantur obustis
 Praecipites, primaeque mori pro moenibus ardent. 895
 Interea Turnum in silvis saevissimus implet
 Nuntius, et iuveni ingentem fert Acca tumultum:
 Deletas Volscorum acies, cecidisse Camillam,
 Ingruere infensos hostis, et Marte secundo
 Omnia corripuisse, metum iam ad moenia ferri. 900
 Ille furens—et saeva Iovis sic numina poscunt—
 Deserit obsessos collis, nemora aspera linquit.
 Vix e conspectu exierat campumque tenebat,
 Cum pater Aeneas, saltus ingressus apertos,
 Exsuperatque iugum silvae evadit opaca. 905
 Sic ambo ad muros rapidi totoque feruntur
 Agmine, nec longis inter se passibus absunt,
 Ac simul Aeneas fumantis pulvere campos
 Prospexit longe Laurentiaque agmina vidit,
 Et saevum Aenean agnovit Turnus in armis 910

VERGILI AENEIDOS XI.

Adventumque pedum flatusque audivit equorum.
Continuoque ineant pugnas et proelia temptent,
Ni rosens fessos iam gurgite Phoebus Hiberno
Tinguat equos noctemque die labente reducat.
Considunt castris ante urbem et moenia vallant.

915

216 an 9 - 288.

P. VERGILI MARONIS
AENEIDOS
LIBER DUODECIMUS.

Turnus ut infractos adverso Martē Latinos
Defecisse videt, sua nunc promissa reposci,
Se signari oculis, ultro implacabilis ardet,
Attollitque animos. Poenorum qualis in arvis
Saucius ille gravi venantum vulnere pectus 5
Tum demum movet arma leo, gaudetque comantis
Excitans cervice toros, fixumque latronis
Impavidus frangit telum, et fremit ore cruento :
Haud secus accenso gliscit violentia Turno.
Tum sic adfatur regem, atque ita turbidus infit : 10
“ Nulla mora in Turno ; nihil est, quod dicta retractent
Ignavi Aeneadae, nec, quae pepigere, recusent.
Congredior. Fer sacra, pater, et concipe foedus.
Aut hac Dardanum dextra sub Tartara mittam,
Desertorem Asiae,—sedeant spectentque Latini— 15
Et solus ferro crimen commune refellam ;
Aut habeat victos, cedat Lavinia coniunx.”
Olli sedato respondit corde Latinus :
“ O praestans animi juvenis, quantum ipse feroci
Virtute exsuperas, tanto me impensius aequum est 20
Consulere, atque omnis metuentem expendere casus.

VERGILI AENEIDOS XII.

Sunt tibi regna patris Dauni, sunt oppida capta
 Multa manu; nec non anrumque animusque Latino est;
 Sunt aliae innuptae Latio et Laurentibus agris,
 Nec genus indecores. Sine me haec haud mollia fatu
 Sublatis aperire dolis; simul hoc animo hauri:
 Me natam nulli veterum sociare procorum
 Fas erat, idque omnes divique hominesque canebant.
 Victus amore tui, cognato sanguine victus,
 Coniugis et maestae lacrimis, vincla omnia rupi:
 Promissam eripui genero; arma impia sumpsi.
 Ex illo qui me casus, quae, Turne, sequantur
 Bella, vides, quantos primas patiare labores.
 Bis magna victi pugna vix urbe tuemur
 Spes Italas; recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta
 Sanguine adhuc, campique ingentes ossibus albert.
 Quo referor totiens? quae mentem insania mutat?
 Si, Turno extincto, socios sum ascire paratus,
 Cur non, incolumi, potius certamina tollo?
 Quid consanguinei Rutuli, quid cetera dicet
 Italia, ad mortem si te—Fors dicta refutet!—
 Prodiderim, natam et conubia nostra petentem?
 Respice res bello varias; miserere parentis
 Longaevi, quem nunc maestum patria Ardea longe
 Dividit.” Haudquaquam dictis violentia Turni
 Flectitur; exsuperat magis, aegrescitque medendo.
 Ut primum fari potuit, sic institit ore:
 “Quam pro me curam geris, hanc precor, optime, pro me
 Deponas, letumque sinas pro laude pacisci.
 Et nos tela, pater, ferrumque haud debile dextra
 Spargimus; et nostro sequitur de vulnere sanguis.
 Longe illi dea mater erit, quae nube fugacem
 Feminea tegat, et vanis sese occulat umbris.”
 At regina, nova pugnæ conterrita sorta,
 Flebat, et ardentem generum moritura tenebat:
 “Turne, per has ego te lacrimas, per si quis Amatae
 Tangit honos animum,—spes tu nunc una, senectae
 Tu requies miserae; decus imperiumque Latini

Te penes; in te omnis domus inclinata recumbit— Unum oro: desiste manum committere Teucris.	60
Qui te cumque manent isto certamine casus, Et me, Turne, manent: simul haec invisa relinquam Lumina, nec generum Aenean captiva videbo.”	
Accepit vocem lacrimis Lavinia matris Flagrantis perfusa genas, cui plurimus ignem Subiecit rubor, et calefacta per ora cucurrit. Induam sanguineo veluti violaverit ostro Si quis ebur, aut mixta rubent ubi lilia multa Alba rosa: talis virgo dabat ore colores. Illum turbat amor, figitque in virgine voltus.	65
Ardet in arma magis, paucisque adfatur Amata:	70
“Ne, quaeso, ne me lacrimis, neve omine tanto Prosequere in duri certamina Martis euntem, O mater; neque enim Turno mora libera mortia. Nuntius haec, Idmon, Phrygio mea dicta tyranno Haud placitura refer: Cum primum crastina caelo Puniceis invecta rotis Aurora rubebit, Non Teucros agat in Rutulos; Teucrum arma quiescant, Et Rutuli; nostro dirimamus sanguine bellum; Illo quaeratur coniunx Lavinia campo.”	75
Haec ubi dicta dedit, rapidusque in tecta recessit, Poscit equos, gaudetque tuens ante ora frementis, Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit Orithyia, Qui candore nives anteirent, cursibus auras. Circumstant properi aurigae manibusque lacesunt Pectora plausa cavis et colla comantia pectunt. Ipse dehinc auro squalentem alboque orichalco Circumdat lorica umeris; simul aptat habendo Ensemque clipeumque et rubrae cornua cristae; Ensem, quem Dauno ignipotens deus ipse parenti Fecerat et Stygia candentem tinxerat unda.	80
Exin, quae mediis ingenti adnixa columnae Aedibus astat, validam vi corripit hastam, Actoris Aurunci spolium, quassatque trementem, Vociferans: “Nunc, o numquam frustrata vocatus	85
	90
	95

Hasta meos, nunc tempus adest ; te maximus Actor,
Te Turni nunc dextra gerit : da sternere corpus
Loricamque manu valida lacerare revulsam
Semiviri Phrygis, et foedare in pulvere crinis
Vibratos calido ferro murraque madentis." 100

His agitur furia, totoque ardentis ab ore
Scintillae absistunt ; oculis micat acribus ignis.
Mugitus veluti cum prima in proelia taurus
Terrificos ciet atque irasci in cornua temptat,
Arboris obnixus trunco, ventosque lacessit 105.
Ictibus, aut sparsa ad pugnam proludit harena.

Nec minus interea maternis saevus in armis
Aeneas acuit Martem et se suscitât ira,
Oblato gaudens componi foedere bellum.
Tum socios maestique metum solatur Iuli, 110
Fata docens, regique iubet responsa Latino
Certa referre viros, et pacis dicere leges.

Postera vix summos spargebat lumine montis
Orta dies, cum primum alto se gurgite tollunt
Solis equi, lucemque elutis naribus efflant : 115
Campum ad certamen magnae sub moenibus urbis
Dimensi Rutulique viri Teucrique parabant,
In medioque focos et dis communibus aras
Gramineas ; alii fontemque ignemque ferebant,
Velati limbo, et verbena tempora vincti. 120

Procedit legio Ausonidum, pilataque plenis
Agmina se fundunt portis. Hinc Troius omnis
Tyrrhenusque ruit variis exercitus armis,
Haud secus instructi ferro, quam si aspera Martis
Pugna vocet. Nec non mediis in milibus ipsi 125

Ductores auro volitant ostroque superbi,
Et genus Assaraci Mnestheus, et fortis Asilas,
Et Messapus equum domitor, Neptunia proles.
Utque dato signo spatia in sua quisque recessit,
Defigunt telluri hastas et scuta reclinant. 130

Tum studio effusae matres et volgus inermum
Invalidique senes turris et tecta domorum

Obsedere, alii portis sublimibus astant.

At Iuno e summo, qui nunc Albanus habetur,—
Tum neque nomen erat nec honos aut gloria monti— 135

Prospiciens tumulo campum aspectabat et ambas
Laurentum Troumque acies urbemque Latini.

Extemplo Turni sic est adfata sororem,
Diva deam, stagnis quae fluminibusque sonoris
Praesidet,—hunc illi rex aetheris altus honorem 140

Iuppiter erepta pro virginitate sacravit— :

“ Nympha, decus fluviorum, animo gratissima nostro,
Scis, ut te cunctis unam, quaecumque Latinae
Magnanimi Iovis ingratum ascendere cubile,
Praetulerim, caelique libens in parte locarim : 145

Disce tuum, ne me incuses, Iuturna, dolorem,
Qua visa est Fortuna pati, Parcaeque sinebant
Cedere res Latio, Turnum et tua moenia texi ;
Nunc iuvenem imparibus video concurrere fatis,
Parcarumque dies et vis inimica propinquat. 150

Non pugnam aspicere hanc oculis, non foedera possum.

Tu pro germano si quid praesentius audeas,
Perge : decet. Forsan miseros meliora sequentur.”
Vix ea, cum lacrimas oculis Iuturna profudit,
Terque quaterque manu pectus percussit honestum. 155

“ Non lacrimis hoc tempus ” ait Saturnia Iuno,
“ Acelera, et fratrem, si quis modus, eripe morti,
Aut tu bella cie, conceptamque excute foedua.
Auctor ego audendi.” Sic exhortata reliquit
Incertam et tristi turbatam vulnere mentis. 160

Interea reges : ingenti mole Latinus
Quadriiugo vehitur curru, cui tempora circum
Aurati bis sex radii fulgentia cingunt,
Solis avi specimen ; bigis it Turnus in albis,
Bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro. 165

Hinc pater Aeneas, Romanae stirpis origo,
Sidereo flagrans clipeo et caelestibus armis,
Et iuxta Ascanius, magnae spes altera Romae,
Procedunt castris ; puraque in veste sacerdos

Saetigeræ fetum suis intonsamque bidentem	170
Attulit, admovitque pecus flagrantibus aris.	
Illi ad surgentem conversi lumina solem	
Dant fruges manibus salsas, et tempora ferro	
Summa notant pecudum, paterisque altaria libant.	
Tum pius Aeneas stricto sic ense precatur :	175
“Esto nunc Sol testis et hæc mihi Terra vocanti,	
Quam propter tantos potui perferre labores,	
Et Pater omnipotens, et tu Saturnia coniunx,—	
Iam melior, iam, diva, precor—tuque inclute Mavors,	
Cuncta tuo qui bella, pater, sub numine torques ;	180
Fontisque Fluviosque voco, quæque ætheris alti	
Religio, et quæ caeruleo sunt numina ponto :	
Cesserit Ausonio si fors victoria Turno,	
Convenit Euandri victos discedere ad urbem ;	
Cedet Iulus agris, nec post arma ulla rebelles	185
Aeneadae referent, ferrove hæc regna laceissent.	
Sin nostrum adnuerit nobis Victoria Martem—	
Ut potius reor, et potius di numine firment—	
Non ego nec Teucris Italos parere iubebo,	
Nec mihi regna peto ; paribus se legibus ambæ	190
Invictæ gentes æterna in foedera mittant.	
Sacra deosque dabo ; /socer arma Latinus habeto, <	
Imperium sollemne socer / mihi moenia Teucri	
Constituent, urbiq; dabit Lavinia nomen.”	
Sic prior Aeneas ; sequitur sic deinde Latinus,	195
Insuspiciens caelum, tenditque ad sidera dextram :	
“Hæc eadem, Aenea, Terram, Mare, Sidera, iuro,	
Latonaque genus duplex, Ianumque bifrontem,	
Vimque deum infernam et duri sacraria Ditis ;	
Audiat hæc Genitor, qui foedera fulmine sancit.	200
Tango aras, medios ignis et numina testor :	
Nulla dies pacem hanc Italis nec foedera rumpet,	
Quo res cumque cadent ; nec me vis ulla volentem	
Avertet, non, si tellurem effundat in undas,	
Diluvio miscens, caelumque in Tartara solvat ;	205
Ut sceptrum hoc—dextra sceptrum nam forte gerebat—	

Numquam fronde levi fundet virgulta nec umbras,
 Cum semel in silvis imo de stirpe recisum
 Matre caret, posuitque comas et brachia ferro,
 Olim arbos; nunc artificis manus aere decoro 210
 Inlusit, patribusque dedit gestare Latinis."
 Talibus inter se firmabant foedera dictis
 Conspectu in medio procerum. Tum rite sacratas
 In flammam iugulant pecudes, et viscera vivis
 Eripiunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras. 215
 At vero Rutulis impar ea pugna videri
 Iamdudum, et vario misceri pectora motu;
 Tum magis, ut propius cernunt non viribus aequis.
 Adiuvat incessu tacito progressus et aram
 Suppliciter venerans demisso lumine Turnus, 220
 Tabentesque genae et iuvenali in corpore pallor.
 Quem simul ac Iuturna soror crebrescere vidit
 Sermonem, et volgi variare labantia corda,
 In medias acies, formam adsimulata Camerti,—
 Cui genus a proavis ingens, clarumque paternae 225
 Nomen erat virtutis, et ipse acerrimus armis—
 In medias dat sese acies, haud nescia rerum,
 Rumoresque serit varios, ac talia fatur:
 "Non pudet, o Rutuli, pro cunctis talibus unam
 Obiectare animam & numerone an viribus aequi 230
 Non sumus? En, omnes et Troes et Arcades hi sunt,
 Fatalisque manus, infensa Etruria Turno.
 Vix hostem, alterni si congregiamur, habemus.
 Ille quidem ad superos, quorum se devovet aris,
 Succedet fama, vivusque per ora feretur; 235
 Nos, patria amissa, dominis parere superbis
 Oogemur, qui nunc lenti consedimus arvis."
 Talibus incensa est iuvenum sententia dictis
 Iam magis atque magis, serpitque per agmina murmur;
 Ipsi Laurentes mutati ipsique Latini. 240
 Qui sibi iam requiem pugnae rebusque salutem
 Sperabant, nunc arma volunt, foedusque precantur
 Infectum, et Turni sortem miserantur iniquam.

- Troes Agyllinique et pietis Arcades armis.
 Sic omnis amor unus habet decernere ferro.
 Diripuerè aras; it toto turbida caelo
 Tempestas telorum, ac ferreus ingruit imber;
 Craterasque focosque ferunt. Fugit ipse Latinus 285
 Pulsatos referens infecto foedere divos.
- λ Infrenant alii currus, aut corpora saltu
 Subiciunt in equos, et strictis ensibus adsunt.
 Messapus regem regisque insigne gerentem, (
 Tyrrhenum Aulesten, avidus confundere foedus, 290
 Adversò proterret equo; ruit ille recedens,
 Et miser oppositis a tergo involvitur aris
 In caput inque umeros. At fervidus advolat hasta
 Messapus, teloque orantem multa trabali
 Desuper altus equo graviter ferit, atque ita satur: 295
 "Hoc habet, haec melior magnis data victima diva."
 Concurrunt Itali, spolianteque calentia membra.
 Obvius ambustum torrem Corynaeus ab ara
 Corripit, et venienti Ebuso plagamque ferenti
 Occupat os flammis; olli ingens barba reluxit, 300
 Nidoremque ambusta dedit; super ipse secutus
 Caesariem laeva turbati corripit hostis,
 Impressoque genu nitens terrae applicat ipsum;
 Sic rigido latus ense ferit. Podalirius Alsum,
 Pastorem, primaque acie per tela ruentem, 305
 Ense sequens nudo superimminet; ille securi
 Adversi frontem mediam mentumque reducta
 Disicit, et sparso late rigat arma cruore.
 Olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget
 Somnus; in aeternam clauduntur lumina noctem. 310
- At pius Aeneas dextram tendebat inermem,
 Nudato capite, atque suos clamore vocabat:
 "Quo ruitis? quaeve ista repens discordia surgit?
 O cohibete iras! ictum iam foedus, et omnes
 Compositae leges; mihi ius concurrere soli; 315
 Me sinite, atque auferte metus; ego foedera faxo
 Firma manu; Turnum debent haec iam mihi sacra."

- y Has inter voces, media inter talia verba,
 Ecce, viro stridens alis adlapsa sagitta est,
 Incertum, qua pulsa manu, quo turbine adacta, 320
 Quis tantam Rutulis laudem, casusne deusne,
 Attulerit; pressa est insignis gloria facti,
 Nec sese Aeneae iactavit vulnere quisquam.
 Turnus, ut Aenean cedentem ex agmine vidit
 Turbatosque duces, subita spe fervidus ardet; 325
 Poscit equos atque arma simul, saltuque superbis
 y Emicat in currum, et manibus molitur habenas.
 Multa virum volitans dat fortia corpora leto;
 Seminecis volvit multos, aut agmina curru
 Proterit, aut raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas. 330
 Qualis apud gelidi cum flumina concoitus Hebrì
 Sanguineus Mavors clipeo increpat, atque furentis
 Bella movens immittit equos; illi aequore aperto
 Ante Notos Zephyrumque volant; gemit ultima pulsu
 Thraca pedum, circumque atrae Formidinis ora, 335
 Iraeque, Insidiaeque, dei comitatus, aguntur:
 Talis equos alacer media inter proelia Turnus
 Fumantis sudore quatit, miserabile caesis
 Hostibus insultans; spargit rapida ungula rores
 Sanguineos, mixtaque cruor calcatur harena 340
 y Iamque neci Sthenelumque dedit Thamyrimque Pholumque,
 Hunc congressus et hunc, illum eminus; eminus anbo
 Imbrasidas, Glaucum atque Laden, quos Imbrasmus ipse
 Nutrierat Lycia, paribusque ornaverat armis,
 Vel conferre manum, vel equo praeverttere ventos. 345
 Parte alia media Eumedes in proelia fertur,
 Antiqui proles bello praeclara Dolonis,
 Nomine avum referens, animo manibusque parentem,
 Qui quondam, castra ut Danaum speculator adiret,
 Ausus Pelidae pretium sibi poscere currus; 350
 Illum Tydides alio pro talibus ausis
 Adfecit pretio, nec equis aspirat Achillis.
 Hunc procul ut campo Turnus prospexit aperto,
 Ante levi iaculo longum per inane secutus,

Sistit equos biuigis et curru desiluit, atque	355
Semianimi lapsoque supervenit, et pede collo	
Impresso, dextrae mucronem extorquet et alto	
Fulgentem tinguunt iugulo, atque haec insuper addit:	
"En, agros, et, quam bello, Troiane, petisti,	
Hesperiam metire iacens: haec praemia, qui me	360
Ferro ausi temptare, ferunt; sic moenia condunt."	
Huic comitem Asbyten coniecta cuspide mittit,	
Chloreaque Sybarimque Daretaque Thersilochumque	
Et sternacis equi lapsum cervice Thymoeten.	
Ac velut Edoni Boreae cum spiritus alto	365
Insonat Aegaeo, sequiturque ad litora fluctus,	
Qua venti incubuere, fugam dant nubila caelo:	
Sic Turno, quacumque viam secut, agmina cedunt	
Conversaeque ruunt acies; fert impetus ipsum,	
Et cristam adverso curru quatit aura volentem.	370
Non tulit instantem Phegeus animisque frementem;	
Obiecit sese ad currum, et spumantia frenis	
Oras citatorum dextra detorsit equorum.	
Dum trahitur pendetque iugis, hunc lata resectum	
Lancea consequitur, rumpitque infixam bilicem	375
Loricam, et summum degustat vulnere corpus.	
Ille tamen clipeo obiecto conversus in hostem	
Ibat, et auxilium ducto mucrone petebat:	
Cum rota praecipitem et procursu concitus axis	
Impulit effunditque solo, Turnusque secutus	380
Imam inter galeam summi thoracis et oras	
Abstulit ense caput, truncumque reliquit harenas.	
Atque ea dum campis victor dat funera Turnus,	
Interea Aenean Mnestheus et fidus Achates	
Ascaniusque comes castris statuere cruentum,	385
Alternos longa nitentem cuspide gressus.	
Saevit, et infracta luctatur harundine telum	
Eripere, auxilioque viam, quae proxima, poscit:	
Ense secant lato vulnus, telique latebram	
Rescindant penitus, seseque in bella remittant.	390
Iamque aderat Phoebo ante alios dilectus lapis	



Iasides, acri quondam cui captus amore
 Ipse suas artis, sua munera, laetus Apollo
 Augurium citharamque dabat celerisque sagittas.
 Ille, ut depositi proferret fata parentis, 395
 Scire potestates herbarum usumque medendi
 Maluit et mutas agitare inglorius artis.
 Stabat acerba fremens, ingentem nixus in hastam
 Aeneas, magno iuvenum et maerentis Iuli
 Concursu, lacrimis immobilis. Ille retorto 400
 Paeonium in morè senior succinctus amictu,
 Multa manu medica Phoebique potentibus herbis
 Nequiquam trepidat, nequiquam spicula dextra
 Sollicitat prensatque tenaci foroipe ferrum.
 Nulla viam Fortuna regit, nihil auctor Apollo 405
 Subvenit; et saevus campis magis ac magis horror
 Crebrescit, propiusque malum est. Iam pulvere caelum
 Stare vident, subeuntque equites, et spicula castris
 Densa cadunt mediis; it tristis ad aethera clamor
 Bellantum iuvenum et duro sub Marte cadentum. 410
 Hic Venus, indigno nati concussa dolore,
 Dictamnum genetrix Oretaea carpit ab Ida,
 Puberibus caulem foliis et flore comantem
 Purpureo: non illa feris incognita capris
 Gramina, cum tergo volucres haesere sagittae. 415
 Hoc Venus, obscuro faciem circumdata nimbo,
 Detulit; hoc fusum labris splendentibus amnem:
 Inficit, occulte medicans, spargitque salubris
 Ambrosiae sucos et odoriferam panaceam.
 Fovit ea vulnus lymphæ longævus Iapis 420
 Ignorans, subitoque omnis de corpore fugit
 Quippe dolor, omnis stetit imo vulnere sanguis.
 Iamque secuta manum, nullo cogente, sagitta
 Excidit, atque novae rediere in pristina vires.
 "Arma citi properate viro! quid statis?" Iapis 425
 Conclamat, primusque animos accendit in hostem.
 "Non hæc humanis opibus, non arte magistra
 Proveniunt, neque te, Aenea, mea dextera servat;

Maior agit deus atque opera ad maiora remittit." 430
 Ille avidus pugnae suras incluserat auro
 Hinc atque hinc, oditque moras, hastamque ooruscet.
 Postquam habilis lateri clipeus loricaque tergo est,
 Ascanium fuis circum complectitur armis,
 Summaque per galeam delibans oscula fatur:
 "Disce, puer, virtutem ex me verumque laborem, 435
 Fortunam ex aliis. Nunc te mea dextera bello
 Defensum dabit, et magna inter praemia ducet;
 Tu facito, mox cum matura adoleverit aetas,
 Sis memòr, et te animo repetentem exempla tuorum
 Et pater Aeneas et avunculus excitet Hector." 440
 Haec ubi dicta dedit, portis sese extulit ingens,
 Telum immane manu quatiens; simul agmine denso
 Antheusque Mnestheusque ruunt, omnisque relictis
 Turba fluit castris. Tum caeco pulvere campus
 Miscetur, pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus. 445
 Vidit ab adverso venientis aggere Turnus,
 Videre Ansonii, gelidusque per ima cucurrit
 Ossa tremor; prima ante omnis Inturna Latinos
 Audiit agnovitque sonum, et tremefacta refugit.
 Ille volat, campoque atrum rapit agmen aperto. 450
 Qualis ubi ad terras abrupto sidere nimbus
 It mare per medium; miseris, heu, praescia longe
 Horrescunt corda agricolis; dabit ille ruinas
 Arboribus, stragemque satis; ruet omnia late;
 Ante volant, sonitumque ferunt ad litora venti: 455
 Talis in adversos ductor Rhoetius hostis
 Agmen agit; densi cuneis se quisque coactis
 Agglomerant. Ferit ense gravem Thymbraeus Osirim,
 Arcetium Mnestheus, Epulonem obtruncat Achatas,
 Ufentemque Gyas; cadit ipse Tolumnius augur, 460
 Primus in adversos telum qui torserat hostis.
 Tollitur in caelum clamor, versique vicissim
 Pulverulenta fuga Rutuli dant terga per agros.
 Ipse neque aversos dignatur sternere morti,
 Nec pede congressos aequo nec tela ferentis 465

Insequitur ; solum densa in caligine Turnum
 Vestigat lustrans, solum in certamina poscit.
 Hoc concussa metu mentem Iuturna virago
 Aurigam Turni media inter lora Metiscum
 Executit, et longe lapsum temone relinquit; 470
 Ipsa subit, manibusque undantis flectit habenas,
 Cuncta gerens, vocemque et corpus et arma Metisci.
 Nigra velut magnas domini cum divitis aedes
 Pervolat et pennis alta atria lustrat hirundo,
 Pabula parva legens nidisque loquacibus escas, 475
 Et nunc porticibus vacuis, nunc unida circum
 Stagna sonat : similis medios Iuturna per hostis
 Fertur equis, rapidoque volans obit omnia curru;
 Iamque hic germanum, iamque hic ostentat ovantein,
 Nec conferre manum patitur ; volat avia longe. 480
 Haud minus Aeneas tortos legit obvias orbis,
 Vestigatque virum et disiecta per agmina magna
 Voce vocat. Quotiens oculos coniecit in hostem,
 Alipedumque fugam cursu temptavit equorum,
 Aversos totiens currus Iuturna retorsit. 485
 Heu, quid agat ? Vario nequiquam fluctuat aestu,
 Diversaeque vocant animum in contraria curae.
 Huic Messapus, uti laeva duo forte gerebat
 Lenta, levis cursu, praefixa hastilia ferro,
 Horum unum certo contorquens derigit ictu. 490
 Substitit Aeneas, et se collegit in arma,
 Poplite subsidens ; apicem tamen incita summum
 Hasta tulit, summasque excussit vertice cristas.
 Tum vero adsurgunt irae ; insidiisque subactus,
 Diversos ubi sentit equos currumque referri, 495
Multa Iovem et laesi testatus foederis aras,
 Iam tandem invadit medios, et Marte secundo
 Terribilis saevam nullo discrimine caedem
 Suscitât, irarumque omnis effundit habenas.
 Quis mihi nunc tot acerba deus, quis carmine caedes 500
 Diversas, obitumque ducum, quos aequore toto
 Inque vicem nunc Turnus agit, nunc Troius heros,

Expediat? tanton' placuit concurrere motu,
 Iuppiter, aeterna gentis in pace futuras?
 Aeneas Rutulum Sucronein,—ea prima ruentis 505
 Pugna loco statuit Teucros—haud multa morantem,
 Excipit in latus, et, qua fata celerrima, crudum
 Transadigit costas et cratis pectoris ense.
 Turnus equo delectum Amycum fratremque Diorem,
 Congressus pedes, hunc venientem cuspidē longa, 510
 Hunc mucrone ferit curruque abscisa duorum
 Suspendit capita, et rorantia sanguine portat.
 Ille Talon Tanaimque neci fortemque Cethegum,
 Tris uno congressu, et maestum mittit Oniten,
 Nomine Echbionium matrisque genus Peridiaē; 515
 Hic fratres Lysia missos et Apollinis agris,
 Et iuvenem exosum nequiquam bella Menoeten,
 Arcada, piscosae cui circum flumina Lernaē
 Ars fuerat, pauperque domus, nec nota potentum
 Munera, conductaque pater tellure serebat. 520
 Ac velut immissi diversis partibus ignes
 Arentem in silvam et virgulta sonantia lauro;
 Aut ubi decursu rapido de montibus altis
 Dant sonitum spumosi amnes, et in aequora currunt
 Quisque suum populatus iter: non segnus ambo 525
 Aeneas Turnusque ruunt per proelia; nunc, nunc
 Fluctuat ira intus; rumpuntur nescia vinci
 Pectora; nunc totis in volnera viribus itur.
 Murranum hic, atavos et avorum antiqua sonantem
 Nomina, per regesque actum genus omne Latinos, 530
 Praecipitem scopulo atque ingentis turbine saxi
 Excutit, effunditque solo: hunc lora et iuga subter
 Provolvare rotae; crebro super ungula pulsū
 Incita nec domini memorum proculcat equorum.
 Ille ruenti Hylo animisque immanē frementi 535
 Occurrit, telumque aurata ad tempora torquet:
 Olli per galeam fixo stetit hasta cerebro.
 Dexterā nec tua te, Graium fortissime, Cretheu,
 Eripuit Turno; nec di texere Oupencum,

Aenea veniente, sui : dedit obvia ferro	540
Pectora, nec misero clipei mora profuit aerei.	
Te quoque Laurentes viderunt, Aeole, campi	
Oppetere et late terram consternere tergo :	
Occidia, Argivae quem non potuere phalanges	
Sternere, nec Priami regnorum eversor Achilles ;	545
Hic tibi mortis erant metae, domus alta sub Ida ;	
Lyrnesi domus alta, solo Laurente sepulcrum.	
Totae adeo conversae acies, omnesque Latini,	
Omnes Dardanidae, Mnestheus, acerque Serestus,	
Et Messapus equum domitor, et fortis Asilas,	550
Tuscorumque phalanx, Euandrique Arcades alae,	
Pro se quisque viri summa nituntur opum vi ;	
Nec mora, nec requies ; vasto certamine tendunt.	
Hic mentem Aeneae genetrix pulcherrima misit,	
Iret ut ad muros, urbique adverteret agmen	555
Ocius et subita turbaret clade Latinos.	
Ille, ut vestigans diversa per agmina Turnum	
Huc atque huc acies circumtulit, aspicit urbem	
Immunem tanti belli atque impune quietam.	
Continuo pugnae accendit maioris imago :	560
Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum	
Ductores, tumultumque capit, qua cetera Teucrum	
Concurrit legio, nec scuta aut spicula densi	
Deponunt. Celso medius stans aggere fatur :	
" Ne qua meis esto dictis mora—Iuppiter hac stat—	565
Neu quis ob inceptum subitum mihi segnior ito.	
Urbem hodie, causam belli, regna ipsa Latini,	
Ni frenum accipere et victi parere fatentur,	
Eruam, et aequa solo fumantia culmina ponam.	
Scilicet expectem, libeat dum proelia Turno	570
Nostra pati, rursusque velit concurrere victus ?	
Hoc caput, o cives, haec belli summa nefandi.	
Ferte faces propere, foedusque reposcite flammis."	
Dixerat, atque animis pariter certantibus omnes	
Dant cuneum, densaque ad muros mole feruntur.	575
Scalae improviso subitusque apparuit ignis.	

Discurrunt alii ad portas primosque trucidant,
 Ferrum alii torquent et obumbrant aethera telis.
 Ipse inter primos dextram sub moenia tendit
 Aeneas, magnaue incusat voce Latinum, 580
 Testaturque deos iterum se ad proelia cogi,
 Bis iam Italos hostis, haec iam altera foedera rumpi.
 Exoritur trepidos inter discordia civis:
 Urbem alii reserare iubent et pandere portas
 Dardanidia, ipsumque trahunt in moenia regem; 585
 Arma ferunt alii et pergunt defendere muros:
 Inclusas ut cum latebroso in pumice pastor
 Vestigavit apes, fumoque implevit amaro, 
 Illae intus trepidae rerum per cerea castra
 Discurrunt, magnisque acuunt stridoribus iras; 590
 Volvitur ater odor tectis; tum murmure caeco
 Intus saxa sonant; vacuas it fumus ad auras.
 Accidit haec fessis etiam fortuna Latinis,
 Quae totam luctu concussit funditus urbem.
 Regina ut tectis venientem prospicit hostem, 595
 Incessi muros, ignis ad tecta volare,
 Nusquam acies contra Rutulas, nulla agmina Turni:
 Infelix pugnae iuvenem in certamine credit
 Exstinctum, et, subito mentem turbata dolore,
 Se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum, 600
 Multaque per maestum demens effata furorem,
 Purpureos moritura manu discindit amictus,
 Et nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab alta. 
 Quam cladem miserae postquam accepere Latinae,
 Filia prima manu flavos Lavinia crinis 605
 Et roseas laniata genas, tum cetera circum
 Turba furit; resonant late plangoribus aedes.
 Hinc totam infelix volgatur fama per urbem.
 Demittunt mentes; it sciassa veste Latinus,
 Coningis attonitus fati urbisque ruina, 610
 Canitiem immundo perfusam pulvere turpans
 [Multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit ante
 Dardanium Aenean, generumque asciverit ultro].

Interea extremo bellator in aequore Turnus
 Palantis sequitur paucos iam segnior, atque 615
 Iam minus atque minus successu laetus equorum.
 Attulit hunc illi caecis terroribus aura
 Commixtum clamorem, arrectasque impulit auras
 Confusae sonus urbis et inlaetabile murmur.
 "Ei mihi! quid tanto turbantur moenia luctu?
 Quisve ruit tantus diversa clamor ab urbe?" 620
 Sic ait, adductisque amens subsistit habenis.
 Atque huic, in faciem soror ut conversa Metisci
 Aurigae currumque et equos et lora regebat,
 Talibus occurrit dictis: "Hac, Turne, sequamur 625
 Troiugenas, qua prima viam victoria pandit;
 Sunt alii, qui tecta manu defendere possint.
 Ingruit Aeneas Italis et proelia miscet:
 Et nos saeva manu mittamus funera Teucris.
 Nec numero inferior, pugnae nec honore recedes." 630
 Turnus ad haec:
 "O soror, et dudum agnovi, cum prima per artem
 Foedera turbasti teque haec in bella dedisti,
 Et nunc nequiquam fallis dea. Sed quis Olympo
 Demissam tantos voluit te ferre labores? 635
 An fratris miseri letum ut crudele videres?
 Nam quid ago, aut quae iam spondet fortuna salutem?
 Vidi oculos ante ipse meos me voce vocantem
 Murranum, quo non superat mihi carior alter,
 Oppetere, ingentem, atque ingenti vulnere victum. 640
 Occidit infelix ne nostrum dedecus Ufens
 Aspiceret; Teuceri potiuntur corpore et armis.
 Exscindine domos—id rebus defuit unum—
 Perpetiar, dextra nec Dracis dicta refellam?
 Terga dabo, et Turnum fugientem haec terra videbit? 645
 Usque adeone mori miserum est? Vos o mihi Manes
 Este boni, quoniam Superis aversa voluntas.
 Sancta ad vos anima atque istius nescia culpae
 Descendam, magnorum haud umquam indignus avorum."
 Vix ea fatus erat: medios volat, ecce, per hostis 650

Vectus equo spumante Saeces, adversa sagitta
 Saucius ora, ruitque implorans nomine Turnum:
 "Turne, in te suprema salus; miserere tuorum.
 Fulminat Aeneas armis, summasque minatur
 Deiecturum arces Italum exscidioque daturum; 655
 Iamque faces ad tecta volant. In te ora Latini,
 In te oculos referunt; mussat rex ipse Latinus.
 Quos generos vocet, aut quae sese ad foedera flectat.
 Praeterea regina, tui fidissima, dextra
 Occidit ipsa sua, lucemque exterrita fugit. 660
 Soli pro portis Messapus et acer Atinas
 Sustantant aciem; circum hos utrimque phalanges
 Stant densae, strictisque seges mucronibus horret
 Ferrea: tu currum deserto in gramine versas."
 Obstipuit varia confusus imagine rerum 665
 Turnus, et obtutu tacito stetit; aestuat ingens
 Uno in corde pudor mixtoque insania luctu
 Et furiis agitatus amor et conscia virtus.
 Ut primum discussae umbrae et lux reddita menti,
 Ardentis oculorum orbis ad moenia torsit 670
 Turbidus, eque rotis magnam respexit ad urbem.
 Ecce autem, flammis inter tabulata volutus
 Ad caelum undabat vertex turrimque tenebat,
 Turrim, compactis trabibus quam eduxerat ipse
 Subdideratque rotas pontisque instraverat altos. 675
 "Iam iam fata, soror, superant; absiste morari;
 Quo deus et quo dura vocat Fortuna, sequamur.
 Stat conferre manum Aeneae, stat, quidquid acerbi est,
 Morte pati, neque me indecorem, germana, videbis
 Amplius. Hunc, oro, sine me furere ante furorem." 680
 Dixit, et e curru saltum dedit ocius arvis,
 Perque hostis, per tela ruit, maestamque sororem
 Deserit, ac rapido cursu media agmina rumpit.
 Ac veluti montis saxum de vertice praeceps
 Cum ruit, avulsum vento, seu turbidus imber 685
 Proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas;
 Fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu,

Exsultatque solo, silvas armenta virosque
 Involvens secum: disiecta per agmina Turnus
 Sic urbis ruit ad muros, ubi plurima fuso 690
 Sanguine terra madet, striduntque hastilibus auras;
 Significatque manu, et magno simul incipit ore:
 "Parcite iam, Rutuli, et vos tela inhibete, Latini;
 Quaecumque est Fortuna, mea est; me verius unum 695
 Pro vobis foedus luere, et decernere ferro."
 Discessere omnes medii, spatiumque dedere.
 At pater Aeneas, audito nomine Turni,
 Deserit et muros, et summas deserit arces,
 Praecipitatque moras omnis, opera omnia rumpit,
 Laetitia exsultans, horrendumque intonat armis: 700
 Quantus Athos, aut quantus Eryx, aut ipse, coruscis
 Cum fremit illicibus, quantus, gaudetque nivali
 Vertice se attollens pater Appenninus ad auras.
 Iam vero et Rutuli certatim et Troes et omnes
 Convertere oculos Itali, quique alta tenebant 705
 Moenia, quique imos pulsabant ariete muros,
 Armaque deposuere umeris. Stupet ipse Latinus
 Ingentis, genitos diversis partibus orbis,
 Inter se coiisse viros et cernere ferro.
 Atque illi, ut vacuo patuerunt aequore campi, 710
 Procursu rapido, coniectis eminus hastis,
 Invadunt Martem clipeis atque aere sonoro,—
 Dat gemitum tellus—tum crebros ensibus ictus
 Congeminant: fors et virtus miscentur in unum.
 Ac velut ingenti Sila summove Taburno 715
 Cum duo conversis inimica in proelia tauri
 Frontibus incurrant—pavidi cessere magistri;
 Stat pecus omne metu mutum, mussantque iuvencae,
 Quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur—
 Illi inter sese multa vi volnera miscent, 720
 Cornuaque obnixa, infigunt, et sanguine largo
 Colla armosque lavant; gemitu nemus omne remugit:
 Non aliter Tros Aeneas et Daunius heros
 Concurrunt clipeis; ingens fragor aethera complet.

Iuppiter ipse duas aequato examine lances Sustinet, et fata imponit diversa duorum, Quem damnēt labor, et quo vergāt pondere letum. Emicat hic, impune putans et corpore toto Alte sublatum consurgit Turnus in ense,	725
Et ferit, Exclamant Troes trepidique Latini, Arrectaeque amborum acies. At perfidus ensis Frangitur, in medioque ardentem deserit ictu, Ni fuga subsidio subeat. Fugit ocior Euro, Ut capulum ignotum dextramque aspexit inermem.	730
Fama est, praecipitem, cum prima in proelia iunctos Conscendebat equos, patrio mucrone relicto, Dum trepidat, ferrum aurigae rapuisse Metisci; Idque diu, dum terga dabant palantia Teuceri, Suffecit; postquam arma dei ad Volcania ventum est, Mortalis mucro, glacies cen futilis, ictu Dissiluit; fulva resplendet fragmen harena.	735
Ergo amens diversa fuga petit aequora Turnus, Et nunc huc, inde huc incertos implicat orbis; Undique enim Teucori densa inclusere corona, Atque hinc vasta palus, hinc ardua moenia cingunt.	740
Nec minus Aeneas, quamquam tardante sagitta Interdum genua impediunt cursumque recusant, Insequitur, trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget: Inclusum veluti si quando flumine nactus Cervum, aut puniceae saeptum formidine pennae, Venator cursu canis et latratibus instat;	745
Ille autem, insidiis et ripa territus alta, Mille fugit refugitque vias; at vividus Umber Haeret hians, iam iamque tenet, similisque tenenti Increpuit malis, morsuque elusus inani est.	750
Tum vero exoritur clamor, ripaeque lacusque Responsant circa, et caelum tonat omne tumultu. Ille simul fugiens Rutulos simul increpat omnis, Nomine quemque vocans, notumque efflagitat ense.	755
Aeneas mortem contra praesensque minatur Exitium, si quisquam adeat, terretque tremantis,	760

- Excisurum urbem minitans, et sanctius instat.
 Quinque orbis explent cursu, totidemque retexunt
 Huc illuc; neque enim levia aut ludicra petuntur
 Praemia, sed Turni de vita et sanguine certant. 765
 Forte sacer Fauno foliis oleaster amaris
 Hic steterat, nautis olim venerabile lignum,
 Servati ex undis ubi figere dona solebant
 Laurenti divo et votas suspendere vestes;
 Sed stirpem Teuceri nullo discrimine sacrum 770
 Sustulerant, puro ut possent concurrere campo.
 Hic hasta Aeneae stabat, huc impetus illam
 Detulerat, fixam et lentâ in radice tenebat.
 Incubuit voluitque manu convellere ferrum
 Dardanides, teloque sequi, quem prendere cursu 775
 Non poterat. Tum vero amens formidine Turnus,
 "Faune, precor, miserere," inquit "tuque optima ferrum
 Terra tene, colui vestros si semper honores,
 Quos contra Aeneadae bello fecere profanos."
 Dixit, opemque dei non cassa in vota vocavit. 780
 Namque diu luctans lentoque in stirpe moratus
 Viribus haud ullis valuit discludere morsus
 Roboris Aeneas. Dum nititur acer et instat,
 Rursus in aurigae faciem mutata Metisci
 Procurrit fratrique ensei. Dea Daunia reddit. 785
 Quod Venus audaci Nymphae indignata licere,
 Accessit, telumque alta ab radice revellit.
 Olli sublimes, armis animisque relecti,
 Hic gladio fidens, hic acer et arduus hasta,
 Adsistunt contra certamine Martis anhelî. 790
 Iunonem interea Rex omnipotentis Olympi
 Adloquitur, fulvâ pugnas de nube tuentem:
 "Quae iam finis erit, coniunx? quid denique restat?
 Indigetem Aenean scis ipsa, et scire fateris,
 Deberi caelo, fatisque ad sidera tolli. 795
 Quid strîctis, aut quâ spê gelidâs in nûbibus hæres?
 Mortalin' decuit violari vulnere divum?
 Aut ense—quid enim sine te Iturna valeret?—

Ereptum reddi Turno, et vim crescere victis?	
Desine iam tandem, precibusque inflectere nostris;	800
Nec te tantus edat tacitain dolor, et mihi curae	
Saepe tuo dulci tristes ex ore recurrent.	
Ventum ad supremum est. Terris agitare vel undis	
Troianos potuisti, infandum accendere bellum,	
Dēfōrmāre domum, et lūctū miscere hūmenas:	805
Ulterius temptare veto." Sic Iuppiter orsus;	
Sic dea submisso contra Saturnia voltu:	
"Ista quidem quia nota mihi tua, magne, voluntas,	
Iuppiter, et Turnum et terras invita reliqui;	
Nec tu me aëria solam nunc sede videres	810
Digna indigna pati, sed flammis cincta sub ipsam	
Starem aciem traheremque inimica in proelia Teucroa.	
Iuturnam misero, fateor, succurrere fratri	
Suasi, et pro vita maiora audere probavi;	
Non ut tela tamen, non ut contenderet arcum;	815
Adiuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis,	
Una superstitio superis quae reddita divis.	
Et nunc cedo equidem, pugnasque exosa relinquo.	
Illud te, nulla fati quod lege tenetur,	
Prō Lātio ōbtēstōr, prō māiestatē tuorum:	820
Cum iam conubiis pacem felicibus—esto—	
Component, cum iam leges et foedera iungent,	
Ne vetūs indigēnas nōmēn mutārē Lātīnōs,	
Nē Troas fieri iubeas Teucrosque vocari,	
Aut vocem mutare viros, aut vertere vestem.	825
Sit Latium, sint Albani per saecula reges,	
Sit Romanā potens Italā virtute propago;	
Occidit, occideritque sinas cum nomine Troia."	
Olli subridens hominum rerumque repertor:	
"Es germana Iovis Saturnique altera proles:	830
Irarum tantos volvis sub pectore fluctus!	
Verum age et inceptum frustra submitte furorem:	
Do, quod vis, et me victusque volensque remitte.	
Sermonem Ausonii patrium moresque tenebunt,	
Utque est, nomen erit; commixti corpore tantum	835

Sabsident Teucri. Morem ritusque sacrorum
 Adiciam, faciamque omnis uno ore Latinos.
 Hinc genus Ausonio mixtum quod sanguine surget,
 Supra homines, supra ire deos pietate videbis,
 Nec gens ulla tuos aequae celebrabit honores." 840
 Adruit his Iuno, et mentem laetata retorsit.
 Interea excedit caelo, nubemque relinquit.

His actis aliud Genitor secum ipse volutat,
 Inturnamque parat fratris dimittere ab armis.
 Dicuntur geminae pestes cognomine Dirae, 845
 Quas et Tartaream Nox intempesta Megaeram
 Uno eodemque tulit partu, paribusque revinxit
 Serpentum spiris, ventosasque addidit alas.
 Hae Iovis ad solium saevique in limine regis
 Apparent, acuuntque metum mortalibus aegris, 850
 Si quando letum horrificum morbosque deum rex
 Molitur, meritas aut bello territat urbes.

Harum unam celerem demisit ab aethere summo
 Iuppiter, inque omen Inturnae occurrere iussit.
 Illa volat, celerique ad terram turbine fertur. 855
 Non secus ac nervo per nubem impulsa sagitta,
 Armatam saevi Parthus quam felle veneni,
 Parthus sive Cydon, telum immedicabile, torsit, *alish*
 Stridens et celeris incognita transilit umbras:

Talis se sata Nocte tulit, terrasque petivit. 860

Postquam acies videt Iliacas atque agmina Turni,
 Antis in parvae subitae collecta figuram,
 Quae quondam in bustis aut culminibus desertis
 Nocte sedens serum canit importuna per umbras:
 Hanc versa in faciem Turni se pestis ob ora 865

Fertque refertque sonans, clipeumque everberat alis.
 Illi membra novus solvit formidine torpor,
 Arrectaeque horrore comae, et vox faucibus haesit.
 At, procul ut Dirae stridorem agnovit et alas,
 Infelix crinis scindit Inturna solutos, 870

Unguibus ora soror foedans et pectora pugnais:
 "Quid nunc te tua, Turne, potest germana invare?"

Aut quid iam durae superat mihi? qua tibi lucem
 Arte morer? talin' possum me opponere monstro?
 Iam iam linquo acies. Ne me terrete timentem,
 Obscenae volucres: alarum verbera nosco
 Letalemque sonum, nec fallunt iussa superba
 Magnanimi Iovis. Haec pro virginitate reponit?
 Quo vitam dedit aeternam? cur mortis adempta est
 Condicio? Possem tantos finire dolores
 Nunc certe, et misero fratri comes ire per umbras.
 Immortalis ego? aut quicquam mihi dulce meorum
 Te sine, frater, erit? O quae satis alta dehiscat
 Terra mihi, Manisque deam demittat ad imos."
 Tantum effata, caput glauco contextit amicta,
 Multa gemens, et se fluvio dea condidit alto.

875

880

885

Aeneas instat contra telumque coruscat
 Ingens arboreum, et saevo sic pectore fatur:
 "Quae nunc deinde mora est, aut quid iam, Turne, retractas?
 Non cursu, saevis certandum est comminus armis.
 Verte omnis tete in facies, et contrabe, quidquid
 Sive animis sive arte valēs; opta ardua pennis
 Astra sequi, clausumque cavā te condere terra."
 Ille caput quassans: "Non me tua fervida terrent
 Dicta, ferox; di me terrent et Iuppiter hostis."

890

895

Nec plura effatus, saxum circumspicit ingens,
 Saxum antiquum, ingens, campo quod forte iacebat,
 Limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis;
 Vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent,
 Qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus;
 Ille manu raptam trepida torquebat in hostem,
 Altior insurgens et cursu concitus herōs.

900

Sed neque currentem se nec cognoscit euntem,
 Tollentemve manu saxumque immane moventem;
 Genua labant, gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis.
 Tum lapis ipse tri, vacuum per inane volutās,
 Nec spatium evasit totum, neque pertulit ictum.
 Ac velut in somnis, oculos ubi languida pressit
 Nocte quies, nequiquam avidos extendere cursus.

905

NOTES ON THE BUCOLICS.

REFERENCES IN THE NOTES.

H, Harkness; M, Madvig; Z, Zumpt; A, Allen and Greenough; B, Bartholomew; G, Gildersleeve. The Eclogues, Georgics, and Aeneid, are indicated respectively by E, Ge, and Ae.

NOTES ON THE BUCOLICS.

ECLOGUE I.

THE scene is the country in the neighborhood of Mantua. Tityrus, a keeper of bees, flocks, and herds, who had formerly been a slave, and, though rather late in life, had laid up money (*peculium*) sufficient to buy his freedom, has lately traveled to Rome in order to obtain his emancipation from his master, a land-owner, residing at the capital. While in Rome the now freed slave accomplishes another object. His neighbors in the Mantuan district had in general been ejected from their lands by the disbanded veterans of Octavian. Tityrus, who has hitherto occupied a small farm as the slave tenant or agent of his master, and is now in danger of being expelled like the rest, petitions Octavian in person to be exempted from the common lot. The youthful triumvir, always accessible to the humble classes (Sueton. Octav. 58), receives him kindly, grants his request (*pascite, ut ante, boves, pueri*), and sends him rejoicing to his home.

The Eclogue introduces him already returned from Rome, secure in the possession of his farm, reclining in the shade, and singing a pastoral song. Meliboeus, a goatherd, involved in the common calamity, and driven from his home, comes along leading his flock, and learning with surprise the extraordinary good fortune of his neighbor, contrasts it with his own unhappy lot.

It is entirely unnecessary to encumber the interpretation of this Eclogue with the idea that Tityrus represents any actual personage, whether a freedman and farm-steward of Vergil, or, as some have supposed, Vergil's father, or the poet himself. In the ninth Eclogue, undoubtedly, Menalcas is intended for Vergil, and Meliboeus for a faithful old slave, or, perhaps, steward of his farm. But we have here a pure fiction, so shaped by the poet that, in one particular only, that, namely, of the exemption of the farm of Tityrus, through the kindness of Octavian, from the confiscation to which all the neighboring estates have been condemned, the fortunes of the old freedman are made to resemble those of Vergil. This incident, ingeniously introduced into the story of the imaginary Tityrus, gives the poet the opportunity of expressing publicly and with delicate indirectness his own great obligation to the young Octavian.

1. *Fagi*. As no beech-trees are now found near Mantua, it is inferred by some that the poet here, as elsewhere in the Eclogues, is aiming merely to picture a pleasing pastoral scene without reference to the actual characteristics of the country. It seems more reasonable, however, to suppose that the beech may have existed there, and have died out in later years; for whole varieties of trees have been known to disappear from certain localities in much shorter periods than nineteen centuries.—2. *Avena*, in a secondary sense, means any kind of stalk, tubular growth, or substance, suitable

for Pandean pipes. The other designations for the Pandean pipe or syrinx are *calamus* (v. 10), *fidula* (E. III, 22), *harundo* (E. VI, 8), *cicuta* (E. II, 36), and, in a contemptuous sense, *stipula* (E. III, 27).—6. *Resonare Amaryllida*. The name of Amaryllis, often repeated by Tityrus in his songs, is echoed by the woods.—7. *Deus*. Octavian at a later period, and some time after he had received the title of Augustus, was worshiped in the provinces as a god (Suet. Octav. 59, 60, and see on Ae. I, 290), though he did not permit such honors to be paid to him, at least publicly, in Italy. The tradition that his family was descended from Venus (See Sueton. Jul. Caes. VI), and the annual sacrifices now made on the altars of the deified Caesar (see on E. V, 66), naturally led to the practice of paying divine honors also to Octavian, the successor of Caesar. It is not probable, therefore, that Vergil uses the term *deus* here merely as a figure to indicate the rank and power of Octavian in the sense in which Horace, in Sat. II, 6, 52, calls the leading men of the state *deo*; but he intends to represent Tityrus as making a vow in earnest to offer sacrifices to his deliverer as a real divinity; one of his *Lares* or household gods.—8. *Ab* is elliptical as in Ae. III, 647.—12. *Uaque adeo, even to such a degree, so much*; explanatory of the foregoing words, as in Ae. I, 567.—15. *Conixa*, instead of the more usual *enixa*, which here would cause a hiatus.—16. *Pulsset*. The apodosis is suggested by *prædicere*: "So that I should have expected this ill fortune, if," etc. For the sense of the present infinitive with *memini*, see on Ae. I, 619.—18. This verse is not found in the best manuscripts, and was probably interpolated here by some copyist from E. IX, 15.—19. *Qui* seems to be the best authenticated reading, though *quis* is found in some of the manuscripts. Lade-wig thinks *qui* is better than *quis*, as Meliboeus perceives that Tityrus does not wish to give the name of his god.—20-46. Tityrus avoids a direct answer, and, after an account of the circumstances which led him to see the wonders of Rome, he leaves Meliboeus (verses 43-6) to guess the name of his deliverer.—21. *Hic nostras*. The reference is to Mantua.—22. *Depellere, to drive down*; that is, from the more elevated pasture lands of Andes to the low and marshy site of Mantua. "Down to" is a very common local expression even in the descent, as in this case, is inconsiderable.—23. *Libertas*. To buy his freedom it was necessary for him to go to his master, who was residing in Rome. Before *sera* there is an ellipsis of *quamquam* correlative to *tamen*.—29. *Candidior, quite gray, growing gray*.—31. *Habet, strictly*, "has been possessing me." See on *ardabant*, Ae. I, 581.—33. *Nec spes, etc.* Galatea had led him into extravagance by encouraging him to spend his gains for the gratification of her love of finery; so that he had failed in his youth to save that proportion of money which a slave, trading in the name of his master, was allowed to keep for himself (*peculium*) for the purchase of his freedom. Finding Galatea false, he has taken Amaryllis as his mistress and housekeeper, and by her good management and prudence has laid up the needful sum. The strict relation of husband and wife was not allowed to slaves.—34. *Multa*. Comp. Ae. I, 324. *Victima* here is used with reference to animals sold either for sacrifice or for the shambles.—35. *Ingratas*, because the return which the city (Mantua) yielded for his produce was not sufficient to meet the demands of Galatea and enable him at the same time to lay up anything for himself. *Pinguis*, as we say, "rich cheese." *Urbi, a dative commodi*.—37. *Mirabar, etc.* Meliboeus now first understands what has occasioned the long absence of Tityrus and the mournful vows and songs of Amaryllis.—38. *Qui, for whom*; not "for whose enjoyment," but "for whose charge." Amaryllis has lost heart in his absence and ceased to give proper attention to the farm. Thus, as Conington explains the passage, all things needed his care, the very pines (*ipææ, etc.*), fountains, and orchards called for him to come

home. So in the kindred passage in Theocritus, iv, 12, the heifers are mourning; everything goes wrong in the absence of Aegon.—39. *Aberat* has its last syllable lengthened by the ictus.—41, 42. Two distinct objects are to be secured by his journey to Rome: one, his emancipation, the other, the preservation of his farm: the first he will purchase from his master, the other he must get by petitioning the ruling powers (*divos*). See introductory note.—43. *Iuvenem*. Octavian was at this time in his twenty-second year.—44. *Bis senos*. Twelve days yearly, i. e., one day in every month, offerings were made to the *Lares* or household gods, either on the Kalends, Nones, or Ides.—47. *Tua*, to be taken in the predicate; *your own*. Comp. *meus*, E. III, 23, and *mea*, ix, 4.—48. *Lapis nudus*, the naked stone; bare stones and gravel. *Omnia* is more naturally joined with *pascua*, though some prefer to understand it in a general sense for the whole farm or all the lands, confining *pascua* to the portions strictly so called. The farm, however, may be mainly for pasturage, and in general either rocky or swampy, and thus be spoken of in a loose way as pastures or pasture land, all covered with gravel-beds, bogs, and fens.—50, 51. *Meliboëus*, for his part, must take his goats to strange and unwholesome pastures.—50. *Gravis fetas*, the ewes heavy with young.—53. *Sacros*. All fountains and sources of streams are sacred to some presiding divinity.—54. *Quas*, etc., literally: "The hedge, as always (in the season of flowers) fed upon as to the flower of the willow by the Hyblæan bees, will often persuade (you) with its gentle murmur to fall into slumber." After *quas* we may supply *suadet*, and regard the clause as equivalent to *ut* or *quemadmodum semper suadet*. *Hinc* is explained by *vicino ab limite*, as *hinc* in v. 57 by *alta sub rupe*. Comp. Aë. II, 18, and note. "On the one side from the neighboring border—on the other side underneath the high rock," etc.—55. *Hyblæis* is used as a general attributive for bees. See on Aë. V, 312.—56. *Susurro* appears to include both the hum of the bees and the breathing of the wind.—58. *Cura*. Comp. E. X, 22. *Thy passion, delight*.—60-64. A favorite form of asseveration, declaring a belief or promise to be as sure as the fixed order of nature. Comp. E. V, 76; Aë. I, 607; Hor. Epod., XVI, 25, sqq.—61. *Nudos*. Water is the natural covering or protection of fishes; hence, out of the water they are naked.—62. *Pererratis*, etc., both races having wandered across their boundaries; the boundaries or lands of each having been left behind. *Exsul* is used by the poets of any one who is a wanderer from home whether voluntarily or by banishment.—63. *Germania*, for *Germanus* or *Germani*. The region of the Arar or modern Saône was so near to Germany, and so often invaded by the Germans, that it could be called German, at least, by poetic license.—65. *Mos*, not only *Meliboëus*, but the unhappy outcasts of the Mantuan district in general, as contrasted with the fortunate *Tityrus*. *Afros*. For the case, see on *Italiam*, Aë. I, 2.—67. *Orbe* designates particularly the Roman world. From this the Britons are separated. In prose we should read *ab orbe*. See the foregoing note.—68. *En*, introducing the question, expresses desire or longing, and may be translated by "ah."—69. *Congestam*, equivalent to *acervatam*.—70. *Post* is an emphatic repetition: *hereafter*, indeed?—*Aliquot aristas*, some few ears of grain, where now there are teeming crops. "Shall I behold with wonder my once fruitful fields (*mea regna*) neglected and desolate under the hands of these indolent barbarians?" Heyne's interpretation of *aristas* accords with the one here given.—72. *Barbarus*. Caesar had introduced Gauls into the legions. The word implies that there were Gallic or other barbarians among the discharged veterans now in possession of the Mantuan lands. *Discordia* refers to the civil wars from B. C. 49 to 41.—74. Said with bitter irony. "Now, when others are sure to gather the fruit, graft (*insere*) your pears, plant your vines." For the operations re-

ferred to, see Ge. II, 78, 260, sqq.—77. *Pendere*, etc. Comp. Ge. III, 814-15.—80. *Poteras*, you might, not *potes*, because Meliboeus had begun to move on with his goats. It may, however, be a merely conventional form. Comp. *Horace*, A. P. 328. II. 476, 4.—82. *Oastaneae molles*. Chestnuts roasted or boiled are still much used by the Italians for food.—82. *Pressi copia lactis*, a circumlocution for *caseus*.—83. *Fumant*. The smoke rising from the roofs (they were without chimneys) indicates the preparation of the evening meal.

ECLOGUE II.

THE shepherd, Corydon, sings his love of the youthful Alexis, who is also loved by his own master, Iollas.

The ideas are suggested mostly by the third and eleventh Idyls of Theocritus. In Theocritus, however, the goatherd of the third Idyl is in love not with a boy, but with Amaryllis, a shepherdess, and the Cyclops of the eleventh is enamored of the nymph Galatea.

2. *Quid speraret*. The interrogative form shows that *habebat* is equivalent to *in animo habebat*, he knew not what to hope for. M. 363, obs. 2. *Quod speraret* would mean that he had nothing to hope for.—3. *Tantum*, closely connected with the foregoing thought. Because of his suspense, he had no other resource than to frequent the woods and sing his love. *Inter, into the midst of*. *Oacumina*. I have followed the texts of Jahn, Ribbeck, and Forbiger in removing the commas found in others after *denseas* and *cacumina*, making the latter a Greek accusative. This seems to me less offensive than the apposition of *cacumina* with *fugos*. Comp. E. IX, 9.—8. *Capitant, are hastening to enjoy*. It is even now the noontide.—10. *Thestylis*, a name from Theocritus, II. She is here a house-slave, and prepares the meridian meal of garlic, wild thyme, and other herbs, with cheese, oil, vinegar, etc.; the usual fare of husbandmen. Such a dish was called *moretum*, "a bite."—12. *Mecum* in sense is joined with *cicadis*, though in construction with *resonat*. "The tree-cricket with me fill the groves with their shrill piping." Literally: "the groves with me resound with the shrill cicadae." *Vestigia*. Corydon seeks out every spot where Alexis has been with his master, Iollas.—14. *Fuit satius*. II. 476, 5; M. 343, obs. 1.—16. *Niger*, dark or brown; as *fuscus* in E. X, 38. *Esset* is put by attraction in the tense and mood of *esset* understood with *ille*, instead of *sic*.—20. *Pecoris, laotis*. See on *agri*, Ae. I, 343.—21. *Mille agnae*, either belonging to Corydon or under his charge; according as we understand him to be the slave of Iollas or a freeman.—23. *Quas, such songs as*. With *salutis* supply *est*.—26. *Placidum* is in the praedicate: "Stood calm"; had been calmed by the winds (*ventis*). Comp. Ae. III, 69, and V, 763. The winds are often spoken of by the poets as calming the waters, of course, in a negative way, by leaving them undisturbed. Comp. Horace, O. I, 3, 16. So also Soph. Ai. 674: *δαιμόν τ' ἀντα πνεύματος ἐκείνου στένοντα πόρον*; the blast of the furious winds is wont (by ceasing to blow) to put to sleep the roaring sea.—28. *O tantum*, equivalent to *O si, O, if only, if you would but*. *Sordida, mean or humble*; that is, in the eyes of Alexis.—30. *Hibiscos*, dative for the prose construction *ad* or *in* with the accusative.—32. *Calamus cera coniungere, to unite or fasten together the reeds with wax*, so as to form the panpipe or syrinx. See dictionary, "fistula."—34. *Trivissae*. The under lip is rubbed while passing along the upper ends of the reeds.—35. *Amyntas*, some shepherd who has competed with Corydon in playing, and been judged inferior by Damoetas, perhaps, their teacher.—36. *Cloutis*, here in the same sense as *calamus*.—37. *Dono mihi*. See on Ae. I, 22.—38. *Secundum, as the second owner*; the inheritor of the instrument from Damoetas. Others understand "the next" to Damoetas in musical skill.—40.

Nec. The negative goes with *tuta*: and in an unsafe valley; perhaps dangerous on account both of precipices and of wild beasts. The young goats are so much the more precious on account of the danger incurred in finding them.—41. *Etiam nunc, not even so early as now*, but even to the present time, even still. The spots disappear after the first six months.—42. *Bina die ubera, for bis die ubera*. The young wild goats have been adopted by a ewe mother whose udders they drain twice a day.—43. *Orat.* See on *Ae. I.* 581.—45-56. The choicest gifts of his garden and fields, baskets of lilies, wreaths of flowers, fruits, berries, and nuts, the shepherd offers in words made poetic by his passion. The nymphs of the springs which water the grounds are said to bring flowers and fruits, because their fountains cause them to grow and thrive.—47. *Pallentis*, here for *pale yellow*; not the purple violet, but the delicate-tinted yellow violet; in Greek, λευκίον.—50. *Pinxit, paints*; that is, by contrasting flowers with a background of casia leaves.—51. *Mala*, here *mala Cydonia, quinces*, which are pleasant to the smell.—53. *Pomo*, as a general term for fruit, here refers to *pruna*. This fruit, too, shall have honor.—54. *Proxima, companion*. The reason for putting the laurel and myrtle together is given in the following verse: *quoniam sic positae*, etc.—55. For the displacement of *quoniam*, see on *Ae. I.* 1.—56. He confesses his folly to himself.—57. For the mood, see on *Ae. I.* 58. *Iollas*. See introductory note.—58, 59. Alas, what madness have I brought upon myself! In my distraction I have forgotten all things else! I have let the hot south wind blast my flowers, and the wild boars break in upon my pure springs! Some with Voss understand this to be a figure, perhaps a proverb, signifying the entire breaking up of one's peace and happiness.—60-62. "It is folly for you, O Alexis, to think that the country is only for clowns. Let Pallas dwell in the cities which she has taught men to build, and which she fosters; but other deities, and the beautiful Paris, too, not less fair than you, have dwelt in the woods and glades." Minerva as the goddess of industrial arts is the founder and patron of cities, Παιδεία, πολιούχος.—63-68. "The sun is declining, the labors of the day are ended; not so my love."—67. *Aratra—iuvand*, evidently the same iden as in Horace, Epode II, 68: *comerem inversum boves collo trahentis*; *inversum* answering to *suspensa* and *collo trahentis* to *iugo referunt*. *Iugo*, therefore, should not be joined with *suspensa*. The plowman throws the plow over on one side, thus keeping the share from penetrating the glebe, while it is trailed along the surface by the oxen. The plow and share in this way are in some sense *suspended* and *inverted*. The term *trahentis*, used by Horace, is incompatible with the idea of "not touching the ground," as Spohn interprets Vergil's *suspensa*; nor is it easy to understand how the plow could be *hung* from the yoke so as to be carried by an "ox-team" without touching the ground. Heyne in this part of the interpretation seems to me more correct: *inverso vomere ut aratra protracta solum verrant*. For Vergil's account of the ancient plow, see *Ge. I.* 169, sqq.—70. *Semipatata*. His distraction has led him to the ruinous neglect of his husbandry, of which the dressing of the vines is an important part. The vine in the north of Italy is still trained to the elm.—71. After aliquid supply *eorum*, antecedent of *quorum*. *Indiget usus, necessity or utility requires*; things which are of service in the operations of the household and farm.

ECLOGUE III.

MENALCAS is tending his father's flock, Damocetas that of Aegon, a neighbor who is in love with Neaera, and rival of the young Menalcas. While the flocks are feeding near together, Menalcas falls in with Damocetas, and immediately gives vent to his jealous dislike of Aegon by abusing the

hired shepherd. The bantering conversation which follows leads to a match in Amoebæan song (see note on v. 58), of which Palaemon is made the arbiter.

The Eclogue is a close imitation of Theocritus, particularly of the fourth and fifth Idyls.

1. *Cuius*, a possessive adjective for the genitive of the substantive *cuius*. It had fallen out of use after the time of Terence. "Whose flock is that?"

Of course it is not yours, for I know that you are a mere hireling and not the owner of any.—2. *Aegon*. See introductory note.—3. *Pecus*. *O* in exclamations of regret is followed either by the accusative or nominative. H. 381, n. 3; M. 236, and obs. 1. Poor sheep, *O* flock, always unlucky! whether under the unfaithful Damoetas or under Aegon distracted by his love for Neaera.—5. *Allenus*, hireling.—7. *Viris*, with emphasis, in contrast with the unmanly character of Menalcas, who is charged by the insinuation of Damoetas with lending himself to the vile passions of others.—8. *Te*, object of *corrupti* understood.—9. *Sacello*, some grot sacred to the Nymphs, who are represented as laughing at the animal passions of the rustics.—10, 11. "It was then they laughed, I suppose, when they saw," etc. Menalcas turns upon him with the charge of a wanton outrage on the vineyard of their neighbor Micon.—10. *Me*, substituted with ironical emphasis for *tu*. "Everybody knows it was *you* who did it." *Arbustum*, here for the plantation of elms to which the vines were trained. *Novellas*, young, and therefore too tender to bear the knife even in pruning. See Ge. II, 365. But Damoetas had out them maliciously.—12-15. *Or* (they laughed, I suppose) *here by the old beeches*, etc. Menalcas is reproached with breaking in petty spite the bow and arrow given as a prize to the young shepherd Daphnis.—15. *Aliqua*, in some way, no matter how.—16. How can masters or proprietors protect themselves when rogues do such things, except by taking the law into their own hands.—18. *Mulsum-Lynceia*, though *Lynceia* barked aloud.—19. *Quo*, etc., equivalent to "stop thief!"—20. Tityre, Damon's herdsman. *Coge pecus*, get your flock together; look out for thieves. The context seems to require that *ex proripit* should mean darting away with the goat to his hiding-place, as Ruacius understands it, rather than rushing out from it, as translated by some others.—21. *An redderet*, was he not then bound to deliver it to me, etc. See on Ae. I, 565.—25. *Illam*, supply *vicisti*. *Fistula*, etc. You never had a syrinx; never were taught (*indoctus*) how to play.—28. The taunt provokes Damoetas at once to propose a trial of skill, and he offers to stake a fine heifer.—32. *Ausim*. H. 486, l. n. 1; M. 350, b.—36. *Ponam*, in the same sense as *deponere*, v. 32.—38-43. The pair of beech-wood cups had on the two fields or principal surfaces, separated by the handles, the figures of two astronomers known to husbandmen as those to whom they were indebted for their knowledge of the rising and setting of the stars and the vicissitudes of the seasons and the weather indicated by them. One was Conon of Samos (b. c. 280-220), and the other, probably, Eudoxus of Cnidos (b. c. 360). The "Phaenomena" of the latter was highly esteemed. The two fields were surrounded by branches of grape and ivy intertwined, and the leaves of the ivy, pale-green (*pallens* as in E. V, 16), with its clusters of dark berries hanging here and there (*diffusos*), made a pleasing contrast with the bright, fresh green of the grape leaves. Or, according to another interpretation, an ivy vine, mingling its tender green foliage with its scattered clusters of berries, forms the wreath around the two fields. The carved work, therefore, on the cups, was colored, at least, to some extent. This accords with the well-known taste of the Greeks.—38. *Quibus*, dative after *superaddita*. *Turno facili*, with the skillful graver; with the graving tool plied by a facile hand. *Superaddita* is equivalent to *caelatum* in v. 37,

meaning *carved on the surface*, put on, or added, as it were, to the plain rounded surface left by the lathe after the first turning of the beechen block.—39. *Hedera* is best explained by Conington as an ablative of material or description, and equivalent to a genitive after *corymbos*, like *veneno* in *Ae. VII*, 354. Many, however, take it as an ablative of manner, and *vitis*, in the foregoing line, as a general word for "vine," and here, the ivy vine. Thus: *the vine clothes its (own) scattered clusters with (its) pale foliage*. *Vestit, covers or entwines*.—40. *Signa*, here, as often, for carved portrait figures. Supply *sunt*. *Quis fuit*. The shepherd can not recall the name, but describes the person by his work.—41. *Radio, the radius, rod, or staff*, with which the astronomer or geometrician traced his diagrams on a board covered with sand. *Orbem*. A diagram of the heavens, which the astronomer mapped out (*descripsit*) for the instruction of men (*gentibus*), thus indicating the seasons (*tempora*) corresponding to the signs of the zodiac. *Comp. Ae. VI*, 849-50.—42. *Quae haberet*. The question stands as a second object or accusative after *descripsit*. *Comp. Ae. V*, 647, sqq.—44-47. *Damoetas* shows that the beech-wood cups can be no tempting prize for him, since he has a pair just as good by the same artist, which, he mockingly says, have never been touched by his lips. The theme of the raised work on his cups is *Orpheus* enchanting the trees with his music.—48. *Si ad vitulam spectas, if you put a proper estimate upon, if you consider the value of the heifer*.—49. *Menalcas* understands that *Damoetas*, by showing that to him the cups are of no value, and not to be compared with his heifer, wishes to get rid of the contest. *Quocumque, whithersoever you lead, whatsoever terms you propose*; implying that he also stakes a heifer at last, in spite of the danger of his father's displeasure.—50. *Audiat, etc., only let him hear these* (proposed verses of ours)—*even he who is coming (yonder)—lo, (now I know him) Palaemon*.—52. *Si quid habes, supply quod canas*.—54. *Sensibus*, ablative of location.—56-57. The spring-time is quickening all nature with a new life.—58. *Indipe, etc.* The contest which *Palaemon* as arbiter directs them now to begin, is a trial of skill in extemporizing verses alternately (*alternis versibus*), and therefore called *carmen amoebeum*, or responsive song. Of these singing-matches there were two kinds. The first consisted of a series of stanzas, each of two or four lines, so related that in every response the second singer must improvise a thought either kindred to or contrasted with that expressed by the first. But there is no necessary connection between the successive ideas or themes employed by the leading singer. Of this kind is the singing-match here introduced, and also that in *Eclogue VII*, commencing at v. 21. In the second species each of the improvisators composes one song either continuous or varied at intervals by the introduction of a refrain. The two songs in this case may have either kindred or independent themes, but they must correspond in the number of lines. Of these two last varieties we have examples in *Eclogue V*, 20-44, 56-80, and in *Eclogue VIII*, 17-62, 65-110.—60. *Ab Iove*. The poet as well as the priest often begins with prayer or praise to *Jupiter*. *Ἐκ Διὸς ἀρχόμεθα* is a form both of *Theocritus* and *Aratus*. *Musae* by our punctuation is made a vocative; which seems preferable here to the construction given to it by some as a genitive limiting *principium*.—61. *Colit terras, he cherishes or cultivates the lands*, rendering them productive by regulating the seasons and the weather. *Comp. Horace, O. I*, 12, 15. *Curae*. He regards my songs, for they tell of the bounties which he causes the earth to yield.—63. *Apollo* loved *Daphnis* and *Hyacinthus*, and, therefore, the laurel and the hyacinth into which they were respectively transformed were both sacred to him.—64-67. *Galatea* is the love (*Venus*) of *Damoetas*, while the flame (*ignis*) of *Menalcas* is the boy *Amyntas*. *Galatea* makes a pretense of shyness,

Amyntas comes freely to his lover, and often accompanies him in the chase. The shepherd's hounds know him as well as they do Diana, goddess of the chase.—68-71. Damoetas has marked a tree in the top of which the wood-doves high up (*aerias*) have a nest of young. These he will send to his love to-morrow. Menalcas treats his love better; not waiting for the morrow, he has already sent a gift of ten fair (*auræa*) apples; to-morrow he will send as many more.—72-75. The sweet words of Galatæa are meet even for the gods to hear. Yet Damoetas complains that she gives him nothing but words. Amyntas, too, fails to meet the warm affection of Menalcas; for he rushes on after the hounds, and leaves his lover behind watching the nets.—73. Ladewig takes this line to express a wish that the gods may hear her ardent words, and as witnesses hold her to their fulfillment.—76-79. Both singers mock at their absent neighbor Iollas. Phyllis is his love; but she is quite ready to come to Damoetas, if called for; but Menalcas claims that she prefers him to all others.—76, 77. Birth-days were the occasion for the joys of love; the days of offering to Ceres for the fruits of the earth (the *ambarvalia*, see on E. V, 75) were solemn days of self-restraint. Iollas is requested to send Phyllis on the festive day, but to come himself on the fast-day.—77. *Fadam. Facere*, signifying "to make a sacrifice," as here, is followed either by the ablative or accusative. Some manuscripts give *vitulam*.—78. *Me discedere flevit*, for *flevit quod discederem*. She wept on seeing me depart, thinking I would not return because I found Iollas in her company. And so, desiring to win me back, she tried to dissuade Iollas, saying, "Farewell, farewell (i. e., begone, begone), Iollas!" in so loud a voice that I might hear it and turn back. This is Ladewig's interpretation, making *longum inquit* equivalent to *longe inquit*; she says afar, or, sending her voice afar. *Longum* is generally understood, however, to mean for a long time, or repeatedly. That Menalcas should substitute Iollas here for his own name or himself, as some understand, seems very unnatural.—85. Plerides, etc. *Ye Muses, make the calf thrive well (pascite), for your reader*; that is, the calf which, as my protectors, you are aiding me to fatten as a gift to Pollio, who reads and approves my songs.—86. *Nova Carmina, new poems*. Pollio not only reads and judges poems, but he writes new poetry, or original poems, and I propose for him a nobler gift than yours; a full-grown bullock. By new poems others understand poetic writings of unwonted excellence superior to any before them.—87. *Qui petat, such that*, of such metal that, *he may thrust*.—88-91. Pollio, and such as Pollio, men of genuine talent and culture, shall enjoy the blessings of the golden age; but mean-spirited, drudging versifiers and would-be poets like Bavius and Maevius, vilifiers of all true poets, shall go from bad to worse, betraying their want of common sense, and becoming the laughing-stock of the world. Comp. Horace, A. P. 453, sqq.—88. *Veniat quo, etc.* "Let him come to the same love of real excellence as Pollio."—89. *Mella fluant illi, for such a one let honey flow from rocks and trees*; let him enjoy the blessedness of the age when Nature shall produce all things spontaneously; let him be one of the generation most favored by the gods. Comp. E. IV, 25, 30, and note on v. 18.—91. *Iungat volpes, let him yoke foxes for ploughing*, may have been suggested by the Greek proverb Ἀλκυονίδας τὸν βοῦν ἐκείνους; and *mulgere hircos* translates Lucian's τράγον ἀμύγειν; Demonax, 28. The general meaning is either "Such a dunce may also have the privilege of doing other things no less absurd," or, as Conington suggests, "May he be compelled to do such things, as a just retribution."—92-103. Damoetas comes back to rustic associations, and Menalcas again follows.—94. *Parcite, with infinitive*, as in Ae. III, 42; a poetic construction.—95. *Ipse aries*. Even the ram has fallen in; much more are the sheep in danger.—98. *Cogite ovib, bring together the sheep into the*

shade; otherwise *the heat will have dried up (præseperit) their milk.*—100. In *eruo*, that is, in spite of his good feed.—101. His is emphatic, and *neque* is translated "not even." Whatever may have caused your bullock to pine, even if it be love, it may be cured; but these lambs of mine are pining from some more fatal cause; it is nothing for which I can find a remedy; it is *not even (neque, esse) love*; it is even worse than love.—103. The mischief has been done by some "evil eye." It was a common superstition that there was some magic power to harm in the eye of the envious and malicious.—104, 105. Two riddles end the contest. Vergil himself is said by the ancient grammarians to have explained the first as containing a pun on the name of a profligate Mantuan called Caelius (genitive *Caeli*), who had saved from his property only three ells of ground for his grave. This solution, improbable as it appears, is quite as satisfactory as the others proposed: a well, an oven, the shield of Achilles, etc.—106. *Ulnas*. For the accusative, see on *noctem*, *Æt.* I, 683.—107. The flowers marked with the names of certain royal persons or princes (*reges*) are hyacinths, on which it was supposed *AI* for *ΑΙΑΞ* or Ajax, and *Υ* for *ΥΑΚΥΝΕΟΞ*, could be traced.—109, 110. It is a drawn battle. Both swains are worthy of the prize, and so is every one who shall sing so well as they, either the fears attendant upon love or the bitterness of disappointment.—110. To yield any sense appropriate to the context, this line must be interpreted to mean much more than it expresses. Either we must understand after *metuet* and *experietur* "*et sic candet eos*," or we must give to these words the same poetic fullness of meaning as to the verbs *circumdat* and *erigit*, in *E.* VI, 62, 63. Thus: *metuet, shall sing his fears, experietur, shall sing his trials.* I have adopted this latter interpretation.—111. Palaemon has been called upon to decide this dispute while the slaves (*pueri*) under his direction were opening the sluices for irrigating the fields. By this time the flow has been sufficient, and he now orders them to shut the gates; perhaps, also, thinking of the resemblance between this act and shutting off the flow of improvised song.—*Rivos*, shallow trenches or channels for irrigation. Artificial irrigation has always been extensively practiced in the region of the Po.

ECLOGUE IV.

THE Sibylline prophecies, of which those of the Cumæan Sibyl were the most noted, foretold an age of peace and perfect happiness, a new Saturnian age, which was to come at the close of the series of ten ages, or *æscula*, forming the cycle or great year (*ordo*) in which human civilization was to pass through all its phases from primitive purity to the lowest degeneracy. The tenth and last of these secular periods, or *magni menses*, which are of indefinite length, is now ending under the reign or influence of Apollo (*iam regnat Apollo*), and the order or cycle is soon to open again (*ab integro nascitur ordo*). Vergil's conception of this great year or cycle, and of the great months or *æscula* of which it is made up, has nothing to do with the vast astronomical cycle of the Greek philosophers. He has in mind the age of Saturn in Latium as the first of the series of ages now nearly completed, and that first Saturnian period, we learn from *Æt.* VIII, 819, sqq., he regarded as no more remote than the beginning of Italian civilization, while in *Æt.* VII, 47-49, he represents Saturn as the ancestor of Latinus, but four generations removed.

The return, or new rising of the Saturnian age, longed for by Vergil and his contemporaries, is now ushered in by the birth of a princely child, who is destined to be one of the great rulers of Rome, and whose advancing years are to witness the gradual development of this second golden era. The advent of the child and the blessings promised by the prophecy of the Sibyl

are the theme of the Eclogue. The new-born infant, thus made the subject of this immortal hymn, was probably Caius Asinius Pollio, son of that Pollio whose praises our poet never tires of repeating. The birth of a son to such a friend could not fail to call forth even extravagant congratulations, especially as it occurred in the year of the consulship of Pollio, and at a period when his reputation was at the highest, and when the circumstances of the times seemed actually to be opening a new and happy era.

It is not surprising that early Christian writers, and many even down to our own times, should regard this marvelous "advent hymn," this rapturous vision of coming glories, as bearing a wonderful resemblance to the scriptural prophecies of the coming and the blessed reign of the Messiah. Yet it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that Vergil was inspired with any Messianic foreknowledge, or that he had adopted any of the traditions or beliefs of the Jews. The times, his relations to Pollio, and his own longings for the restoration of peace and the advancement of human happiness, or, at least, of the welfare of his country, are quite sufficient to account for all the glow of enthusiasm with which he hails the birth of the child and the apparent dawn of better times.

The student should compare this Eclogue with the sixteenth epode of Horace, composed a year or two earlier, when Horace was as much depressed by despair as Vergil is now full of hope. Horace then could see no refuge from the prevailing strife and anarchy but in flight far away to the "Fortunate Isles," where he pictures the same blissfulness of primitive life which Vergil now confidently expects to see once more restored to Italy.

This Eclogue is written in a spirit something like that which characterizes the noble hymns of Menalcas and Mopsus in the fifth. It is the hymn of adoring shepherds. And we can almost fancy them gathering around the cradle from which flowers are springing (*fundent cunabula flores*), and rejoicing with wonder over the child, like the smiling group in Correggio's picture of the nativity.

1. The shepherd poet, inspired by the Sicilian or pastoral Muses (*Siciliæ Musæ*), must now rise to a higher theme (*maiora canamus*).—2. *Non omnia*. Pastoral strains do not please all. If, however, I have the gift for pastoral songs alone, let those which I compose for a statesman's ear be made worthy of his rank.—3. *Silvas*. The woods, in general, are symbols of pastoral poetry; vineyards (*arbusta, plantations*) and tamarisks (*myricæ*) are associated with humble strains.—4. *Ultima*; that is, *the tenth*. *O-mneum carmen*. A prophecy in the books of the Sibyl of Cumæ, deposited by Augustus with the rest of those Sibylline books which were considered genuine in the temple of Apollo, erected by him on the Palatine hill. See on *Æt.* VI, 71. *Ab integro, anew, once more*. The Series, or cycle, begins (*nascitur de novo*).—5. *Ordo*, here, the *Cycle*; the "great year," composed of ages or *æscula*, each of indefinite length, though sometimes reckoned at one hundred and ten years. This series is about to be repeated; begins once more; *ab integro nascitur*.—6. *Virgo* refers to *Adræa* or Justice. She has left the world since its degeneracy from the purity of the golden age, and is now returning. *Saturnia*. Saturn will return to reign again with *Διώνη* or *Astræa*, as in the primitive times; or, perhaps, it means an age like that of Saturn will come again.—7. *Nova progenies, a new generation*. The new-born child, endowed with a heavenly nature, shall rule over, or be associated with, a race kindred in spirit to himself; new in its virtues contrasted with the faults of the generation preceding it. *Demittitur* is to be taken in a figurative sense, meaning, not actually descended from heaven, or born of the gods, but partaking of the character of heavenly beings.—8. *Modo* indicates that the favor of *Lucina* is a necessary condition of the fulfillment of these promises. *Quo*, perhaps an ablative of circumstance in the sense

of *cuius auspiciis*, under whom, under whose auspices.—9. *Gens aurea*. "Golden" is applied either to the generation or the period. Thus, Horace, Epode 16, 64: *tempus aurum*; Cic. de Nat. Deor. 2, 63: *aurum genus*.—10. *Ludina*, the helper of child-birth, is sometimes called Juno Pronuba, and is sometimes also identified, as here, with Diana. Hence *tunc Apollo, thy brother Apollo*.—11. *Decus hoc ævi, this glory of time*; i. e., *this glorious (or golden) age*. Inhibit, will commence, begin. This usage of *inire* is most frequent in the forms *ineunte anno, ineunte ætate*, etc.—12. *Magni menses, great months*; the *saecula* or ages of the "great year," or cycle. So Ruæus, followed by Ludewig. Others take the words to mean simply "the glorious months" of the new era.—13. *Te dace, i. e., to console*. While you, Pollio, are chief of the state. *Vestigia, traces or remains* of past ills. The remnant of the Pompeian party under Sextus Pompeius still threatens Italy with war. A temporary peace was made with him, but not until a year after this Eclogue was written.—14. *Ille* refers to the babe. He and his generation, like that of Saturn of old, shall hold familiar converse with the gods. *Accipiet, shall receive* as a privilege, *shall be admitted to*.—15. *Ipsæ videbitur elaborare* the idea; he shall see gods on the earth in company with their earth-born sons (*Aerææ*), such as Castor and Pollux, Bacchus and Hercules, and he himself shall be seen (that is, *visited*) by them. For the dative of the agent, see on Ae. 1, 326.—16. *Patriæ virtutibus*. Raised hereafter to that high dignity which his father now enjoys, he will rule with all his father's ability and patriotism. We must remember that at this time the imperial power is not yet fully developed and permanently established, and the consul is still the highest officer of the great republic both in legal authority and in dignity.—17. At calls attention now to the principal thought of the poem; the gradual development of the blessings of the golden age side by side with the growth of the child. *Prima munuscula, as first gifts or offerings of nature*; first as contrasted with the blessings she will bestow in later years. *Nullo cultu, without culture*; spontaneously. The idea of the spontaneous production of all things as a characteristic of the golden age, and the absence of all care and toil, are also expressed below in *ipsæ* 21; *ipsa*, 23; *incultis*, 29; *ipsæ*, 43; *sponte sua*, 45. This, and the disappearance of all dangerous animals in this fabulous period, the poets love to dwell upon. See Ge. 1, 25-28; Ovid, Metam. 1, 89-112. So also Horace, in the kindred description of the "Fortunate Isles," Epode XVI, expresses the same idea by such terms as *inaratæ, imputatæ, suam*, etc.—25. *Amomum*. This, and all fragrant and precious plants, now confined to particular regions, shall grow spontaneously everywhere.—26-30. Nature will reach the next stage of amelioration when the child shall have become a youth, or shall have become old enough to read of his father's achievements. Then the earth without human culture will not only yield flowers, but also crops and fruits.—27. *Quæ sit virtus, what manhood is*; as exemplified in his father as well as in the other great men (*hercums*) of Rome, and, perhaps, of Greece.—30. *Rosida mella*. Honey was thought to be a kind of dew gathered by bees from trees and shrubs. Hence Ge. IV, 1, *aeris mellis*.—31-36. There will remain some traces of human ill; men out of avarice will still cross the seas in trade, build walled cities against the liability of war, till the ground for bread. Thus there will be another Argo with its helmsman Tiphys, new wars like that of Troy, new heroes like Achilles and Diomed.—34. *Quæ vehat*. For the mood, see on Ae. 1, 20.—36. *Troiam*. Some city whose fate shall be like that of Troy.—37-45. The third period of the child's life, his mature manhood, shall witness the end of all adventure, strife, and toil. All lands shall of themselves produce all things; even the artificial dyes of garments shall no longer be required; for the fleeces of sheep and the hair of goats (like the plumage of birds) shall be variegated by Nature herself with the richest colors.—

42. *Mentiri*, to counterfeit or imitate.—44. *Mutare*, to change in respect to some attribute; here, to dye or color.—46, 47. The *Parcae*, agreeing (*concordes*) in the unalterable will of destiny, as they drew out the thread, said to their whirling spindles: Run on, O ages, such (so blessed) as these! Ladewig, however, follows Voss and others in making *saccula* an accusative after *currere*, according to the construction in Ae. III, 191, and V, 285. Ladewig also takes *numine* as an ablative of cause, indicating the ground of *concordes*; but the meaning "in," or "in respect to," seems more natural.—48. *Magnos honores*, the great offices of state; especially those of praetor and consul.—49. *Incrementum*, nearly synonymous with *suboles*, new offspring; increase of Jove, because it adds one more to the number of his descendants. This is the explanation given by Wagner in his minor edition, and adopted by Forbiger. Here, as in v. 7, the idea of descent from Jupiter or the gods is probably intended to be taken in a figurative sense. The *spoudaie* ending of the verse is in keeping with the idea of majesty.—50. The whole universe gives sign of welcome to the child; behold the world nodding with its ponderous concave mass (*convexo pondere*).—51. *Terras*, etc., are in the same construction as *mundum*, and are added for description.—52. *Ubi laetatur*. For the dependent question in the indicative, see on Ae. VI, 779.—53. *O mihi maneat*, etc. "O may the last hours of life so long be spared to me, and may my power of song (*spiritus*) be such as shall suffice to sing thy deeds; then, not Thracian Orpheus," etc. The subjunctive of desire takes the place of a condition, and is followed by the apodosis *non*, etc.—54. *Spiritus* is not "the breath of life," but, as not infrequently, intellectual force, poetic inspiration. *Tantus* is to be supplied after *spiritus*. *Quantum* must be taken as a participle in the neuter gender with *eius* (*spiritus*) understood. *Dicere*, for *ad dicenda*, depends on *sat*.—55, 56. For the construction of the negative particles here, see on E. V, 25, 26.—57. Orpheus; Greek form of the dative.—58. *Arcadia ludice*, for *iudicibus Arcadiis*, "even if the Arcadians should be the arbiters of the contest."—60-63. The meaning is doubtful. Of the several interpretations offered, the following seems to me the best: "Begin, little one, with thy infant smile to recognize (to show thou knowest) thy mother. Thy mother claims thy love in return for the long-continued suffering that preceded thy birth. Even now begin to smile, and thus to win thy mother's smile. Else will not my hopes of thy happiness be fulfilled; for one on whom his parents have not smiled in infancy, no god ever thought worthy of his table nor goddess of her couch." Such a one can not enjoy that converse with the gods which was mentioned in vv. 15, 16. *Dignata*. For the construction, see Ae. I, 335.

ECLOGUE V.

This Eclogue represents two shepherds, equally skilled in music, accidentally meeting, and under the shelter of a grotto entertaining each other with responsive songs. Their common theme is the divine shepherd Daphnis, whose passion is sung by Theocritus in the first Idyl. But they treat not, like the Sicilian poet, of Daphnis pining away and dying under the scourge of Venus, but of Daphnis dead and already raised to Olympus as a god. There is little doubt that in the elegy which Mopsus sings on the death of Daphnis, and in the hymn describing his deification, with which Menalcas responds, Vergil has in mind the assassination and apotheosis of Caesar. For this variety of the Amœbaean song, see on E. III, 58.

1. Under the name of Menalcas, in this Eclogue, as well as in the ninth, Vergil represents himself. *Boni, skilled*, here followed by the infinitives *inflare* and *dicere*. Adjectives not unfrequently have this construction in poetry.—2. *Calamos levis*, the syrinx or Pandæan pipe made of light reeds.

—4. *Maiores*, supply *natus*.—5. *Incertas*, *fluctuating, trembling*. *Zephyris motantibus*, with the shifting Zephyrs; join with *incertas*.—6. *Sub umbras*, and the dative *antro*, stand in coordinate relation to *succedimus*. Comp. *Ae. I*, 627.—7. *Sparsit*. See on *E. IV*, 52.—8. *Amyntas* might as well vie with *Apollo* as with me. The young singer does not like to be compared with *Amyntas* as a rival.—10. *Ignis, loves*; stories of the love of *Phyllis*.—10, 11. *Phyllis, Alconis, Codri*, all pastoral names, having no reference to the historical personages of Greece who bore the same. *Alconis* is an objective genitive; the others are probably intended to be subjective.—11. *Habes*, as in *E. III*, 52.—13, 14 *Immo*, etc., *nay* (not those), but rather these strains which I lately wrote out, and while composing (*modulans*) marked in turn (first in words and then in musical notes), etc. This interpretation, which is generally adopted, makes *alterna* refer to the strains (*carmina*) of alternating poetry and music, noted on the beech one after the other successively, just as *Mopsus* had composed and performed them. The pipe, of course, did not accompany the voice in our sense, but was used for preludes and interludes.—15. Then talk about *Amyntas*.—16-18. *Menalcas* apologizes for his rash comparison of the two.—19. *Desine* with the accusative, as in *E. VIII*, 62, *IX*, 66. *Puer*, a frequent designation of shepherds. So below *v. 54*.—20-44. A pastoral elegy on the death of the divine shepherd *Daphnis*, who is intended to represent the murdered *Caesar*.—21. *Testes Nymphis*, supply *fuistis*. "Ye were witnesses to the Nymphs," of the tears they shed.—23. *Oradalia*. The stars are supposed to control human destiny for good or evil. To *Venus* and her descendants they have been unpropitious in bringing such a fate upon the greatest of the line. *Mater* refers to *Venus*, the mother or ancestress of the *Julian* family.—24. *Non ulli, no herdsmen*. On those days of mourning all common avocations were forgotten.—25, 26. *Nec-neo*. These particles repeat separately the general negative contained in *nulla*, which qualifies both verbs alike. Comp. the Greek form *οὐδενος, οὐδενος*. So the negatives in *E. IV*, 55, 56.—26. *Graminis herbam*, the blades of grass. *Herba* is properly a collective term.—27, 28. Both the mountains and woods reecho the voices of African lions mourning thy death.—27. *Poenos, Carthaginian, African*, as an epithet. See on *E. I*, 55, and *Ae. V*, 312.—28. *Loquuntur*, for *dicunt*. Nature says that the wild beasts moaned by repeating their cries with her own echoes.—29-31. *Daphnis* taught men to yoke tigers to the chariot, and to perform the sacred rites of *Bacchus*. That is, he taught men to domesticate beasts before untamed, so as to till the ground and cultivate the vine. Some understand this to be an allusion to the civil reforms of *Caesar*; and it may well include his great plans of internal improvement.—29. *Armenias-tigres*. According to the myth of *Bacchus*, that god, when returning from his conquest of *India*, was drawn in his triumphal chariot by tigers.—30. *Inducere*, not for *ducere*, to lead the dances, but for *εισάγειν*, to introduce.—31. These words describe the thyrsus, or staff carried by the worshippers of *Bacchus*; a long slender rod (*lentas hastas*) wreathed with grape-leaves and ivy. *Mollibus*. Comp. *Ae. VII*, 390.—34. "(So) art thou all the glory of thy companions."—35-39. Since the death of *Daphnis* the fields and gardens have gone to waste; *Pales*, the goddess of herdsmen, and *Apollo* (once the herdsman of *Admetus*) have forsaken the fields. *Pales* and *Apollo* are associated again in *Ge. III*, 1.—36. *Quibus*. The antecedent, *his*, is to be supplied in *v. 37*, after *nascuntur*.—40. "Strow the ground where his ashes lie, with leaves and flowers; plant leafy shade-trees around the (neighboring) fountains." The custom of scattering flowers on the tomb seems to be referred to in *spargite-folis*, and that of rearing trees around favorite fountains in *inducite umbras*.—45-52. *Menalcas* is enraptured with the divine song of *Mopsus*, yet will also modestly make his offering of

praise.—46. *Quale* agrees with the antecedent instead of *sopor*, on account of the meter. The second "*quale*" agrees with *resingueretur* taken substantively; *such* (or *so sweet*) as *quenching our thirst*, etc.—48. *Magistrum*, that is, *Daphnis*.—49. *Alter ab illo, the next to him*; for such you have proved yourself by this song.—50. *Quocumque modo, in some fashion*, no matter how far short of you.—52. *Daphnis* takes the Greek ending here on account of the meter. The termination *im* is usually preferred in words of this class.—53. *Tali munere, than such an offering of praise* as you now propose.—54. *Puer* refers to *Daphnis*.—54, 55. *Ista carmina, those hymns of yours*; such songs or strains as those you now promise; whether precisely the same which *Stimicon* has heard, or something new and similar.—56-80. *Daphnis* enters the abode of *Olympus* above the stars. Because he is thus exalted, joy possesses the world which loved him; the woods and fields, *Pan*, the herdsmen, the rustic *Nymphs*, all rejoice; now under his divine influence peace and safety prevail, and as a god we shall worship him for ever.—56. *Candidus, divinely fair*. *Ladewig* and some others translate "robed in white." *Insuper, not seen before*. *Miratur, beholds with wonder*.—60, 61. Characteristics of the golden age. 63. *Intonsi, unshorn*; rough with woods.—64. *Deus Menalcas*! Thus shout the woods and mountains to *Menalcas*.—65. *Sis felix*. *Comp. Ae. I, 330*.—65, 66. Four altars are supposed to have been raised at the same time, two to *Daphnis* and two to *Apollo*, because the annual rites in honor of *Caesar* and *Apollo* were celebrated at the same period, those of *Caesar* on the 12th of July, and those of *Apollo* on the 13th. *Caesar's* birth-day was on the 13th; but, as the *Sibylline* books were said to prohibit any other ceremonial on the day set apart for the rites of *Apollo*, the senate decreed that those of *Caesar* should be celebrated on the 12th.—66. *Altaria* is in apposition with the second *duas*, and equivalent to "*quae sunt altaria*." It describes the particular kind of *ara*, namely, an altar on which *victims* could be slain. Only fruits or bloodless offerings could be made on the altars of deified men, like *Daphnis*.—67, 68. *Bina, duas*. Both signify "two annually."—69. *In primis, those all, especially*. *Multo Baccho*. *Comp. Ge. II, 190*.—70. *Mensis*, by metonymy for *aestas*.—71. *Nectar*, in apposition with *vina*. Wine from the Greek islands was not imported into Italy until about a. c. 54; hence, *novum*.—72, 73. The song and dance shall accompany the festival.—74, 75. *Haec, etc.* These honors shall be thine both at the feast of the vintage, when we give thanks to *Bacchus* and the attendant *Nymphs*, and at the ceremonial of blessing the fields, when we lead the victims round the fields and sacrifice to *Ceres*. The latter rites are called the *ambarvalia*. See *Ge. I, 339-45*.—76-78. See on *E. I, 60*, and *comp. Ae. I, 609*.—80. *Damnabis-votis*, you also (like other gods) shall hold (men) bound by vows; that is, by pledges of sacrifice made to you as to other deities in time of trial. See on *Ae. V, 237*.—81-84. If *Menalcas* was charmed with the hymn of *Mopsus*, so is the latter with that of his friend. What present can he make him meet for such lofty strains?—85-89. They exchange gifts in token of mutual esteem.—85. *Ante, first*; before you have made up your mind.—86, 87. In the person of *Menalcas*, *Virgil* quotes words from the first verses of his second and third *Eclogues*, to indicate that he had used this pipe in composing and singing them.—87. *Haec docuit, this taught me*, this gave me the melody for, or inspired me with "*Formosum Corydon*," etc.—88. This herdsman's staff, so prized by me that I would not give it even to the lovely *Antigones*, I give to thee.—90. *Paribus nodis, with knots equally distributed*. It was a staff made, perhaps, of a slender thorn sapling, with knots distributed quite equally along its length, and shaved down and polished. *Aere*. The *pedum* had a bronze or copper pike at one end bound on by a ring of the same metal.

ECLOGUE VI.

THIS poem is dedicated to Varus, who probably succeeded Pollio in the government of Cisalpine Gaul, and who, according to some early authorities, had been a fellow-pupil of Vergil under Syro. While our poet gracefully declines to undertake the task, to which he had probably been urged by Varus, of composing an epic on the late wars (*tristia bella*), including the exploits of Varus himself, he entertains him with this Eclogue, which describes the artifice by which two shepherds, Chromis and Mnasyllus, aided by the Nymph Aegle, entrap the god Silenus, and compel him to give them an exhibition of his skill in song. The god sings to them of the origin of the world, and of various traditions of mythology.

The system of cosmogony with which he begins is that of Epicurus, which Vergil and Varus had learned from Syro.

1. *Prima*, not "the first who," but "at the first"; at the beginning of my career as a poet. Comp. *primus*, A. E. I, 1. My Muse, Thalia, preferred pastoral (Syracusan, Sicilian) poetry. My talent was only for rustic themes. —2. Thalia may be used strictly as the Muse of pastoral poetry, over which she presides as well as over comedy; or it may be taken, as the names of other Muses are sometimes used, to signify Muse in general. —3-5. When I assumed to sing of kings and wars, or to compose epics, Apollo plucked my ear, as if to say: "Do you hear? this is no task for you. Your proper themes are lowly rustic scenes and characters." This mode of declining the request of his friend reminds us of the similar apology of Horace at a later period for not undertaking to sing of the achievements of Agrippa. O. I, 6. *Deductum*, reduced, hence, slender, humble; the opposite of *amplum*, grand, heroic. —6. *Super-grant*, separated by tmesis; *there will remain* (besides me), *there will not be wanting those who*, etc. —7. *Musam*, by metonymy for song. —8. *Non iniussa cano*, for I sing the songs or things commanded by Apollo. *Siquis* repeated, expresses the longing of the poet for success. —9, 10, 11. If any in the love of pastoral song shall read my verse, he shall find thy name, Varus, often repeated there, and thus to him my lowly tamarisks (*myricas*), and all the wood shall sing of Varus. —12. *Quae sibi praescripsit*, which has inscribed upon itself, which is inscribed with. —13. *Fauni*, probably shepherds; perhaps youthful fauns or satyrs. —14. *Ut semper*. Comp. E. I, 54. —15. *Procul*, off, away, out of place, distant from their proper position on his head. *Procul* is a relative term, meaning distant only with reference to the ordinary or natural connection of objects. The garlands were lying apart, having scarcely (*tantum*, just, but no more than) slipped down from his head. —16. *Gravis*, heavy for his languid hand, which in the helplessness of sleep hardly retained its hold of the well-worn handle. Join *ansa* as an ablative of manner with *pendebat*. We may also understand *e manu*. —17. *Spe luserat*. Comp. A. E. I, 352. —18. It seems to have been a common belief of the ancients that beings possessed of the gift of prophecy could be forced to make revelations when entrapped and bound. Comp. Ge. IV, 396. The myth concerning Midas and Silenus is an illustration, and also the account which Homer gives in Ods. IV, 414 sqq., of Proteus bound by Menelaus. *Ex vincula sertis*. A similar displacement of a preposition occurs in E. IX, 36. —19. The youths, already somewhat daunted by the audacity of their undertaking, are reassured by the appearance of Aegle. This is the usual interpretation; but the meaning may be that her sudden appearance at first frightens them as though she would oppose their proceedings, though, as it turns out, she comes to join in the frolic. *Timida*, in this case, would be proleptic. *Superveniet* with the connective, *que* is equivalent to *supervenient*. —20. *Aegle*. The repetition of a word with the mention of some additional attribute or circumstance is a

favorite figure. See below vv. 55, 56, *Æt.* II, 405, 406, et al. *Iamque videnti, and even as he opens his eyes.*—24. Now let me go, boys. You ought to be satisfied that you seem to have been too much for me. To seem to have overpowered a god (though it is really but an accident) ought to be enough for you, without holding me any longer in durance. *Vos* is the subject of *potuisse*. Others take *videri* in its literal meaning with *me* as subject, thus: "It is sufficient that I could be exposed to view."—26. *Hinc, etc., to her* (*Ægle*) shall be given another kind of reward; not the songs I will give you. *Alud* is occasionally found with a partitive genitive in the singular, as, *aliud causae*, *Cic. Fl.* 39, though partitive in form rather than in sense. *Ipse* seems to mean "of his own accord." As soon as he has good-naturedly spoken to his captors, at once, without further compulsion, he begins.—27. *In numerum, in measure*, keeping time with his song. *Comp. Ge.* I, 175; *Ac.* VIII, 458.—27-30. The satyrs and wild beasts, and even inanimate things, are moved by his music, so that *Parnassus* is not so charmed with the singing of *Apollo*, nor the mountains of *Thrace* by that of *Orpheus*.—31-40. The Epicurean theory of the origin of the world. In the beginning nothing existed but boundless void (*magnum inane*), and in it the conflicting and commingled seed-substances or atoms with which were formed earth, air (*anima*), water, and fire. Out of these primitive atomic combinations (*his primis*) were developed all things, and even the heavens (*orbis mundi*). Then gradually the earth became fixed and solid, excluding *Nereus* or the waters (*Nereae*), and confining them to the bed of the ocean, and brought forth on its own surface the various things which it was fitted to produce. Many terms in the passage seem to have been borrowed from *Lucretius*.—31. *Concreta*. *Lucretius*, 5, 429, says *convecta*.—33. *Liquidus, fluid*, as fire is composed of the most subtle of the atomic substances.—34. *Ipse-orbis*. Even the fluid (*tener*) orb of the world, the circumambient æther, became solid; a crystal firmament.—35. The construction of the interrogative *ut* is continued through the remainder of the paragraph. *Ponto*, ablative of situation.—38. *Altitus* has usually been joined with *cadant*, but the irregular position thus given to *altus*, unexampled in *Vergil*, has led some of the recent commentators to remove the comma from *solem* and place it after *altius*, translating thus: "The lands wonder that a new sun now shines from a higher region."—41. Having described the "evolution" of the heavens and the earth, *Silenus* recounts some of the myths and traditions of the human race, beginning with the creation of men from the stones thrown by *Pyrrha*. *Caucasias volucres*. The plural is poetic.—42. *Furtum Promethei, the theft of Prometheus*, the stealing of fire from the chariot-wheel of the sun, that he might convey it to men.—43, 44. He sings of the grief of *Hercules* and the *Argonauts* for the loss of the young *Hylas*, companion of *Hercules*, stolen by the *Nymphs* of a fountain in *Mysia*, near which the *Argonauts* had landed. *Quo fonte*, equivalent to *ad quem fontem*. "He sings, in addition to these themes, of the fountain at which (or where) the sailors had called with loud voices on *Hylas* lost, so that," etc.—44. *Hyla*, *Hyla omnes sonaret*, scanned like *valē, valē*, etc., in *E.* III, 79. In both passages the voice naturally makes such a pause in uttering the cry that the hiatus disappears.—45-60. The story of *Pasiphae* is compared with that of the daughters of the *Tirynthian* king *Proetus*.—46. *Pasiphae*, the wife of *Minos*, was the victim of an unnatural passion inspired by *Venus* at the instigation of *Neptune*, who was angry with *Minos* for keeping the bull which had come up out of the sea, instead of sacrificing it to him. *Solatur* is an example of the use of the verb found also below in vv. 62, 63, and in *E.* IX, 19, in which the speaker transfers, as it were, the action from the person spoken of to himself. "*Silenus consoles Pasiphae*" means: *he sings of Pasiphae consoling herself with the love*, etc. He describes her as grati-

fying her mad passion.—47. *Virgo, maid*, sometimes, as here, a general term for "woman."—49. *Non ulla secuta est, no one* (of them) *sought after*, etc.; none of them was doomed to such brutish love as Pasiphae.—50, 51. *Quamvis, etc., although* (so completely was her nature transformed to the instinct of a cow) *she had dreaded the yoke for her neck*.—51. *Quaevisset*. She could not but believe that she had horns on her smooth forehead, and often raised her hands to seek for them.—52. The reference is again to Pasiphae.—53. *Ille. The iuvenus. Hyacintho*; that is, "on the flowery turf." *Fultus* has the last syllable lengthened by the ictus.—55-60. *Claudite, etc.*, the words of Pasiphae, in the frenzy of her love roaming over the hills in search of the beast.—61. *Atalanta*, the daughter of Schoeneus, was to be the wife of the suitor who should excel her in the foot-race. *Hippomanes*, or, as some say, *Milanio*, obtained three golden apples from Cyprus by the favor of Venus, and dropped them on the course behind him. The maiden (*puella*), tempted by the beauty of the apples, turned aside, and thus was won. *Hesperidum*; such as those of the *Hesperides*; golden, beautiful. See on *Hyblaëis*, E. I, 55, and Ae. V, 811.—61, 62. The sisters of *Phaethon* wept for him until they were turned into alders.—62, 63. *Circumdat, erigit*. See on *Solatur*, 46.—64-73. Vergil takes occasion here to introduce the praises of his friend, the gifted poet *Cornelius Gallus*, to whom he afterward addressed the tenth Eclogue.—64. *Errantem, etc.* This is not an untrequent kind of allegory, representing the reveries of the imagination in poetic creation as a translation of the poet himself bodily to *Helicon*, or *Tempe*, or some other favorite abode of *Apollo* and the *Muses*. Comp. *Horace*, O. III, 4, 6.—65. *Ut, interrogative*, introducing the sentence.—66. *Viro, to or before the honored poet*; referring to *Gallus*. *Sorum, the Muses*. *Chorus, the choir or company of the Muses*.—67. *Divino carmine*, an ablative of description.—69. *Calamos*. *Linus*, in the name of the *Muses*, bestows upon *Gallus*, in token of his merit as a poet, the pastoral pipes or syrinx which they had formerly given to *Hesiod* (*Ascræo sensi*), the father of bucolic poetry.—70. *Seni*, as not unfrequently, *ancient*.—72, 73. *Gallus* has composed a poem in imitation of an *Idyl* of *Euphorion* of *Chalcis*, describing the origin of the *Grynaean* oracle and grove of *Apollo*. The poem of *Gallus* is so beautiful that it has made this oracle the pride of *Apollo*, and hence one of his favorite titles is "*Grynaeus*." See on Ae. IV, 345.—73. *Se iacet*, as in Ae. VI, 877.—74-81. Returning to themes of mythology, *Silenus* ends his song with the stories of *Scylla* and *Tereus*.—74. *Ut narraverit et mutata* are to be supplied after *aut*. "How he told of the change of *Scylla*." *Scylla*, the daughter of *Nisus*, king of *Megara*, is sometimes confounded, as here, with *Scylla* the monster of the *Sicilian Straits*, daughter of *Phoreys*. *Nisus*. See on *Hectoris*, Ae. III, 819. In *quam* there is a mixed relation of object and subject accusative. We may translate as if the reading were *fama est, traditum est, or ferunt*.—76. *Dulichias*, for *Ithioas*, refers to the fleet of *Ulysses*.—77. *Timidos, terrified*, made timid, proleptic, as in the second interpretation of *timidis*, above v. 20.—78-81. *Philomela*, the daughter of *Pandion*, king of *Athens*, being violated by *Tereus*, king of *Thrace* and husband of her sister *Procne*, in revenge the two sisters killed *Itys*, the son of *Tereus* and *Procne*, and then served up the body as a banquet (*dapes*) for his table; afterward showing him the head (*dona*). *Tereus* attempted to slay them, but they fled, *Philomela* in the form of a nightingale, and *Procne* in that of a swallow, while *Tereus* was changed into a lapwing.—78. *Mutato Terei artus*, for *Tereum mutatum*, "the transforming of *Tereus*."—*Quo cursu, with what flight or speed*. Others: "With what kind of motion," as distinguished from that of her former condition as a human being.—80, 81. *Quibus alis*, that is, "with the wings of what bird." *Ante, beforehand, first*; mourning (*infelix*), and flitting a moment around her home

before she took her final flight to the wilderness.—82-86. These same things which Silenus (*ille*) now repeats, the Eurotas once heard, when Apollo was singing them (*meditante*) to his loved Hyacinthus.—84. *Ad sidera*. Comp. E. V, 62. The resounding hillsides bear the song of Silenus to the sky.—85. *Numerum referri*. The number of the sheep must be reported or counted up when they have been led back to the fold by the shepherd. Comp. E. III, 84.—86. The approach of evening heralded by Vesper (see on Ae. I, 374) warns the shepherds to collect the flocks.—86. Even heaven is charmed with the music of Silenus, and, therefore, is unwilling (*inuito*) that Vesper (*Hesperus* or the evening star) should come forth (*procedere*) and close the day, compelling the shepherds to go to their homes and Silenus to end his song.

ECLOGUE VII.

Thyrsis a shepherd, and Corydon a goatherd, make Daphnis the arbiter of their contest in singing. The Eclogue seems to have been suggested in part by the sixth and eighth Idyls of Theocritus. The singing-match is of the first kind described in note on E. III, 58.

1-20. Meliboeus relates the accident which led him to be present at the contest which he describes.—1. *Arguta, rustling or whispering* with the gentle wind.—4. *Florantes aetatis, in the flower of youth*. Arcades, Arcadians in their musical talent and skill.—5. *Cantare pares, equal or well-matched in singing and playing*. See on *boni inflare*, E. V, 1. *Respondere, to sing responsively*, one following the lead of the other. See on E. III, 59. The infinitive for the prose construction *ad respondendum*.—6. *Dum*. See on Ae. I, 494. *Defendo*; perhaps, by covering with straw. *Huc* refers to the spot above mentioned, where the group were seated.—7. *Vir gregis*. It is implied that with the leader of the flock all the rest have strayed away also. *Deceverat*, pronounced in scanning *de-raverat*. *Atque*, emphatic, "and, lo (just when I started in search of them) I caught sight of Daphnis."—8, 9. Daphnis, as soon as Meliboeus comes in sight, anticipates what he is seeking for, and sets his mind at rest.—10. *Si quid, if at all*. *Cessare, to linger*, suspend your work.—11. Meliboeus, it seems, is in charge of cattle as well as of goats. "They need no watching, for they will come hither of their own accord to drink."—12. *Viridis*, according to the translation of Ruess, agrees with *Mincius*. Others join it with *ripas*.—14. Meliboeus had not, like Corydon and Thyrsis, an Alcippe or Phyllis at home to care for the lambs; he was needed there, and yet this was a rare opportunity to listen to a singing-match between two great musicians. He was in a quandary; *yet (tamen), etc.*—15. *Depulso a lacte, weaned from the ewes*.—16. *Corydon cum Thyrside*, as if a compound substantive, form an apposition to *certamen*.—19. *Meminisse*. It is uncertain what subject is to be supplied, if any. Some prefer "me" (Meliboeus), others "eos" (Corydon and Thyrsis), and Conington refers the act of memory to the Muses themselves, as the daughters of Mnemosyne, the goddess of memory. On the whole, the most natural meaning is given by *eos*. The Muses wished *them* to call to memory or rehearse Amoebean verses, such as the Muses themselves had taught them to improvise. For the omission of the subject accusative, see on Ae. II, 25.—20. *Hoc, illos, the first, the next*.—21. *Amor*, in apposition with *Nymphae*; the *Libethrian Nymphs, our delight, or whom we delight in*.—22. *Quale, etc., such as you grant to my Codrus*, or are wont to inspire my Codrus with.—23. *Si omnes, if we are not all able* (to do all things), if it is not given to all (or common) men, and so not to me. See the full form of the proverb, E. VIII, 64.—24. In case of defeat, his syrinx, as a token of his renunciation of music, shall be hung on the pine-tree, sacred to Pan,

the inventor of the pipes. The pine was the favorite tree of Pan, as well as of Cybele.—25-29. Thyrsis is jealous and boastful. He asks to be crowned as the rising poet, so that Codrus may be envious of his triumph. Or if Codrus, out of malicious motives, should praise him to such a degree as to offend the gods (*ultra placitum*), he must be wreathed with rosemary as a charm against an evil tongue.—25. *Haedera*. The ivy was sacred to Bacchus, and a symbol of poetic frenzy or inspiration.—27. *Ultra placitum, beyond what is pleasing to the gods*. Others, "beyond what is pleasing to me."—28. *Mala lingua*, perhaps, contains the notion not only of malicious praise but of some magic power to hurt, like an "evil eye." See on E. III, 107.—31-33. I will erect a marble statue of thy whole figure (*tota*) arrayed as a huntress. See on Ae. I, 337.—31. *Si fuerit, if this* (success in hunting) *shall have been always mine*. See on *proprius*, Ae. I, 73.—34. *Custos herdi*. You are the guardian of a poor estate, and must be contented with an humble offering.—35, 36. "For the present, O Priapus! I have made you a statue of marble, a material too mean for you; but when you increase my flocks, I will make you one of gold." The whole response of Thyrsis is strained and absurd, especially his vow; for marble, which he calls too mean for Priapus, and, much more, gold, are entirely out of keeping with the usual conception of Priapus as a rustic god, whose images are roughly hewn or carved out of wood.—35. *Pro tam, i. e.*, according to my present means.—38. *Alba*, in the same sense as *pallens*, E. III, 39.—40. *Corydonia*, an objective genitive after *cura*.—41-44. Thyrsis tries to outdo Corydon in the expression of love; but again runs into extravagance. "May I seem offensive, rough, and worthless to thee, if I do not find (if it is not true that I find) this day without thy company more than a year long. Be ashamed, my cattle, if you can, to detain me; hasten home, and let me go to her."—41. *Sardonis herba*, a large variety of the ranunculus, very bitter, and, when eaten, causing distortion of the features, or the "Sardonian smile."—45. *Muscosae fontes*; that is, fountains springing from mossy rocks, Hor., Ep. I, 10, 7; *Notus muscoso prociis lapide*. *Semina mollia*. This seemingly strange comparison is taken from Theocritus, V, 50: *εἰς αὐτὴν μαλακώτερα*.—46. The third person of the verb is substituted here for the second. The regular construction would be *et arbute quas fontes et herbam tegis*. *Pecori*. The dative after such verbs as *defendere*, *arcere*, and *pellere* is poetic.—47. *Defendite* here contains the ideas both of sheltering and refreshing.—48-52. Thyrsis responds with a contrasted scene from the season of winter. "Here by the glowing hearth we care as little for the outside blast as the wolf for the number of the flock he attacks, or as the swift rivers for the banks which they overflow."—49. *Hic, here*, in the shelter of home, *are the hearth, etc.*—52. *Numerus*. The number of sheep in the flock, however great, can not daunt the wolf.—53. Stant, emphatic, *stant* in their beauty and grandeur. Comp. Ae. III, 681. The verse is spondaic and without elision of the final vowels in *juniperi* and *castaneae*.—54. *Suspensa, under each tree its own apples*. *Quaque* is generally adopted here by the commentators in preference to *quaque*, though the latter has the best manuscript authority.—55, 56. *At, etc.* "But with the departure of Alexis all nature's gifts would end."—57-60. Thyrsis claims that the glories of nature also depend on the presence of Phyllis, but he expresses the thought by reversing the conditions. Nature, when languishing, revives with the coming of Phyllis.—60. Jupiter as lord of the upper air, and so called Aether, Ge. II, 395, also personifies the sky and atmospheric moisture or rain. Comp. Ge. I, 418; II, 419; Ae. V, 696.—61-68. Because Phyllis loves the hazel, that is dearer to Corydon than any of the trees which the gods prefer; but the fairest tree has no charms for Thyrsis when Lycidas is near. Corydon compares the trees with each other according to their charms for

Phyllis; Thyrsis compares their beauty with that of Lycidas. — 70. "From the time of this victory Corydon has been to us (and to all the world) 'the Corydon'"; Corydon the singer, Corydon, whose name alone is a sufficient title. Thus Quintilian, X, 1, 112, says of Cicero: "He has attained such preëminence in oratory that his name is a synonyme for eloquence;" *sam non hominis nomen sed eloquentiae habeatur*.

ECLOGUE VIII.

THIS Eclogue is entitled in the Medicean Manuscript "Damonis et Alpheisiboei Certatio," and other good manuscripts differ from the Medicean only in substituting "certamen," or "contentio," for "certatio." In the texts generally it has been called "Pharmaceutria," "the Sorceress," from the subject of the second part of the poem.

It consists of the improvised verses of two shepherds, Damon and Alpheisiboeus. Damon adopts in his own person the lament of some despairing lover whose mistress, Nysa, has proved untrue, and Alpheisiboeus responds by reciting, also in the first person, the incantations and charms employed by some shepherdess to win back the shepherd Daphnis, by whom she has been forsaken.

The Eclogue is Amœbean of the second kind described in the note on E. III, 68. Alpheisiboeus imitates the song of Damon in the division of the verses into ten stanzas by the introduction of a refrain.

Vergil has in mind, in the song of Damon, the third and eleventh Idyls of Theocritus, and, in that of Alpheisiboeus, the second of the Idyls.

The poem is dedicated to Pollio (6-13), and appears to have been written when that commander was on his return from the campaign in Dalmatia.

The insertion of the refrain, according to Ribbeck's text, after the 28th verse, makes the numbering of all the following verses differ by one from that of texts in general use.

1-6. The effect of music on brutes and inanimate things. Comp. E. VI, 27-29. — 4. *Regulant*, in the old rendering, followed by Ruæus, is active, meaning "arrested," "stayed," or "stopped." Later commentators prefer the usual sense of the work, "to rest completely," "stand still," taking the following *curvus* as a Greek accusative after *mutata*. So Ladewig. — 6-13. "O Pollio, now returning from thy Dalmatian victories, would that some time I might attain to such power as to celebrate both thy warlike deeds and thy Sophoclean tragedies, no less worthy of fame!" — 8. *Mibi*, an ethical dative after *superas*, etc. Others make the passage "en . . . desinet" parenthetical, and join *mibi* with *accipe*. *Superas*, here, of passing along by sea, as in Ae. I, 244, perhaps with the accompanying notion of danger incurred. *Timavi*. See on Ae. I, 244. — 7. *En unquam*, implying doubt, as in E. I, 68. — 10. *Sophocleo cothurno*, of the tragic style of Sophocles. The buskin or boot worn by tragic actors, is often put by metonymy for tragedy itself, or for the literary style of tragedy. See Horace, O. II, 1, 12; Quintil. X, 1, 68. *Jussis*. Perhaps this poem was begun by Pollio's request before his departure, and completed in his absence. The dedication may have been inserted here at the time the news reached Vergil that his friend was on his return. — 12. *Carmina* refers only to the present poem. — 13. *Hederam* elegantly symbolizes poetry. Comp. E. VII, 25, and note. *Serpere* expresses the winding or entwining of the ivy with the more inflexible laurel, which is the symbol of military triumph. The general idea is, "While others crown you with victorious laurels, suffer me to add this my humble tribute of song." — 14. The shepherds lead their flocks to the pasture at the dawn of day. See Ge. 322, sqq. — 15. In the older texts *est* has been ap-

pended to this verse, though not found in the manuscripts, on the ground that its omission in a relative clause is anomalous; but as the manuscripts omit it in like manner in Ge. III, 326, where the same verse is repeated, it is probable that in both instances they have preserved the original reading.—16. *Olivæ, on (his) olive-wood staff.*—17-20. Damon takes the part of some shepherd, real or imaginary, deceived by Nyssa, whom he has loved from his youth, and now heart-broken, coming forth from his sleepless couch in the gray of the morning, and giving utterance to his despair.—18. *Indigne amore, by my undue love:* by a love unworthy of himself or of so true a heart as his. Comp. E. X, 10.—19. *Testibus illis, they being my witnesses.* I have gained nothing by calling on them in times past to witness our vows, for she has broken them all, and yet is happy with Mopsus.—21. The refrains are introduced in imitation of Theocritus, Idyl I, 64, 70, 78, II, 17, 22, etc.—22. *Argutum.* See on E. VII, 1.—24. *Pana.* See E. II, 32. Pan was the first who did not suffer the reeds to remain silent; more strictly, *who did not suffer the reeds to be inactive;* for he awakened in them musical sounds.—26-28. "What monstrous unions now may we lovers not expect to see! presently (*iam*) griffins wedded (*iungentur*) to horses, in the next age," more freely, "by and by, dogs to timid does."—28. *Ad pocula, for ad potum, to the water, or to drink.*—29. The refrain is inserted here by Ribbeck, on the ground that it is necessary for completeness and symmetry, and must have been introduced here originally, though it no longer appears in the manuscripts.—30. In bitter mockery. "Get ready your bridal torches, Mopsus; they are bringing your wife." *Novas;* that is, for a new marriage.—31. *Spargite nuce.* It was the custom for the bridegroom to scatter nuts among the torch-bearers who conducted the bride to his door. In Catullus, 59, the boys repeat again and again the cry, "da nuce!" *Deserit Hesperus Ceta.* Catullus also (60, 7) associates the appearance of the evening star over Ceta with the nuptial ceremonies. The expression probably originated in some Greek tradition connected with the country about Mount Ceta. Heyne thinks it may have been the marriage of Peleus and Thetis. Ceta was north-west of Attica and Boeotia, and to the dwellers in those regions the evening star first shone at sunset over the mountain, and departed from it as it descended to the horizon (*deserit Ceta*).—33-36. You have taken a swain worthy of your treacherous character, and you will get your reward.—33. *Omnes,* that is, *reliquos omnes.*—34. *Odio,* related equally to the four following substantives.—38-42. I loved you dearly from my boyhood.—38. *Scepibus,* here, *garden inclosures, garden.*—39. *Legentem.* Comp. E. II, 51.—40. *Alter ab undecimo, next to the eleventh year,* "second" in the Roman sense; therefore the "twelfth," not the "thirteenth." Comp. V, 49.—44-51. I have learned the cruelty of Love. He is always born of mountain wilds and rocks (comp. Ae. IV, 360-367), a child of neither human (*nostris*) parentage nor blood. He taught even a mother to imbrue her hands in the blood of her children; even a mother to be as ruthless as himself.—43. *Matrem* refers to Medea. The awkwardness of the passage thus connecting Cupid and Medea led Heyne to propose the omission of verses 50 and 51, and Hermann suggested the combination of the two thus: *Commaculare manus; puer, ah! puer, improbus ille.*—53-57. Since the love of so many years has been violated, I should expect to see the whole order of nature broken up.—56. *Amber* was supposed to distill from the alder and poplar. "Let it now come from the bark of the tamarisk."—58. Conington makes the refrain here parenthetical, and connects "omnia—mare" with v. 56.—59. "Let all things be mid-ocean." Let the land be completely changed to sea. Ladewig, with Hermann, thinks that a verse has been lost here. *Vivite,* for *valete*, like *concedite*, E. X, 63.—61. *Munus* Heyne understands to be his death-

song; but his death itself is probably intended. "Take, Nysa, this last gift of the dying. His death he bequeaths to you as a bitter memory."—84. *Non omnia*, etc. Comp. E. VII, 23.—85-88. The commencement of the response. The love-sick shepherdess prepares with the assistance of her maid, Amaryllis, various charms accompanied with magic words, with the hope of bringing back Daphnis, her former lover. First, she orders the maid to make ready for the rites at the altar in the court of her dwelling.—86. *Mascula*, applied to the most fragrant and best kind of incense.—89. *Urbe* may refer to Mantua. *Carmina*, *charms*. See on Ae. IV, 487.—90. *Deducere lunam*. The power of incantations and charms to bring down the moon is mentioned in Horace, Epode V, 45, Tibullus, I, 2, 45, and in other passages in Greek and Roman writers.—91. The allusion is to the transformation of the companions of Ulysses into swine. Hom. Od. X, 203, sqq.—92. The cold-blooded (*frigidus*) snake can thus be made to swell even to bursting.—93. See on V, 21.—94-99. An image of Daphnis has been made of wax, or, as Forbiger suggests, partly of wax and partly of clay, round which the sorceress winds three (*terna*) threads of different colors (*triplici colore*), and bears it thrice round the altar, while Amaryllis makes three love-knots, each of the same three colors. The threads round the image and the knots are mystical bonds for Daphnis.—94. *Tibi* refers to the image. For the case, see on Ae. I, 472.—95. *Deus*, a god, any one of the gods, may be rendered "the gods." The deity invoked in magic rites is Hecate. *Numero impare gaudet*. Ruæus illustrates by various examples, such as the triple form of the thunderbolt of Jupiter, Neptune's trident, and the watch-dog of Pluto. There are three Parææ, three Furies, and nine Muses. And Hecate herself is of triple form.—96. *Modo, just, but*, implying eagerness or impatience.—97-99. A second charm is tried. Various objects are put into the fire on the altar, that while burning, crumbling, or melting, they may have a like influence on the heart of Daphnis.—98. Rhyming words, as here, are not unfrequent in incantations. *Idmus, cera*. Many commentators suppose that one image of clay and another of wax was used; but there is nothing else in the poem to suggest this. The words here may refer, as Keightley thinks, to bits of wax and clay cast into the fire with the leaves of laurel, and grits of wheat and bitumen, or the explanation of Forbiger, above mentioned, may be accepted: the head may have been of wax and the rest of clay. In Theocritus, Idyl II, only one image is used.—99. *Eodem*, here a dissyllable. Comp. Ae. X, 487.—100. *Molam*. The salted grits are used as in sacrifices. Comp. Ae. II, 133; IV, 517. *Fragilis*. The sound of the laurel-leaves, crackling in the flame, was thought to be a good omen.—101. In, on the image of Daphnis. But Ruæus gives it the meaning of *contra*.—102-104. "May Daphnis by these charms be possessed with such love for me as that which drives the heifer through the fields and woods in seeking her mate (*juvencum*) until wearied and despairing (*perdita*) she sinks down in the green sedge."—105. *Qualis*. Supply *est buculas* or *tenet buculam*.—106. This line, nearly repeated in Ge. III, 467, Macrobius says was taken from some lines of Varius on the death of Cæsar, where a hound on the track of a deer is described as pursuing the prey forgetful of the length of the chase and the lateness of the night.—107. *Talis amor*. The repetition adds emphasis as above in vv. 1 and 5. *Mederi*. If he should once more be love-sick with longing for her, she might cure him by returning his love; but she prays that her heart may then be so hardened that she will be indifferent to his pain.—108-109. Whatever garments Daphnis has left here, are pledges (*pignora*) of his duty to me. They owe him to me. I now commit them to thee, O earth, burying them by the threshold he has so often crossed. May this serve as another charm to bring him back to me. Comp. Ae. IV, 495.—100-100. *Moria*, some well-

known wizard has given her poisonous plants from Pontus (here for Colchis), the home of the sorceress Medea. The liquid in which these are steeped, being sprinkled on the altar and about the court, form an additional charm. Comp. Ae. IV, 512-516.—96. *Herbas atque venena*; hendiadys for *herbas venificas*. See on Ae. I, 61.—98-100. Moeris by the use of these transforms himself into a wolf, and in this shape betakes himself to the woods; with these he raises the dead, and even causes the grain to pass from the field where it is growing to another. All these workings of magic herbs were matter of common belief, and, in regard to the removal of standing crops, Pliny, XXVIII, 2, 4, mentions a law of the twelve tables forbidding "*fruges excantare*."—102-104. As the last spell, Amaryllis is ordered to take ashes from the altar, carry it forth from the house, and to throw it back over her head into the running brook, without looking behind. Rivo. See on Latio, A. I, 6, and comp. Ae. V, 451.—103. One connects the designation of the place whither she throws with a qualification as to the manner of throwing.—104. *Nil carmina curat, he cares not for my spells*; thus far there is no sign of his return in answer to the charms.—106-110. But while she and Amaryllis together are taking up the ashes for the performance of this final charm, and are delayed by the task (*dum ferre moror*), suddenly a flame shoots up from the cinders which they are stirring. "Heaven grant it may be a good omen (*bonum sit*)! Yes, he is coming; here and our charms."—106. *Aspicis*, etc.; the words of the sorceress, not of Amaryllis. *Corripuit, has wrapped*.—107. *Moror* implies that the sorceress is aiding in that which she has directed the maid to do. *Ipse* adds emphasis to *sponte sua*.—108. *Nequeo quid*, etc., *certainly it is something*; it means something good, I know not what, and (now, too) *Hylax is barking on the threshold*. He hears the approach of some one. It must be Daphnis.

ECLOGUE IX.

MOERIS, the old farm steward of Menalcas (Vergil), complains of the peril to which his master has been exposed by the violence of the disbanded veterans, one of whom (probably the centurion Arrius) has seized upon his farm.

The Eclogue introduces Moeris on his way from the farm to Mantua, bearing some kids of the flock to the new owner. He is met on the road by the young Lycidas, an ardent admirer of Menalcas, and is persuaded by him to recite passages of poems which he has heard his master sing. The verses thus introduced into the Eclogue are chiefly translations, or close imitations of Theocritus.

Vergil hoped by this indirect appeal to the sympathy of Varus and Octavian to recover his property, and to secure the quiet retirement necessary to the prosecution of his literary work. See Introduction, page x.

1. *Pedem*, subject of *ducunt*, suggested by the following *ducit*. *Moeri*, of course, not the wizard Moeris of the eighth eclogue.—2. *Viri perveniunt*, supply *eo*; *we have come* (still) *living to this*; *you have lived to see such times*. The notion of "arriving" or "reaching" contained in the verb suggests *eo* as the antecedent to *ut*. *Advena*, an alien, perhaps a Gaul or some other barbarian mercenary. See on E. I, 72. The separation of the word from its appositive, *possessor*, and also that of *nostris* from *agellis*, is intended as the expression of excited feeling.—5. *Omnia versat*. The prevailing disorders are causing all possessions to change hands.—6. *Quod—bene, and may it not turn out well*; *may it do him no good*. *Mittimus*, *we* (the household) *are sending*. Moeris is the agent of the family, and so chooses to say, not "I am conveying," but *we* in common are obeying the orders of the usurping proprietor by forwarding this supply from the farm.—7. *Anderam*; alluding to

the successful petition of the poet mentioned in the first eclogue.—8. *Mollis olivo*, an ablative of manner.—9. *Aquam* refers to the Mincius. *Veteris* . . . *Acacumina*, old as to (or showing their age in) their broken tops; that is, with old and now broken tops. See on E. II, 8. The shattered top is the most characteristic mark of the old age of trees.—10. *Omnia, everything*; the whole tract of land.—11. *Andieras, you had heard it, indeed*; no doubt you had heard it, for it was known to every one.—13. *Onanias*, a general epithet here. See on *Hyblæis*, E. I, 55. At Dodona in Chaonia pigeons were held sacred.—16. The appearance of the crow on the left was a sign of something unusual, whether good or evil. It led Menalcas to obviate all occasion of quarrel with the brutal veterans by yielding at present to their claims rather than offer a vain resistance, and one, too, that endangered his own life.—18. *Hic, this*, referring to the speaker, as in Horace, *Serm.* I, 9, 47, *hunc hominem, this person, me*.—18. *Solada, sweet lays*; soothing the passions of love or grief with their sweet pathos.—19. *Quis caneret, spargeret, induceret*, the protasis suppressed *si tu raptus esses*.—19, 20. See E. V, 40, and note.—21. *Quæ*. Supply the antecedent clause "*quis caneret ea*." *Tibi* refers to Menalcas. In *sublegi* is the idea of catching or stealing by overhearing.—22. *Delicias, love, delight*.—23-25. An imitation of the first lines of Theocritus, *Idyl* III.—23. *Dum redeo* implies, "while I am going and returning," that is, *until I return*.—26. *Immo hæc, nay, rather these*; "yes, but, still better, these." "*Quis caneret*" is understood as above, v. 21. *Canebat, was composing*; namely, when interrupted in his poetic labors by the intrusion of the soldiers on his estate.—27-29. If Varus, you save Mantua from the unhappy fate of Cremona, and our city thus remain (*superat*) to us uninjured, then shall the swans of the Mincio bear your name in their songs on high to the stars. Swans abounded in the region of Mantua, but the poet may be thinking also of the shepherd singers of the Mantuan country.—28. The lands of Cremona had been assigned to the veterans of Octavian, on account of the defection of the Cremonenses from his side in the civil war. But as that district was not sufficiently extensive for allotments to all, a portion of the territory of Mantua was also given up to their rapacity. Thus, though Mantua was nearly forty miles distant, it was too near (*nintum vicina*) for its own good.—30-32. *Sic-incipe*; not an unusual form of urging a request, involving a friendly kind of threat, and only a proof of lively interest in the person addressed. "Begin, I pray you, if you have any more to recite; so may your swarms," etc. *Comp.* E. X, 4-6. Regularly *ut* with the indicative introduces the condition, but it is sometimes omitted as here, and the imperative or subjunctive of desire is substituted. So Horace, *O. I*, 3, 7.—30. *Cyræna*. It is said that the yew-tree has never been found in Corsica. The meaning, therefore, must be that yew-trees make honey as bitter as that of Corsica. That this tree was baleful to bees and honey is implied in *Ge.* IV, 47.—32-34. Suggested by Theocritus, *Idyl* VII, 37, sqq. "You must not think that my praise of Menalcas is mere hypocrisy, covering a feeling of jealousy. The Muses, indeed, made me a poet, and the shepherds call me *vatem*, an inspired singer, but I am not so simple as to trust them. I seem to myself (*videor*) so unworthy to be compared with Varius and Cinna that my verses, heard with theirs, are like the discordant cries of geese amid the silvery notes of the swan." Perhaps in "*anser*" there is an allusion to the poet Anser, who was of the same class as Bavius and Maevius. The connection requires that we should distinguish "*vates*" here from "*poeta*," though generally the words are synonymous as applied to poets.—37. *Id* refers to the above request of Lycidas: *Incipe*, etc.; that (very thing) I am striving to do.—38. *Si valeam*. See on *si videat*, *Æt.* I, 181. The apodosis may be "*ut incipiam*."—39-43. The principal thought is from Theoc.

ritus, Idyl XI, 42, sqq.—40. *Purpureum*, often of any glowing or brilliant color. Here, of that which produces it.—44. *Quid, nay*. *Pura* sub nocte. Moeris was gazing at the heavens in a *clear* night, when the stars were all visible, and, so, naturally thought of the new star of Caesar, the *Iulium sidus*, mentioned below, in v. 47.—46-50. "Why watch any longer the risings of the stars which have been of old?" The star of Caesar has appeared (*processit*), to serve henceforth as a sign for the husbandman, and to prosper the labors of the field (48), vineyard (49), and garden (50).—46. *Antiquos signorum ortus*; not by enallage for *antiquorum signorum ortus*, as some suppose, but, literally, the *risings of the constellations which have been of old*. It is the varying *positions* and the *risings* of the stars and constellations which have been watched from ancient times, as indications of the seasons and the weather. The star of Caesar is new only in the sense of newly appearing.—47. *Astrum* refers to the comet which appeared at the time of the funeral solemnities performed by Octavian in honor of Caesar. Rising at this period for seven successive days "at about the eleventh hour" (Sueton., Caesar, 88), it was accepted by the Romans as a sign that Caesar had been received into Olympus. Comp. note on Ae. I, 287.—48. *Quo*, an ablative of place, equivalent to *per quod*.—50. Under this newly risen star graft your fruit-trees, sure that they shall bear fruit for your own posterity, not for the alien.—50-54. "But I can recall no more. Age has taken away my memory (*animum*). In boyhood I used to bring the long days to their close (*longos condere soles*) with my songs. My voice, too, has failed me."—54. *Lupi*, etc. Any one meeting a wolf was struck dumb if the wolf saw him first. Plin., Hist. Nat. VIII, 34. *Priores*. See on Ae. I, 321, 548.—56-62. "You are putting off my wishes (*amores, longings*) with your excuses (*causando*). There is no occasion for hurrying on your way; there is no fear of a storm, and we are already half-way to town, for I can see the tomb of Bianor. Let us sit down here and sing where the vine-dressers are at work. Even if you put down the kids a moment, we shall yet (*tamen*) have time to reach the city."—57. *Tibi*; the ethical dative.—60. *Bianoria*. Bianor is supposed to be another name for Ocnus, the founder of Mantua, mentioned in Ae. X, 198-200.—63-66. "Or if you think there is danger that the evening may bring on rain (*pluviam colligas*), we may walk on (*licet usque eamus*), and continue singing as we go."—66. *Fasce* refers to the kids the old man is carrying.—66. *Desine phra*. See on E. V, 19. *Quod nunc instat, the business which now presses*; the delivery of the kids to the new lord.—67. *Ipsæ* refers to *Menalcas*.

ECLOGUE X.

LYCORIS, beloved of Vergil's friend Gallus, the soldier and poet, proving false to him during his absence from Rome, gives herself to a new admirer, whom she accompanies in his journey over the Alps to join the army of Agrippa on the Rhine.

Vergil strives to console his friend by addressing to him this last of his pastoral poems (*hunc extremum laborem*), in which he represents all nature and even the gods as sympathizing with their favorite poet in his desolation; though no pity of the gods, no Arcadian retreat, and no distractions, sought either in the chase or in war, can heal the wounds of love.

Vergil, in the person of some goatherd, sings the lay while his flock is browsing on the tender shrubs (*tenera virgulta*).

The Eclogue finishes, though not closely, the first Idyl of Theocritus.

1. *Extremum*. Our poet brings his series of pastorals to an end, in order to enter upon the composition of the Georgics. *Arethusa*, as the Nymph of the most famous of Sicilian fountains, became one of the inspiring goddesses

or Muses of Sicilian or pastoral poetry. *Laborem*, by metonymy for *absolvere laborem*. Comp. *carmen concedite*, E. VII, 22.—2. Gallus, etc., "for Gallus, indeed, but also to be read by Lycoris."—4. Sic. See on E. IX, 30.—5. The fabled origin of the fountain is described in Ae. III, 694-696. Doris, as Thetis in E. V, 32, is put for "the sea."—8. *Omnia, all my song*; "all the things I sing."—9-12. The Nymphs or Naiades who give inspiration to pastoral poets like Gallus, must have been absent from their usual haunts, or they would have been found and at once have come to the relief of their favorite, Gallus. The passage is suggested by Theocritus, Idyl 1, 66 sqq.—10. *Indigno amore*. See E. VIII, 18.—13-30. Trees, hills, and rocks were mourning for the heart-broken lover. His sheep, and the neighboring shepherds and herdsmen gather round him in pity and wonder; Apollo, Pan, and Sylvanus come to look upon him and reason against his madness.—15. *Maenalus, Lyceus*. Vergil fancies that his friend has taken refuge in Arcadia, to seek consolation and forgetfulness in a pastoral life. Or, this whole scene in Arcadia may be an allegory, representing the reveries of Gallus under the power of fluctuating passions. See on E. VI, 64.—16, 17. *Nostris*, etc.; the sense appears to be: "Do not thou, divine poet, be ashamed (*ne te paenitet*) of these poor brutes, for they show a regard for us shepherds (like thee) in our grief." *Nostris* is "of us shepherds," of which company Gallus has become one. *Ne paenitet illas, they are not regardless*, not without interest or feeling for us.—19. *Venit*; that is, to gaze with pity on the dying shepherd.—20. *Uvidus*. Menalcas, a swineherd, comes from the forest dripping with morning dew.—25. *Florentia*, etc., explains *capitis honore*; the adornment of his head is the wreath of fennels and lilies.—26. *Ipsi, even we ourselves* (I, the singer of this lay) *beheld him*, etc. To have actually seen Pan without being struck with frenzy (*panic*), is matter of wonder. The particulars as to his appearance, stained with the juice of berries and with vermillion, are evidence that it was the god himself.—28. *Talia*. Such griefs as these to which you are yielding.—29, 30. "Love can no more be glutted with tears than the grass with rivulets," etc.—31-33. "But though Love be ruthless and insatiable, as Pan has said, yet, ye Arcadians, of all men best skilled to sing of love, sing my woes to your mountains."—37. *Sive esset*, etc. The apodosis is *iaceret, legeret, cantaret*.—38. *Seu quicumque furor, or whatsoever love* (or loved one) I might have. *Fuscus* is the predicate. Supply *est*.—40. Vergil can hardly have had in mind a vine-arbor formed of willows and vines; and, therefore, I follow the texts of Voss and Ladewig in placing a comma after *salices*; thus making the sense of the line the same as if *aut* were expressed after *salices*, or as if the reading were *modo inter salices, modo sub vite*. In the corresponding passage of Theocritus, VII, 88 § is expressed: *τε δ' ἐν τῷ δρυϊν, ὃ δὲν περικαλὲς*, etc.—42, 43. For a moment it seems as if Lycoris might be tempted to join him in this happy retreat.—43. *Ipsa consumeretur aëvo, I should waste away with age itself*; not die untimely with a broken heart, but by the natural process of slow decay.—44-49. The dream of what might have been, only reminds him of the bitterness of the reality.—44, 45. Gallus may have been engaged at this period in guarding the coast of Italy against the threatened attacks of Sextus Pompeius.—46. *Sit*; an optative: "And may it not be mine to believe anything so cruel! May my fears not prove true!" *Tantum*, probably for *tantum rem*, though taken by some as an adverb with *vides*.—47. See introductory note. *Nives et frigora* with the feeling of an inhabitant of sunny Italy, thinking of the transalpine regions and the Rhine.—50-60. His shifting fancy turns back again to Arcadia. He will tune the shepherd's pipe, bury himself in woods and caves, write love-verses on trees, traverse the mountain forests in hunting.—50. *Chalcidico versus*; that is, in the style of Euphron of Chalcis in Euboea. Gallus, though dis-

tinguished as an elegiac poet, has also imitated the Idyls of Euphronion. See on E. VI, 72. *Mihi*, not "for me," but "by me."—61. *Siouli pastoris*. Theocritus. *Modulabor*. Comp. E. V, 14. "I will sing." The poem is already composed; Gallus will recite it in alternation with the music of the flute.—53. *Malle*; supply the subject *me*.—54. *Crescent*, etc. His words marked on the bark of the tree (the beech is the favorite tree for such inscriptions) will expand with its growth, and thus increase with his love.—55. *Mixtus Nymphis*; absolute for *mixtus Nymphis*.—59. *Partho*, *Oydonia*; specific terms used as general epithets. See on E. I, 55.—60-69. "Yet how vain my dream! No joys of Arcadia can mitigate the pangs of love. And so I bid woods and songs farewell (*concedite silvas*). But no change of scene, no hardships endured by me (*nostri labores*) in exposure to the extremes of nature, not the icy north nor burning Ethiopia, can change the power of love. Therefore, I, like all things, yield to love."—65, 67. *Nec, nec*, continue and distribute the negative force of *non*.—65, 66. —que, —que, *both*, and, connect the coördinate verbs *bibamus* and *subeamus*.—66. *Aquosae*; a characteristic rather of the Italian than of the northern winter.—67. *Moriens liber aret*. The inner bark of the tree parched and dying is the indication of the utmost degree of heat and drought.—68. *Aethiopum*; join with *ovis*. *Versemus*, *should we drive about*; wandering with our flocks to and fro, seeking shelter and pasturage.—69. *Et nos cedamus Amori*. "I have tried every remedy in vain. Love conquers all things; let me also submit to love."—72. These strains, however humble, ye will render, O divine Muses, most pleasing (*maxima*) to Gallus.—74. *Se subicit*, *shoots up*. Comp. Ge. II, 19.—75-76. "But the evening comes on; its shade is unwholesome, especially for singers; so, too, that of this juniper. Shade is hurtful even to the corn; much more to us. Therefore, hasten home, my well-fed goats."—76. *Nocent et frugibus*. Comp. Ge. I, 121.

INDEX TO IRREGULARITIES OF SCANSION IN THE ECLOGUES.

ECLOGUE I.

- Line**
39. *Āberāt* lengthens its final syllable by the ictus. See grammars, under "diastole."

ECLOGUE II.

24. *Actaeō* retains the final *o*. See grammars, under "hiatus."
53. *Prīnā* retains the final vowel. See grammars, under "hiatus."
65. *Ō Ālexī*. The interjection *o* is retained and shortened in the thesis of the foot.

ECLOGUE III.

6. *Pēcōrī* retains the final *i*.
63. *Laurī*; as *pecorī* above.
79. The second *vīle* shortens the final vowel. See above, E. II, 65.
97. *Ērit*; as *aberat* in E. I, 39.

ECLOGUE IV.

57. *Orphēi*; dissyllable by synaeresis of *ei*. See grammars, under "synaeresis" or "synizesis."
61. *Tālērunt* shortens the penultimate syllable. See grammars, under "systole."

ECLOGUE VI.

30. *Orpheā*; dissyllable by synaeresis of *ea*.

Line

42. *Prōmēthēi*; trisyllable by synaeresis of *ei*.
44. *Hýlā, Hýlā*. The long *a* of the first vocative is retained, that of the second is retained and shortened. Comp. *vīlā* in III, 79.
53. *Faltās*; as *aberat*, I, 39.
78. *Tōrei*; dissyllable by synaeresis of *ei*.

ECLOGUE VII.

7. *Deerāvērāt*; four syllables by synaeresis of *ee*.
23. *Fācīt*; as *aberat*, I, 39.
53. *Iūnīpēri* and *castānēae* retain the final *i* and *ae*, and the verse is spondaic.

ECLOGUE VIII.

42. *Pōrī* retains the final *i*.
45. *Rhōdōpē* retains the final *e*.
82. *Ēōdem*; dissyllable by synaeresis of *eo*. Thus: *yo-dem*.
109. *Qui* retains and shortens the final *i*. Comp. II, 65.

ECLOGUE IX.

66. *Pūēr*; as *aberat*, I, 39.

ECLOGUE X.

12. *Āōnīē* retains the final *e*.
13. *Laurī* retains the final *i*.
69. *Āmōr*; as *aberat*, I, 39.

NOTES ON THE GEORGICS.

BESIDES the editions and authorities referred to in the preface to my first edition of the *Aeneid*, and in that to the present edition of the works of Vergil, I have made frequent use, in preparing the notes on the *Georgics*, of the well-known commentary and German translation of J. H. Voss, and have found also many concise and clear interpretations in the school edition of the *Bucolics* and *Georgics* recently published by Karl Kappes, Director of the Real Gymnasium in Karlsruhe. A metrical key has also been appended to the notes.



Ceres.

NOTES ON THE GEORGICS.

BOOK FIRST.

TILLAGE AND CROPS.

1-5. The poet announces to Maecenas, as his friend and patron, the four principal topics of the work: 1. *Tillage and Crops*; 2. *The Cultivation of Vines and Trees*; 3. *The Breeding of Cattle*; 4. *The Management of Bees*. Both Vergil and Horace owed much of their good success as poets to the warm friendship of Maecenas; and both of them repeatedly address him in their poems with honor and gratitude. See *Ge.* II, 41, III, 41, IV, 2; *Hor. O.* I, 1, 1, *Sat.* I, 1, 1, et al.

1. *Quo adeste*. As the seasons of the year were marked by the rising and setting of the constellations, *sidus* is put by metonymy for *season* or *time*.
 —2. *Ulmis adiungere vitis*. *Comp.* E. II, 70, and note. —3, 4. *Habendo pecori*; dative of the end; *M.* 241, obs. 8; *H.* 384, 4, n. 8.; *A.* 235; *B.* 244; and *comp. Ae.* IV, 290; “what the (proper) management is for raising cattle.” —4. *Apibus*; supply *habendis*; “how much experience (is required) for raising the frugal bees.” The final vowel of *pecori* in this verse is not elided.

5-42. Invocation to the divinities that preside over husbandry, and to Augustus, who is destined, like Cæsar, to have a place among the gods.

5. *Hinc, from these things, or with this theme*; referring to the subject of husbandry in general, embraced in the four topics above mentioned.—6. *Lumina*; i. e., sun and moon.—8. *Chaoniam glandem*; a specific example for a general idea; as in E. I, 55, and IX, 18. Nuts and wild stone-fruits embraced in the term *glans* were supposed to be the primitive food of man.—9. *Pocula Achelœia*. On the hills near the Achelous in Aetolia king Oeneus first planted vineyards, and thus originated the vintage and the mingling (*miscuit*) of wine with water (*pocula*), or the drinking of wine; for the ancients did not drink wine unmixed.—11. *Ferte pedem, draw near*. The Fauns and Dryads, sylvan deities, are also invoked, since the woodlands are associated with the pasturage of flocks and herds.—12. *Munera, the gifts, or products of husbandry*, whether crops, fruits, or domestic animals. *Prima, at first*; i. e., at the beginning of their existence. Neptunc, in his contest with Minerva for the naming and the guardianship of Athens, struck the ground with his trident, and thus caused the horse to spring forth from the



Neptune. (From a Pompeian intaglio.)

earth as his newly-created gift to the Athenians.—14. *Cultor nemorum; inhabitant or god of the woods*; others, *cultivator of trees*. The reference is to Aristæus, the hero of the episode in Go. IV, 317, sqq. He was worshiped in the island of Cea or Céos as Apollo *Némos*, the shepherd Apollo, or Apollo of the woods and pastures. *Qui, for whom*; or *for whose shrines and altars*; for white bullocks were to be taken from the herds as offerings to Aristæus.—16. *Ipse*; even Pan himself, chief of the rustic deities. Comp. the use of *ipse* in 353.—17. *Maenala*; supply *sunt*.—18. *Tegeæe*; equivalent to *Arcadie*, an epithet of the god Pan.—19. *Puer* refers to Triptolemus, son of Celeus king of Eleusis, and a favorite of Ceres, under whose instructions he learned the art of tillage, and became the inventor (*monstrator*) of the plow.—20. *Ab radice, with the root*; i. e., taken up "by the roots." Sylvanus was represented in sculpture and painting bearing a cypress-tree with the roots adhering to it.

24-40. And you especially (*tuque adeo*), Augustus, lend your aid (*da facilem cursum*); numbered among the gods, what heavenly abode shall be yours? what dominion shall you possess? Will you, as vice-regent of Jupiter, rule the seasons (*tempestatum potentem*), and protect the lands and cities of men, or will you appear (*venias*) as another Neptune, patron god of the seas? Or will you dwell among the constellations of the zodiac, where even now a place is opened for you between Erigone (*Virgo*,

Astraea and *Scorpio*?—I know not; though, surely, you will not choose to reign among the gods of Hades (*nec te Tartara sperant*). The disposition of Vergil and his contemporaries to deify Augustus (see on E. I, 6) had been encouraged by his recent successes, especially by the overthrow of Sextus Pompeius (A. C. 36), and by the honors heaped upon him by the Roman Senate.

25. *Urbs*; i. e., the abodes of men. *Invisere* is used substantively as the first object of *velis*, *curam* being the second. Compare the use of the infinitive *restinguere* in E. V, 47.—26. *Maximus orbis*; "the wide world."—28. *Materna*. Comp.

Ae. V, 72. Augustus and the Julian family are descended, through Aeneas, from Venus, to whom the myrtle is sacred.—31. *Tethys undis*. Tethys, as the wife of Ocean, is represented as seeking to win (*amat*) Augustus as a son-in-law, by offering as a dowry with some one of her daughters the dominion of the sea. It was a fancy of the ancients

that a deified man or hero, on entering into the family of Olympus, received some goddess as his bride. The last syllable of *Tethys* is lengthened here by the iotus.—32. *Tardis*; an appellation of the summer months on account of their long and heated days, with the accompanying weariness and languor.—33. *Locos*; i. e., the space partly occupied by the *Chelae*, or claws, of the Scorpion, between *Scorpio* and *Astraea*, where the constellation *Libra* was sometimes placed, though it does not seem to have been universally admitted by astronomers until a later period. Vergil, however, recognizes it as one of the constellations in v. 208, and, perhaps, has in mind here the *justice* (symbolized by *Libra*) that, he believes, will mark the reign of Augustus.—34, 35. *Ipsæ*—reliquit. *Scorpio*, of himself, or gladly, gives up to the new constellation a part of what had been more than his own just space; for he had held more than a twelfth part of the zodiac. Some understand, less correctly, I think, "more than the proper space" for the new constellation of Augustus to occupy.—37. *Tam dira*, etc., such a dreadful, such an unnatural ambition can not possess you.—38. *Graecia*; for the poets of Greece.—39. *Nec* continues the force of *quamvis*; "and although the throne of Hades has such charms for Proserpine that she has no desire to return to the upper world; even when sought for and entreated by her mother Ceres."—40. *Da facilem cursum*, grant (me) an auspicious course, or voyage.—41. *Ignarus vias*. The long-continued foreign wars of Rome, withdrawing so many of the yeomanry from Italy, and the civil wars, followed in many instances by the expulsion of small land-owners from their farms, had greatly discouraged agriculture, and had led to the state of *ignorance* here alluded to. I can not but think that this depressed condition of agriculture was one motive with Vergil for devoting so many years of his life to this theme; though such a motive is repudiated by some of the critics.—42. *Ingrederis*; closely connected in sense with the following *totis—coarcti*; "Enter upon the divine existence I have foreshadowed, and so learn even now to be called upon with prayers."

43-70. The poet now enters upon the first topic of his poem—that of tillage and crops; first treating of the proper method of plowing, and of the mutual adaptation of climate, soil, and product.



A bronze coin of Tarraco (Tarragona), of the time of Augustus.

43. *Vere novo*. In Italy this is from the middle of February to the first of March.—45. *Iam tum, even then*; even so early. *Mihī*; the ethical dative.—47. *Avari*, like *avidō*, in the "Inscription," introductory to the *Aeneid*, suggests a characteristic trait of farmers, hardly ever satisfied with their crops.—48. *Bis*. It was deemed by Vergil the most perfect tillage, though not usually practiced in Italy, to plow the land four times: once late in the autumn, once in the spring, once in the summer, and the fourth time again in the autumn, just before sowing. This is the usual explanation; but, perhaps, the periods adopted by Mr. C. L. Smith (see "*American Journal of Philology*," vol. ii, No. 3) may be more correct: first in the early spring, second in April, third in summer, fourth in the autumn, just before sowing.—49. *Illius* refers to *seges*. *Esperant*. The perfect of a repeated or wonted occurrence. H. 471, 5; A. 279, c; M. 385, obs. 8.—52. *Patris, inherited*; to be joined both with *cultus* and *habitus*. Both the mode of cultivation (*cultus*) and the present quality or character (*habitus*) of lands or farms (*locorum*) are *inherited* by them from their former cultivators.—57. *Molles Sabaei*. The inhabitants of Arabia Felix exported their frankincense to Rome. They are characterized, in common with all orientals, as destitute of force, effeminate, or *enervated*.—59. *Elladum* may be rendered *victricious in Elis*. Mares were preferred for chariot races, and those that contended in the Olympian races at Elis are here called "*Elian*," though sent from some other country, as, here, from Epirus. *Palmas equarum*; a metonymy for *victrices equas*.—60. *Continuo, at once*; in the very beginning of man's existence, as expressed by *quo tempore*, etc.—63. *Ergo* resumes the precepts in regard to tillage, interrupted at v. 50; but the digression has furnished the ground for these last directions concerning the difference of the modes of tillage as determined by the difference of soil.—66. *Matura, solstitial*; of the sun in the fullness of his strength. Comp. Ae. X, 257.—67, 68. *Sub ipsum Arcturum, even at the rising of Arcturus*, storm-breeder as he is; his rising was about the fifth of September.—68. *Suspendere* is used without an object acc., in the sense of "*lifting the sod*." Ladewig understands it as the opposite of *deprimere*, deep plowing.—69, 70. *Ille* refers to the *rich soil* (*pinguis*), 64, *hic* to the *sterile* (*non fecunda*), 67.



Vetch.

face, by mellowing with the heavy-pronged hoe (*rastris*) and brush-harrow (*vincinæ cratle*), and by cross-plowing (*in obliquum*) some time after the first plowing (*procedo aequore*).

71. *Alternis*; adverbial, ac. *vicibus*, *by turns*; or, supplying *annis*, *every*

other year. Idem, you the same, or you likewise.—73. *Matate sidere, the season being changed, or as the proper season comes round.* Below, 210, sqq., the seasons for sowing different crops are mentioned. Here the meaning seems to be: Make the grain-crops alternate with those of leguminous plants, which are less exhausting to the soil; seeding in the proper month (*sidus*)—that is, in this case, November—the spelt or wheat on the ground from which, in the summer of the same year, you have taken away the harvest of beans, vetches, or lupines. In short, if you gather a leguminous crop in the summer, seed your grain in the following November; and, after harvesting this in the following summer, seed your next leguminous crop in the following October. This will secure constant rotation, without the loss of any intervening year.—74, 75. *Lactum, tenuis.* The large pod of the bean is contrasted with the slender pod of the vetch.—75. *Lupinal.* The white lupine has long been cultivated in Italy for forage,



Lupine.

for enriching the soil by plowing in, and for domestic food.—76. *Silvum, growth*; as below, 153, of herbaceous annuals.—77. *Urit, etc.* "I do not recommend flax, oats, or poppies as crops of rotation, for these impoverish the soil; but, even if you employ these, the burden (*labor*) of the land is easy in alternate years, or by alternation of products, provided only (*tantum*) the ground be properly enriched by manuring." Enim is elliptical: "I speak not of flax, oats, and poppies, used by some for this purpose; for these exhaust the land." Render freely indeed.—78. *Lethæa.* The juice of the poppy quiets nervous agitation and promotes sleep. The bud of the flower was one of the symbols of Ceres. *Alternis* is taken by some to mean *every other year*, by others *in alternation* or *by turns*, without reference to exact annual alternations. It may possibly be in the dative, as Voës translates it, with *illis frugibus* understood.—82. *Sic quoque, in this way also.* Rest will be secured to the land as well

by this change of crops, as by suffering it to lie entirely idle.—83. *Nec nulla*, etc. And, in the mean time, while the land is enjoying this substitute for repose, it does not fail to make some return (*gratia*), as it would if left untilled (*inaratæ*) or fallow; it does not lie untilled and unremunerative. *Terræ*; genitive after *gratia*.

86-98. Four advantages of burning the surface stubble: New nourishment for the soil, expulsion of noxious qualities and materials, the warming up and relaxing of hard aluminous ground, and the hardening or compacting of that which is too soft or loose.

90. *Qua veniat*. Subjunctive of purpose. See on Ge. I, 239.—91. *Durat*. Supply the object *terræ*.—92. *Tenuis pluvias*, scant rains, drought; in a "heated term" these cause the soil to dry up (*adurant*). Many, however, understand by *tenuis*, here, *subtle* or penetrating.—93. *Frigus*. The effect of cold in hardening the ground is kindred to that of heat, and so it also is said to *bake* the soil. So in respect to the effect of cold on the body: *pecora iumentaue torrida frigore*; Liv. XXI, 22.

100-117. The husbandman gains much by moist summers (*umida solstitia*) and by clear and dry winters (*hiemes serenæ hiberno pulvere*); and, in cultivating the crop, he must follow up the sowing by crumbling and leveling with mattock in hand (*comminus*) the stiff lumps of unfertile (*male pinguis*) soil; by irrigation, by turning in the flocks to feed down the too luxuriant growth, and by draining off surface water, especially in case of "freshets."

102. *Nullo tantum*, etc. On account of no culture or labor bestowed on their lands do Mysia and the Mysian Gargara enjoy their abundant harvests so much as on account of those favorable conditions of climate just mentioned: moist summers and dry winters.—104. *Quid dicam (de eo) qui*; that

is, I can not praise such an one too much.—105. *Male pinguis*; because in the form of lumps.—106. See on E. III, 111.—107. *Morientibus herbis*; ablat. absol., while the herbage is dying; the blades of grain being wilted and shriveled. Comp. E. VII, 57.—

111. *Quid, qui*. See on 104. *Ne procumbat*. If the plant grows up too rapidly, as on a rich and humid soil, the stalk will be too feeble to support its own weight and that of the growing ear.

—113. *Sulcos sequant*; when the top of the blade is even with the top of the furrow.—113, 114. *Paludis collectum umorem*, the collected water of the pool; surface-water naturally collected and standing in hollow places here and there in the field.—114.

Bibula harena, by the absorbing ground; others, by means of gravelly drains.

—115. *Incertis mensibus*; i. e., the months of spring and autumn, subject to variable weather.—117. *Lacunæ*; usually understood here to mean *furrows*; but, perhaps, better, with Ru-



Chicory or intibum.

scus, of hollow places in the fields where the water dries up slowly; as *paludis umorem*, 113.

118-150. Though all this has been done by men and oxen, still there is need of vigilance and effort, as the crops must be protected from various natural enemies; for, after the age of Saturn, in whose reign all things grew without the aid of human toil, Jupiter suffered many evils to come in, yet not without a benevolent purpose; for he thus urged mankind by the force of necessity to the invention of many useful arts and industries.

120. *Intiba*, p. 8.—121. *Umbra*. The shade of trees and shrubs, whether cultivated or of spontaneous growth, in the fields or on the borders, is injurious to the crops, unless checked by pruning. *Pater ipse*; even the supreme father, not any inferior deity.—122. *Per artem*; as opposed to the spontaneous growth (*nullo poscente*) of all things during the reign of Saturn.—123. *Movet agros*; for *coegit homines ut agros moverent*. *Corda*; as often for *mentes*.—125. *Subigebant*; of plowing or tilling.—127. *In medium*. Comp. IV, 157.—127, 128. *Ipsa, nullo poscente*. See E. IV, 18, and note.—129. *Ille*; Jupiter.—130. *Moveri, to rage*.—131. *Mella decussit folia*. Comp. E. IV, 30, and note. The leaves no longer yielded honey after Saturn had ceased to reign.—133. *Usus, necessity*; as in E. II, 71.—134. *Sulcis*, usually translated here by *in* or *from*, is rather to be taken as a metonymy for *arando*, an ablat. of means. So Conington.—135. *Venis*. In Ae. VI, 7, *in* is expressed.—137. The observations of sailors led them to designate certain clusters of stars by names and sometimes by the number of stars in the group; as the seven Pleiades, the seven Hyades, and the seven bright stars of Ursa Maior (*claram Arcton*).—138. The accusatives are in apposition with *nomina*. In *Pleiadas* the final syllable is lengthened by the ictus. *Lycaonis*. Arctos is said to be "of Lycaon," because it was the constellation into which Callisto, daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon, and beloved by Jupiter, was changed, after Juno had



Arbutus.

first transformed her into a bear.—141. *Verberat* is applied to the casting-net (*funda*), because the water is *struck* or *beaten* by the pieces of lead with which it is weighted.—142. I have adopted in this verse the emenda-

tion of Ribbeck, *alta patens aliis pelago*, for the old reading *alta patens, pelagopus aliis*, thus contrasting *omnem* and *alta*, and explaining the latter by *pelago*, in or through the sea. *Umida* is proleptic. *Lina* is the *seine* or *drag-net*, as indicated by the verb *trahit*.—143. *Perri rigor* seems to refer to such tools as the axe and adze. With *rigor*, as an attribute of an iron implement, comp. *rigido*, Ae. XII, 804.—144. The words seem to imply that those who first split timber into planks in the age of *Jupiter*, used wedges of stone or iron, and that the saw came later in that age. To refer *primit* to the age of Saturn is to suppose that mechanical toil was common to that age with the one following.—143. *Arbuta*. The out on page 9 shows the appearance of the leaves and fruit of the *arbutus*.—149. *Dedecent, ceased to grow*; neuter (as in Ae. II, 505) with *glandes* and *arbuta* as subjects. *Silvae*; genitive. *Sacrae*. The oak woods of Dodona were sacred to Jupiter.—150. *Labar, misfortune, harm, or evil*, explained by the following words.—151. *Segna, barren or unprofitable*.—152. *Interuent, etc.*, expresses the fatal effect of these baneful things. *Silva* is explained by *lappae*, etc. See on 75.—153. The final vowel of the first *que* is lengthened by the ictus. See on Ae. VII, 186.—154. See E. V, 37.—157. *Umbram*. See on 121.—158. *Asterias*, i. e., of some more vigilant neighbor.—159. You will be forced to depend on acorns again, like men of old.

160-175. The plow and the other instruments of husbandry.

161. *Quis sine*; a frequent form for *sine quibus*.—162. *Primum = ante omnia*.—163. *Tarda* may be translated adverbially before *volentia*. Comp. Ae. III, 70. *Eleusinae matris*; Ceres. The wain, as well as everything in the service of the farm, pertains to her.—165. *Virgae supellex*. The utensils made of woven osiers, the invention of the Eleusinian king Celeus, under the direction of Ceres, are *cheap (vilis)* or simple compared with the instruments just before described. See the basket of osier-work represented in the illustration at the head of the notes.—166. *Mystica*; because borne in the processions that celebrated the mysteries of Iacchus or Bacchus. Some understand by Iacchus the name of two different personages of mythology; one of them Bacchus, the wine-god, as in E. VI, 15; the other, as here, the son of Ceres. According to this view, the mysteries here alluded to would be those of Ceres.—167. *Malto ante*; join with *provincia*.—168. *Si ta, etc.* The sense seems to be: If worthy or due honor of divine husbandry, or the glory to be derived from it, awaits thee. *Digna = quas sit eo digna*. *Divini*; because rural husbandry is the invention of the gods, and is under their patronage.

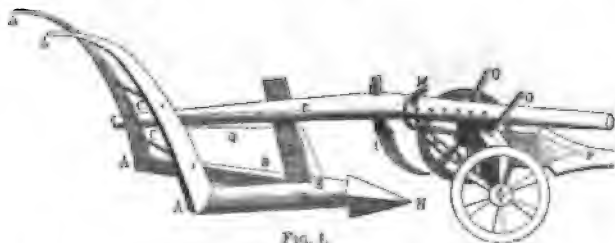


FIG. 1.

160-175. In this description Vergil evidently has in mind a plow with wheels, similar, in its essential parts, to a kind of plow still used in some parts of Italy. Fig. 1 is a modern Italian plow often seen in Lombardy, which I

have copied from Martyn, with his own explanations: "The two timbers, marked A, are each made of one piece of wood, and are fastened together with three wooden pins at B. CC are two transverse pieces of wood, which serve to hold the handles together at the back. D is a piece of wood fastened to the left handle, or *sinistrella*, at E, and to the beam, F. F is the beam, or *pertica*, which is fastened to the left handle at G. H is the plow-share into which the *dentale*, or share-beam, seems to be inserted. I is the coulter, being a piece of iron, square in the body, which is fixed in the beam, bending in the lower part, and having an edge to cut the weeds. L is an iron chain, fastened at one end to the plow-pillow, or *meolo*, N, and, at the other, to the beam by an iron hammer, M, the handle of which serves for a pin, and the more forward you place the hammer, the deeper the share goes into the ground. OO are two pieces of wood fastened to the pillow, which serve to keep the beam in the middle. P is the pole, or *timonzella*, to which the oxen are yoked, and is of no certain length. QE, with pricked lines, is a strong plank, which is fastened to D, and to the left handle. This being placed sloping, serves to turn up the earth and make the furrow wider. This part, therefore, is the earth-board, or *auris*, of Vergil, of which, he says, there should be two; but in this plow there seems to be but one." Martyn supposes this plow to be more complicated, and to have more parts than that of Vergil; but that there is a correspondence to a certain extent, namely: AA, on the left, is the *buris*; AA, on the right, the *stiva*; AE, AB, the *dentalia*. The elm was bent to form, in its growth, this crooked *buris*. Near the bottom of this, *hinc a stirpe*, was inserted the pole, which was probably continued to the length of eight feet, and had the oxen yoked to it, without the intervention of the *timonzella*. The wheels were probably fixed to the beam. In striking contrast to this very perfect plow, which very likely is the lineal descendant of Vergil's wheel-plow, are the two numbered 2 and 3, which the editor found in actual use a few years ago—one in the Sabine country, near Tivoli, and the other in the neighborhood

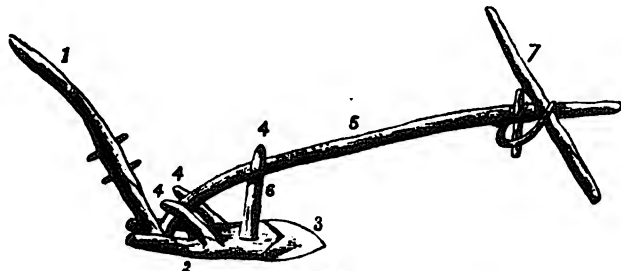


FIG. 2.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Manico (handle, <i>stiva</i>). | 4. Orecchi (<i>auris</i>). |
| 2. Aratro (<i>aratum</i>). | 5. Timone (<i>temo</i>). |
| 3. Vomere (<i>vomer</i>). | 6. Caricchia (<i>peg</i>). |
| | 7. Ingo (<i>tugum</i>). |

of Sessa. Vergil would seem to have had in mind a plow retaining some of the primitive and rude parts of these two, combined with the wheel and, perhaps, with a more finished form. Fig. 2 was sketched in a farm-house on a rainy day, when the Sabine husbandman was repairing it, and getting

it ready for the spring tillage; Fig. 8 was doing service in the field. I noted down the names of the parts given me by the Sabine farmer.

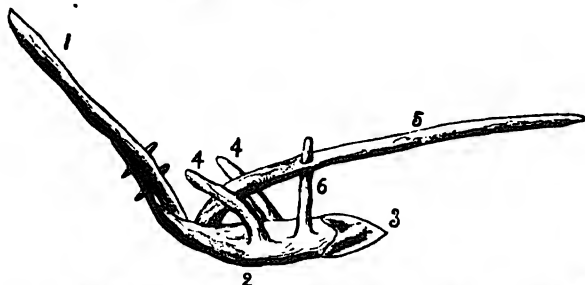


FIG. 2.—It seems as if the *buris* in this plow had been united with the lower part of the *stiva*, or else had been confounded with the *tomo*.

169. *Continuo, at once*; while it is still a sapling, and can be made to grow in the desired form.—170. *Curvi aratri*. The bent or curving *buris* is put by metonymy for the plow. *Accepit, takes or assumes* by growth.—171, 172. *Hulo ab stirpe, to this (buris) at the lower part*. The tongue or *tomo*, extending eight feet in length, the two molding-pieces (*aures*), and the double-backed share-beam (*duplici dentalia dorso*), are all connected with the *buris*; the *tomo* appearing often to be an extension of it. The nominatives form a complex subject of *aptantur*. *Duplici dorso* is an ablat. of description, denoting the division of the share-beam into two parts, as seen in illustrations 1 and 2; and perhaps this double form of the share-beam is the occasion for the plural form of *dentalia*. On the top of the beam are, sometimes permanently fastened and sometimes made movable at pleasure, the *aures*; diverging or opening towards the *stiva*. In the Italian plow, Fig. 2, the term *orecchi (aures)* is applied to the slender pieces of wood on each side of the share-beam.—173. *Tilla lœvis*. The linden is both *lœvis* and *lœvis*. See Ge. II, 449. *Iugo*. The yoke was either straight or partially bent to the shape of the necks of the oxen.—174. *Stivaque*; closely connected with *fagus*, as indicating that for which the beech is to be used. The *stiva*, or handle, either fastened to the *buris*, as in Figs. 2 and 3, or to the right side of the beam, as in Fig. 1, must be of tough wood, as there is much strain upon it. The plowman grasps it firmly in keeping his furrow straight, and especially in turning or *wrenching (lorqueat)* the plow from behind (*a tergo*), as he backs or wheels round from the end of his finished furrow, to begin a new one on his return. *Imos currus, the lowest part of the plow*; i. e., the share and share-beam. *Curvus*, "the carriage," is put by metonymy for the plow itself.—175. *Explorat*. The wood must be thoroughly seasoned, and proved to be free from flaws.

176-200. Instructions derived from old-time experience: The threshing-floor must be compacted of clay, as a safeguard against weeds, against cracks from drought (*pulvere*), and against vermin (178-186); the greater or less fruitfulness of the season is indicated by the condition of the almond-tree (*nux*) in spring-time: if that is loaded with young fruit just after the flowers have fallen, then you can be sure of an abundant crop of grain (187-192); steeping the seeds for planting, after selecting the best of the last year's crop, insures the best yield (193-203); the time of seeding various crops is determined by the season and the stars, just as the time of safe navigation; especially by *Libra*, *Taurus*, *Sirius*, the *Pleiades*, the *Crown*, and *Bootes* (204-230).

178. *Area*. The threshing-floor was an uninclosed space, open and airy, prepared by leveling the ground and covering it over with clay, mixed and well kneaded (*vertenda manu*) with *amurca*, and then made hard and smooth by means of a heavy roller (*ingenti cylindro*). In this description the order of the several operations is not observed.—181. *Tum* continues the construction with *neu*; and at the same time mock your labor.—182. For the use of the perfect, see on 49. *Que, atque*. Comp. G. II, 119.—185. *Monstra, odious creatures; vermin*.—187. *Nux*. The almond-tree. *Flurima* may be



Almond.

rendered adverbially.—188. *Curvabit*; i. e., with the weight of flowers.—189. *Si superant*; if the young fruit remains in great quantity.—190. *Cum magno calore*, with the great heat of the harvest-time.—192. *Falea*; join with *pinguis*; the ears are rich, not with grain, but with chaff.—194. *Et nitro*, etc., explains *medicare*.—195. *Pallidibus*; i. e., apt to disappoint in the size of the beans or vetches.—196. *Et quamvis*, etc. The beans made large and plump in the pod by the treatment of the seed above described, will also be tender, and thus easily and rapidly softened (*properata maderent*) in boiling. *Properata, being hastened*, may be rendered adverbially.—198. *Vis* = labor.—200. *Retro-refertur*. Comp. Ae. II, 169. The infinitives are made by some to depend on *vidi*; but they are rather intended to express customary action, and are analogous to the historical infinitive.—201. *Non aliter quam qui*; i. e., non aliter quam ille refertur qui.—203. *Atque illum*, etc., is the immediate consequence of *remisit*, and appended to it as another condition: If by chance he has slackened his arms, and if (thus) the current sweeps him headlong, etc.—204. *Arcturi*. Comp. 68.—205. *Haedorum*. "The kids" rise in the last week of September. *Anguis*; "the Dragon," a constellation winding between the stars of the Great and Little Bear. See 244. sqq.—206. *Quibus*; i. e., by mariners. In patriam, homeward.—206. *Vectis*; as a present participle, sailing. See on Ae. I, 812.—207. *Pauces Abydi*; the Hellespont, or Dar-

danelles.—208. *Pares*. The time from sunrise to sunset was divided by the Romans into twelve equal parts or hours, and likewise the time from sunset to sunrise. Therefore, the hours of day and night were equal only at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, marked respectively by Aries and Libra. *Die*; an archaic form of the genitive.—211. *Sub extremum imbrem*, etc., up to the final rain (that marks the beginning) of inclement winter. *Intractabilis*; inclement (comp. *Ae. IV*, 53), impracticable, when no outdoor work can be done.—212. *Ocreala*. The poppy, not less than grain, was a gift of Ceres. In the frontispiece to the Notes, the chair of Ceres is decorated with carved work representing poppies. Flax and poppies are



Millet.

seeded late in the fall.—213. *Tegere*, *incumbere*, after *tempus*. *H.* 533, n. 8; *A.* 270, a; *B.* 315, c; *G.* 532, R. 4; *M.* 419. *Iamdudum*, even now; it will be "high time."—214. Favorable days must be seized for the purpose.—216. *Anna*. Millet, unlike *Medica* or clover, that seldom needs renewing, requires annual seeding.—217. *Candidus, auratis*; of the bright stars in the horns and head of Taurus, especially Aldebaran. *Aperit*. The constellation Taurus is the sign of April, which is supposed to be named from *aperire*, as the opening month of the year.—218. *Oedens Canis*, the Dog-star, or Sirius, is fancied to be retiring toward the southwestern horizon before Taurus (*adverso astro*), when that sets with the sun in the west.—220. *Solis aristis*, for ear- or grain-crops alone; such are wheat and spelt in contrast with those previously mentioned.—221. *Eosæ*, morning, is used with reference to the Pleiades, not as appearing in the east, but as setting in the morning. The period thus marked was from the last of October to the middle of November. The last syllable of *Eosæ* is retained in the scanning here, and the verse is spondaic. Comp. *E. II*, 24, VII, 53.—223. *Onocla stalla*. The cluster of stars called the Crown represents, according to the fable, the crown given by Venus

to the Cretan or Onosian princess Ariadne, at her nuptials with Bacchus. Vergil erred, perhaps through a mistake of the astronomers, in assigning its setting (*decedat*) to the same period as that of the Pleiades.—223. *Debita*, due to the ground, or that the soil claims as its own.—224. *Invidet, reluctant*; because, if she receives the seed prematurely, the crop will fail. Too much growth in the fall and too rapid growth in the spring, make the stalk more liable to damage from insects and disease.—225. *Ante occasum Maia*; before the setting of Maia; i. e., before the setting of the Pleiades, of whom Maia is one.

231-233. The sun, by its annual passage through the zodiac, regulates the seasons and the temperature of the world, and thus the labors of men.

231. *Iddiroo*, for this end; namely, to guide men in their labors. *Partibus* refers to the divisions or constellations of the zodiac. *Orbem*, as in *Ae. V*, 46, is the sun's track through the zodiac, measured out (*dimensum*) in certain (i. e., twelve) divisions.—232. *Mundi, the firmament, limits astra*.—233. *Quinque zonas*. Cicero, *Somnium Scipionis* 6, and Ovid, *Met. I*, 41-51, give in substance the same account of the zones, drawn from the Greek geographers, especially from Eratosthenes.—235. *Quam circum extremæ dextra*

laevaeque; around which, on the right and the left, at the extremities of the sphere.—236. *Ceruleae*; of the gloom resting a great part of the time over the frigid zones; others refer it to the hus of the ice of the frozen regions. The reading in old texts is *cerulea*. Take *ceruleae* with *trahuntur*: extend dark.—238. *Via*; the path of the sun. Par. here, as in 245, *between*. *Ambras*; the two temperate zones.—239. *Obliquae*, etc., in which the order of the (zodiacal) signs was to revolve obliquely to the equator. The sun and the series of constellations through which he passes, or cuts his track, seem to move obliquely across the equator, alternately to the north and to the south, as far as the points marked by the tropics. For the mood of *certet*, see H. 497, I; A. 317; B. 299; G. 632; M. 363, a.—240. *Scythiam*, *Rhiphaeas*; specific terms to indicate the north in general, or the north pole, as, in the next verse, *Libyas austros*, the south winds of Africa, are put for the south pole.—240, 241. *Arduus consurgit, praemittit decessus*. While to us the pole of the northern firmament is elevated far above the horizon, that of the southern sinks as far below. The construction *arduus ad solem*, in Ae. II, 475, suggests a similar connection here of *ad Scythiam Rhiphaeaeque arduus arces*. Thus the form will correspond with that of its antithesis, *decessus in austros*.—242. *Vertex = polus*.—243. *Sub pedibus*, etc. The Styx and the Manes, or the realms of Hades, look beneath themselves upon that other pole. *Under foot* has reference to the inhabitants of the lower world, not to us or our feet. Vergil, of course, uses *videt* with freedom, intending to convey nothing more than the idea of proximity.—244. *Hic*; at the north pole. *Angula*. See on 205.—246. *Metaeantis aequore tingi*. To us they never set. *Metaeantis* is a poetic figure for *non posse*.

247-249. There were two theories about the daily disappearance and return of the sun: one, a mere hypothesis of the Epicureans, not actually believed by them, however, that each day's sun might perish and be followed by one newly created; the other, that he passed round, lighting by turns the two sides of the world.

249. *Rediit, rediit, goes, carries, again and again, or from day to day*. The inseparable *re-* denotes regular renewal of the action.—250. *Equi*, etc. Comp. Ae. V, 739.—251. *Sera lumina*. Vesper lights his evening-star there, when to them the sun goes down and rises to us, just as here he shines in the twilight when our sun sets.—252, 253. *Hinc, hinc*, or from this annual course of the sun and this order of nature.—255. *Armatae*. It is doubtful whether the word here is to be understood literally, as in Ae. IV, 299, or of equipping with oars and rigging.—256. *Tempestivam; in season*; or at the proper time of the year; join with *certet*. The quality of the timber is affected by the time of the year and by the condition of the sap when it is "felled."

259-267. Rainy days can be profitably employed in repairing the plows, or in making wine-troughs or trenchers (*hintres*), in marking the sheep or labeling the grain-sacks (*accervis*), and in sharpening straight or forked stakes for the vineyard; in preparing grape-ties of willow, in braiding baskets, roasting and grinding grain; and, even on holy days, it is right to do works of necessity; to irrigate the fields, hedge in the crops against catt'e, ensnare destructive birds, burn up brambles, wash the sheep, and go to the market-town to make some purchase, or secure some repair of immediate necessity.

260. *Furent preparanda* is conditional; such things would have to be hurriedly made by-and-by for immediate use in fair weather, if not prepared on days when out-door work can not be done.—263. *Signum*; the name or symbol of the owner, marked with pitch. *Numeros*; labels or marks indicating the quantity. *Impressit*. The perfect is connected with the foregoing present, as in Ae. IV, 561, 582, to express promptness and energy.—267.

The grain is roasted, then ground with the hand-mill. Comp. Ae. I, 179. —269. *Rivos deducere* can mean to let on water for irrigation, or to drain off superfluous water. —270. *Religio*; whether religious ordinances of the Pontifices, or religious usage of tradition. —275. *Incusum*. The surface of the millstone is "picked," chiseled, or roughened with an iron tool, that it may grind the corn more effectually. *Fida*. Pitch was used for sealing wine-jars, for marking cattle, as a healing salve for sheep, etc.

276-286. The moon makes some days of the month lucky in one relation (*ordine*) or for one thing, others, for another; for example, the seventeenth is favorable for planting the vine, for breaking oxen, for setting up the leashes—that is, for beginning a new piece of cloth in the loom; but commence no new work on the fifth, that is an example of an unlucky day.

276. *Ipsa*; as contrasted with other luminaries, that might seem more significant; *even the moon*. *Dedit*; perfect, to denote a customary action. See on 49. *Ordine* is variously understood as signifying "degree," "relation," or "kind"; the last as in Ae. II, 102. —277. *Pallida operum, lucky for labors, or in respect of different works*. For the genit., see H. 399, III, 1; A. 218, c; B. 234, R.; M. 290, g. —278. *Tum, at that time*; on that day, too. Others, "moreover." *Mefanda partu, by an impious birth*; with reference to the war that this monstrous progeny was destined to make on heaven.

279-288. Vergil and Horace (see O. III, 3, 41-56) pay little regard to exactness in alluding to the stories of the Titans and Giants, and kindred monsters, and to their conflicts with Uranus or Caelus, and with Jupiter.

279. *Coeus* and *Iapetus* were Titans born of Uranus and Ge, or Caelus and Terra. *Tiphoeus* was a giant, son of Tartarus and Terra. In scanning the verse, *Typhoea* is contracted into a trisyllable, *Ty-pho-ea*, as *Orphea* in E. VI, 80. —280. *Recondere*. Comp. Ae. VI, 583. *Frates*; the Alciadae, Otus and Ephialtes, who made war on Jupiter, and, according to Homer, attempted to scale heaven by piling Ossa on Olympus, and Pelion on Ossa. Odyss. XI, 814. —281. *Ter* is a fancy of the poet, denoting the persistent struggle of the giants. The hiatus in the final syllables of *copati* and *Priso* increases the notion of effort. —282. *Sollicit* indicates something still more startling; *yes, indeed*. —284. *Felix*; followed here by the infinitive. See on E. V, 1. —285. *Præsumo dormire = prendere et dormire*. See H. 549, 5; B. 321; G. 667, R. 1; M. 425, obs. 2. —286. *Mem*, etc. The moonlight on the ninth favors the flight of slaves; therefore the master must be on the watch; for the same reason theft is more difficult.

287-310. Work that can be done advantageously in the cool of the evening and morning (287-296); that which must be done in the heat of summer (297-299); the employment and recreations of winter (300-310).

287. *Dedere*; as the perfect in 276. —288. *Sole novo*; i. e., in the morning sun. —289. The straw stubble and the dry grass, used for fodder, are mowed most easily when the dew makes them oppose more weight against the edge of the scythe. *Lentus, dank*, in the next verse, implies the same thing. —290. *Notos*; accusative after *deficit*. —291. *Lumina*; probably the light of pine torches. —293. *Solata*. See on Ae. I, 312. —294. *Arguto*, etc. Comp. Ae. VII, 14. *Pectine*; here, a weaver's comb, the teeth of which were inserted between the threads of the warp, and pushed up against the cross-threads or woof, so as to make the fabric compact and even. —295. The last syllable of *umorem* is elided by synapheia. H. 608, I, n. 5; B. 544, 4. —296. *Pallia*. Vine-leaves were often used as "skimners." *Tremula*. The boilers or caldrons tremble with the ebullition of the liquid. —297. At contrasts the following with the foregoing time of labor and kind of

work. *Medio succiditur aestu*. The grain is out in midsummer's heat. Some, however, understand the heat of midday. *Succiditur* does not necessarily mean, as understood by some, cutting off the grain close under the head.—300. *Frigoribus, in winter*; opposed to the foregoing *aestu*. *Parto, what was stored in summer*.—302. *Genialis*; i. e., the season sacred to the guardian genius of the person or family; a time of family and social festivity, culminating in the *Saturnalia* on the 17th of December; for which our Christmas festival is the substitute.—303. *Osa, etc.* The husbandman, resting from the toils and cares of the farm, is like the mariner safely arrived in port. *Pressae, freighted*.—304. Sailors, when entering a port, placed garlands on the stern of the ship.—305. *Stringere, to strip off or gather*. For the infin., see on 213.—306. *Lauri, etc.* The juice of the berries of the bay and of the myrtle were used to flavor wine and oil. *Cresanta*, of the color



Laurel.



Myrtle.

of the juice.—309. *Balearis fundae*. The Balearic slingers were as famous for their skill as were the Cretan or Parthian archers.—310. *Glacem fumina tradunt*. The ice remains fixed on Italian rivers but a short time, even when it is formed at all. Floating ice, therefore, pushed along by the swollen current, is more naturally associated with winter in Vergil's thoughts than the river bridged with ice.

311-350. The storms of autumn and spring endanger the crops; the husbandman must observe the months in their progress, and the movements of the constellations, and the weather they bring; and he must propitiate the gods; above all, making sacrifices to Ceres in the verdant meadows (*lactis herbis*) in the beginning of spring, leading the victim thrice round the fields of growing grain (the *ambarra*), and then offering it to the goddess, with prayers for her favor upon crops and upon the household; such worship, too, must be offered on the eve of harvest.

311. *Sidera*; for vicissitudes of weather, as in *Ae. V*, 628; since the stars are supposed to influence the weather.—312. *Mollior, more moderate*; as

compared with the midsummer heat.—313. *Quae vigilanda (sint) viris, what husbandmen must guard against*; be on the watch for. *Erit, hastens on its course or to its end*; others, *comes down in showers*.—317. *Fragili iam stringeret hordeis culmo*; was already binding the barley with the fragile straw. Ruæus. In this interpretation, *culmo* is the wisp or band of straw. But Voss and many others take *stringeret* in the sense of *reaping*, and make *fragili culmo* an ablat. of description.—319. *Gravidam*; i. e., with grain.—319, 320. *Late sublimem expulsam eruerent* = *late eruerent sublimemque expellerent*. See on 285. *Sublimem* may be rendered adverbially. *Eruerent* is the subjunctive of result.—320, 321. *Its ferret hiems*, (so that) *thus the storm bore*, etc. The construction of the subjunctive *eruerent* is continued in *ferret*. Others make the clause conditional: “even thus (i. e., not more furiously) would the winter (itself),” etc. In this interpretation *hiems* is taken literally, in the former it refers to the storms of fall and spring.—322. *Caelo*; for *de caelo*; but Ladewig makes it in the dative, *to or up the sky*.—323. *Imbribus atris*; an ablative of description.—324. *Ex alto*, *from on high* or *from the high heaven*; hardly “from the deep” or “from the main,” though preferred by some.—325. *Sata*, etc. Comp. *Æt.* II, 306.—328, 329. *Corusca dextra*; like *rubens dextera*. *Hor. O. I. 2, 2*.—330, 331. The perfects denote the suddenness of the effect.—332. *Athôn*. The accusative *Athôn* is used as well as *Athô*, *Athôna*, and *Athônem*.—335. *Caeli menses*. The months are marked or determined by the heavenly bodies, and so pertain to the sky. *Sidera*; the stars in general, not simply those of the zodiac.—336. *Frigida*; applied to Saturn on account of his remoteness from the sun. The position of this planet among the constellations of the zodiac was supposed to have much influence on the weather.—337. *Quos caeli erret in orbis, into what circling pathways of the sky he wanders*; the idea more fully expressed: *Into what regions of the sky does he wander in his circling track?* said with reference to the frequent revolutions of Mercury, and his rapid change of position in relation



A rustic sacrifice.

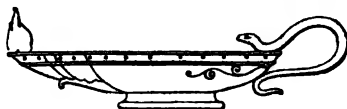
to the earth and the stars. *Iguis Oyllenus*. The planet Mercury is so called from Cyllene, the birthplace of the god. There may be, also, an emphasis on *iguis*, describing the warm, fiery planet nearest the sun, as contrasted with *frigida Saturni stella*.—340. *Extremas sub casum hiemis, at the departure of the end of winter*; i. e., when the last of winter has gone, and there is no possibility of returning frost. The time of this sacrifice was at the end of April.—341. *Agni* retains its final syllable here.—343. *Tibi, for thee*; thus securing a blessing to thee.—344. A libation must be made of honey mixed with wine.—345. *Felix, auspicious*. Comp. Ae. I, 380. *Hostia*. The complete sacrifice for the "field-processional," or *ambarvalia*, consisted of three victims—a calf, a lamb, and a pig,—hence called *suovedauralia*; but the poor commonly offered but one of these.—346. *Chorus et sodi*; the band of singers and dancers, partly slaves and freedmen of the household and farm, and partly friends and neighbors.—347. *Ola-mare, with loud voice*; with supplicatory chants, entreating the goddess to keep the home still under her protection.

347-350. It is implied in this passage that a second festival in honor of Ceres was celebrated on the eve of harvest, at which the farm people performed rustic dances (*motus incompositos*), and, crowned with oak-leaves (*redimītur tempora quercu*), chanted their harvest hymns.

351-392. Various prognostics of stormy weather: Swelling and heaving of the sea, rushing sounds among the hills, murmuring of the breakers on the shore, and of the wind in the forest; the flight and cries of birds, shooting of meteors, flitting about of straw and leaves, and feathers floating on the water, all betoken gales of wind; rain is indicated by lightning and thunder, by the flight of cranes, the raised nostrils of cattle, the skimming of swallows round the ponds, the croaking of frogs, the busy movement of the ants, the rainbow, and the flight of the ravens; then the frolicking of water-fowl scattering the spray, and the strutting about of the solitary crow, inviting the rain with his ominous croak; and, lastly, the sputtering of the oil on the lamp-wick.

351. *Hæc*; these vicissitudes of the weather; such as the following *æctus* or *drought*, etc.—352. *que* is lengthened by the ictus of the second foot.—354. *Quo signo, by what or according to what sign or weather-token*. *Oderent*; as in E. IX, 58. *Quid sæpe videntes, often seeing what*; i. e., on account of what prognostic frequently seen. *Voss*.—356. *Continuo, ventis surgentibus, immediately when a gale is coming* (such signs as the following herald its approach).—357, 358. *Aridas fragor*; a crackling sound as of dry branches of trees crashing with the rising wind. Others understand the rattling sound of thunder reverberating in the mountains.—358. *Resonantia*; proleptic; the shores are dashed upon (*misceri*) and so resound. *Longe*; join with *resonantia*.—360. *Male, scarcely, hardly*.—365. *Stellas*; here for meteors, as in Ae. II, 694. *Vento impendente*. Comp. 356.—366. *Caelo, from the sky*.—367. A farther description of the meteor.—370. *Fulminat*; impersonal; *it lightens*.—370, 371. The thunder is heard in the north, east, and west—that is, all round the sky.—371, 372. *Plenis fœcis*. Comp. 326.—371. The first *que* has the final syllable lengthened by the ictus.—373. *Imprudensibus*. None would have been *unwarned*, or without the opportunity of foreseeing the storm, had they taken pains to get acquainted with the signs.—374. *Vallibus*; dative for acc. after *fugere*; others, with *Ladewig*, make it the ablative of place or rest after flight. The perfect as in 380, sq.—378. *Veterum querelam* perhaps refers to the transformation of the Lycians into frogs, because of their cruelty to Latona.—379. *Sæpius, very often*. *Penstralibus*; adj., as in Ae. II, 297.—380. *Tarens iter*. The ants, when a shower impends, constantly follow each other hastily to and fro, and thus wear a pathway. *Bibit*. The rainbow is represented as filling the clouds by drawing or drinking up moisture from seas, lakes, and streams.

—382. *Increpuit densis alis*; flying to their covert or rookery, in a compact flock, the ravens make a loud noise with their densely crowded wings.—383. *Asia*, adj., as in *Ae. VII.*, 701.—384. *Rimantar*, hunt for food; peck with their bills.—387. *Incessum*, in vain; in frolic, wantonly; not in order to wash their feathers.—390. *Nocturna pennis*. See *Ae. VIII.*, 408, sqq.: *cum femina*, etc.—391. *Hiamem*, the (approaching) storm.—391, 392. *Testa*, etc. The oil on the wick sputters with sparks from the burning lamp, and sooty crumbling (*putris*) lumps are concentered near the flame.



Ancient lamp.

398-423. Various signs of fair weather: first, negative—the stars and the moon undimmed, the sky cloudless, the king-fishers ceasing to open their wings to the sun, the swine no longer tossing the wisps of straw (398-400); second, positive—mists settling in the horizon and resting on the plains, the owl-hooting in vain, while other kinds of birds give token of fair weather by sounds indicating pleasure (401-423).

398. *Ex imbel*, after the rain. This seems more in keeping with the context than the interpretation given by many: "out of" or "from the midst of the rain"; i. e., before it is ended. *Solae, sunshine, or days of sunshine.* *Aperta serena, open, unclouded skies.* *Serena* is used substantively.—399. *Stellis*; dative after *obtusa*, instead of genitive after *acies*. *Acies, the radiance, or the brightness.*—399. *Radius obnoxia*. The moon is so resplendent that it does not seem to be indebted to the sun for its light. So *Ruaeus*.—397. *Tenuis*; here, a tri-syllable. *Lanae vellera, fleecy clouds.*—399. *Dilectae Thetidi*. Alcyone, wife of the Trachinian king Ceyx, discovering the body of her shipwrecked husband on the shore, cast herself into the sea; but Thetis in pity transformed the bodies of both into kingfishers.—399, 400. *Solutos lacere maniplos*; to tear the wisps in pieces and toss them about.—401. *Ima*; substantively, the lowest places.—403. *Nequiquam*. The ill-boding owl now hoots in vain; for foul weather will not come. The hooting of the owl was sometimes, but not always, a sign of foul weather.—410. The noisy flight of the ravens, 382, was a sign of rain; their soft, gurgling tones (*liquidus voces*) with half-closed throat, betoken fair weather.—412. *Neasque* *qua*, etc., by some unwonted delight.—413. *Inter se in foliis strepitant*, freely translated, in the midst of the foliage, they flutter about and mingle their chattering voices. *In foliis*, among the tree-tops, *cubilibus aliae*. *Strepitant* seems to describe a variety of noises.—415, 416. "Not, I think, because they possess a nature of divine origin (*divinitus*), or an extraordinary (*maior, supernatural*) foresight of events by the dispensation of fate (*fato*)."
Divinitus and *fato* are modifiers of *se*. The Epicureans believed, contrary to the Pythagoreans, that this instinctive forecast in the lower animals was a purely physical sympathy with nature, not any indwelling of some portion of the divine mind. For the mood after hard gale, see *H.* 516, II, 2; *G.* 541, R. 1; *M.* 857, b.—418, 419. *Iuppiter—danset, the rain-bringing Jupiter by means of the south wind condenses that which was just now rare.* Others join *austri* with *viduus*. *Uvidus*. See on *E.* VII, 60.—419. *Quae* refers to the atmosphere with its vapors. *Relaxat*. As he makes compact with the south winds, so, it is implied, with other winds he rarifies the air.—420. *Species, manifestations; states, conditions.*—420-422. *Pectora—concupiant*,

their breasts assume one feeling (alio) now, whenever a storm is coming; they had *another (alio) when the wind was dispelling the clouds*. Supply *conspiciant* before the second *alio*. Agebat; scattered, as in 413; corresponding in sense to *quas densa relaxat*.—422. Hinc, hence; from these natural influences it is that birds and quadrupeds are made to exhibit those signs of the weather that seem to us so much like a divine gift of prophecy.

424-428. Signs afforded by the moon and sun: Dimness in a new moon indicates rain; redness, high winds; a bright crescent on the fourth day, fair weather (424-427); the sun rising mottled with spots, and concealing the middle of his disk with clouds, is a sign of rain and wind; shooting divergent rays in the morning through dense clouds, or rising with a pallid light, he portends storms of hail; setting with a lurid gray color, he brings rain; if with a fiery disk, gales of wind; if with mingled spots and fire, tempests of wind and rain; but rising or setting clear, fair weather (428-428).

424, 425. *Sequentis ordine, following* (one after another) in (monthly) order.—425. *Respicies, give heed*.—428. *Nigrum aëra, dark vapor*, giving to the crescent a blurred and indistinct light and form, with a small halo around it.—429. *Palago*; by metonymy for *nautis*, those who are on the sea.—430. *Ore*, for *in ore*. The prose construction would be *as rubore suffuderit*.—431. *Vento*; ablative of cause; *with* or *by reason of* (coming) wind.—432. *Ortu quarto*. The third or fourth night of the new moon is still believed by many to "regulate" the weather of the month.—437. In the scanning of this verse the last syllable of *Glaucos* and that of *Panopeas* are retained, the latter being shortened according to the general rule, while the quantity of the former is unchanged. Comp. Ae. VI, 507, and n. See H. 608, II, n. 3; B. 354, b; G. 714, R.; M. 502, b. Offerings are made by the safely-returned voyagers, in fulfillment of vows made to the deities of the sea, such as *Glaucos*, *Panopea*, and *Palaemon*. Comp. Ae. V, 240, and 823, sqq.—438. *Condet*. This verb is often followed, as here, by the accusative, as the notion of tendency is predominant.—440. *Sargentibus astris*, a substitute for *vespers* or *occasu suo*.—441. *Maculis*; the appearance of spots or patches of cloud on the face of the sun. *Ortum*; for *orientem orbem*.—442. *Conditus*, etc.; so buried in clouds that only a part of the disc is seen, the middle zone of the orb being obscured (*medio refugeris orbe*). *Medio orbe* is the ablative of manner; *with* or *in respect to the middle of his orb*.—443. *Ab alto*; as in 324; though Voss here, as there, translates: "from the sea."—444. The datives limit *vinister*.—445. *Divergi, divergent*. *Pallida*; in the predicate, after *ouget*.—447. Comp. Ae. IV, 585.—448. *Male*. See on 360. *Pamphus*; by metonymy for *wine-leaf*.—450. *Hoc* may mean *this source of warnings, this weather-guide*—that is, the authority of solar phenomena; or it may refer collectively to the signs following, introduced by *nam*. The former seems preferable. *Etiam*; join with *magis profuerit*.—450. *Emanco*; passive, and joined with *Olympo* as an ablative absolute. Comp. Ae. I, 374.—451. *Videmus*; i. e., at sunset.—452. *Varios colores* is explained by the following *caeruleus* and *igneus*; which colors, caused by vapors or clouds, appear either at different times or mingled (*immiscuerit*).—457. *A terra convellere funem, to unmoor from the shore*.—458. *Rehoratque diem condetque*; i. e., both at sunrise and sunset.—460. *Claro*, etc. You will see fair weather; the woods swayed by the north wind that makes clear skies.—461. *Unde*; from what quarter of the compass. *Serenas, stormless*.—462. *Agat*, here, seems to mean *brings*. *Cogitet*; a poetic personification for *minatur*. *Umidus*; in contrast with *serenae*. *Auster* was distinctively the black and rainy wind-god. See G. III, 278.—463, 464. *Solem—audent*. Other signs may fail; but those of the sun are sure.

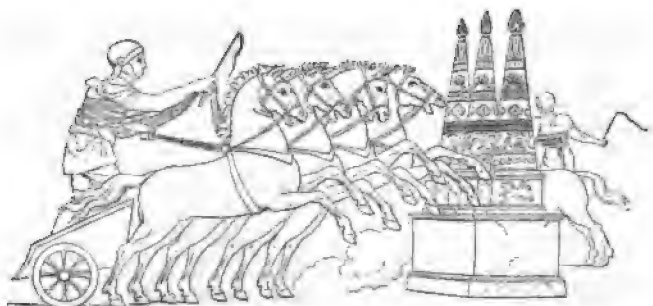
464-497. But the sun also gives portents of coming events; lately, at the death of Caesar, its darkness was a harbinger of the civil bloodshed that was to ensue; and various prodigies have followed, all indicating the displeasure of the gods, and the calamities that have come, especially the internecine battles of Roman citizens in Greece.

464. *Caecos tumultus*; revolts secretly plotted. The reference seems to be especially to such local uprisings as occasionally occurred in Cisalpine Gaul and Italy.—467. *Ferrugine, with dusk or dimness*. The sun was obscured on the day of Caesar's assassination, and Plutarch says that, for nearly a year afterwards, it shone with diminished light and heat. Astronomers have ascertained that an eclipse of the sun must have occurred in November of that year.—471. *Ocylopus agros*; the region of Mount Aetna. Comp. Ae. III, 569.—472, 473. Comp. Ae. III, 572, sqq. An eruption of Aetna occurred shortly before the murder of Caesar.—474. *Germania*. The Roman legions on the Rhine saw, or imagined that they saw, armies contending in the sky, and that they heard the clash of their arms. Perhaps it was an extraordinary exhibition of the *aurora borealis*.—475. *Modibus* (sc. *terras*), *earthquakes*; possibly suggested by the shock of avalanches, though earthquakes are said to have occurred in the Alps.—476, 477. *Vox ingens*. A voice, louder than human, was sometimes heard in sacred groves (*lucos*), and was interpreted as ominous of public calamity.—477. *Modis pallentia miris, pale in wonderful ways, wonderfully pale*; ghosts or shades of unearthly paleness. Comp. Ae. I, 354.—478. *Bub obscurum noctis, in the darkness of night, or in the shadowy night*.—480. *Ebur, sera*; by metonymy for ivory and bronze images of gods. Sudant. Comp. Ae. II, 174, sqq.—481. *Insano vertice, in a mad, whirling torrent*.—482. *Fluviorum* in this verse is trisyllabic, lengthening the first *u*, and drawing *i* and *o* into one syllable.—484. *Tristibus extis, in the inauspicious entrails*; the heart, liver, and lungs.—484-486. *Apparere and resurgere depend on cessaverunt*.—486. *Altae*. Most of the cities of ancient Italy were situated on hill-tops. Comp. Ae. I, 7, and note.—486. It was believed that the howling of wolves near a city was a sign that it would be involved in a disastrous war. The allusion here is to their actual appearance, during this period, in the Roman Forum.—488. *Cometae*; perhaps meteors and comets.—489. *Paribus, equally matched*; being weapons not only of the same forms, but in the hands of citizens of a common country and of the same military discipline. Ergo, not because of these things, but in accordance with them.—490. *Iterum*; join with *concurrere*. Philippi did not *twice* see the legions encounter each other, but it saw their *second* encounter; the first having been at Pharsalus.—491. *Nec fuit indignum, nor* (alas!) *was it to the gods a shameful thing*; it did not seem to them unmeet.—492. *Emathiam*, as one of the countries of ancient Macedon, is here put for the Roman province of Macedon, which includes Thessaly and Thrace, and, therefore, Pharsalia and Philippi. *Haemi* is used with the same latitude as *Emathiam*.—493. *Sollicit et, yes also; ay also*; with reference to what follows.—497. *Grandia, etc.* The notion is that the coming generations will dwindle in stature, and so be amazed at the size of these old Roman skeletons. *Effusis*; by the plow or the mattock of the husbandman.

498-514. Intercession to the gods in behalf of Augustus, on whose preservation depends the recovery of Rome from the consequences of her public crimes.

498. *Di patrum*, the ancestral gods and penates of Rome, derived from Troy: Jupiter, Vesta, Mars, etc. *Indigites*; deified Italian heroes; such as Janus and Faunus, Aeneas, Quirinus.—499. *Tascom*. The sources of the Tiber and the greater part of its course are in Tuscany. Vesta may be said especially to guard (*servare*) the Tiber and the Palatine, as her principal temple was at the foot of the Palatine hill, and near the bank of the Tiber.

Romana Palatia; *the Roman Palatium*; the Palatine, which was the abode of Romulus, the cradle of Rome, and her original stronghold, and which was now the home of Augustus Caesar and the seat of the Roman empire. The plural is used, as *sceptra, regna*, etc., for fullness of meaning. The Palatine mount, or the part of it towards the Tiber, was the *Roma Quadrata* of Romulus, built on the site of the *Palantium* of Evander. Comp. *Ae. VIII*, 58, sq. Augustus seems to have already taken possession of this whole quarter, though he had scarcely yet commenced the sumptuous public buildings that he soon afterwards projected, and which his successors enlarged and multiplied, until "*Palatium*" or "*palace*" became the common designation of a royal dwelling.—500. *Saltem*. Though you have denied to Caesar the glory of redeeming our corrupted age, at least do not forbid this youthful hero to save us. *Iuvenem*. The emperor's age was now about twenty-seven. Horace, some years later, still calls him "*Iuvenem*." See *Hor. O. I*, 2, 41.—501. *Sanguine nostro*, shed in the civil wars.—502. *Perfuria*. Laomedon was twice guilty of false dealing with the gods: first, when he promised a reward to Neptune and Apollo for building the walls of Troy, and withheld it after the work was done (see *Ae. II*, 625, *V*, 811); the second time, when he refused to deliver up the horses promised to Hercules as a reward for rescuing Hesione from the sea-monster. It was believed that the penalty for these offenses was visited both upon the Trojans and their Roman offspring.—503, 504. *Iampridem nobis te invidet*, has long been envying us thy presence; desiring to remove thee from this world to Olympus.—504. *Curare*, supply the subject *te*. The triumphs alluded to are those that Augustus is expected to enjoy when his campaigns shall have ended. See on *Ge. III*, 25-33.—505. *Quippe ubi, because, or as* (in a world) *where*, expresses the cause of *queritur*. *Versum, confounded*.—506. *Aratro*, dative after *est*.—507. *Abductis colonis*, the husbandmen having been withdrawn; i. e., to recruit the armies.—509. *Euphrates*, put for the Parthians, who invaded the empire by crossing the Euphrates.—510. *Legibus, federate bonds*. The cities of Italy, particularly some of the Tuscan cities, long united with each other and with Rome as allies, have been involved in domestic hostilities connected with the civil wars.—512. Comp. *Ae. V*, 145, and note.—513. *Addunt in spatia*, supply *se*; they cast themselves (dart forth) upon the course. Others understand "*in spatia*" as a kindred form to "*in dies*," and translate: Space after space. So *Ladewig*.



Roman charioteer passing round the Metae.



Bacchus with ivy crown, thyrsus, and crater. From a statue in Hope's collection.

BOOK SECOND.

ARBORICULTURE.

1-8 Invocation to Bacchus, both as the god of the vine and the patron of the cultivation of trees in general, whether fruit-bearing or forest trees (*silvestria virgulta*).

1. *Ocultus, sidera*; supply *caecini*. Agriculture and, closely connected therewith, the seasons and the weather, have been my theme thus far.—2, 3. *Silvestria virgulta*, the woodland shoots or growths, for woodland trees; perhaps with special reference to those which are cultivated as supports to the vine.—3. *Tarda*. The olive is proverbial for its slow growth.—4. *Huc, hic*. "Come *hither* to the vineyards and orchards that I have chosen for my present theme; *hæc* thine own bounties are scattered on every side." *Pater*; a frequent appellation of Liber or Bacchus, as well as of several other deities, and without any reference to age. *Lenææ*. The Greek, *Ληναίας*, is from *Ληρίς*, a wine-press.—5. *Tibi*, to thee or to thy praise; i. e., by thy favor. The last syllable of *gravidus* is lengthened by the *ictus*.—6. *De-reptis oothurnis*. The god is invited to join the poet himself in treading out the wine, first taking off his buskins; for with such he was often represented in pictures and statues. See the above figure.

9-34. Trees and plants are produced, first, by nature (9-21); second, by artificial methods (23-34).

9. *Arboribus creandis, for the rearing of trees*; the dative after *est*, as in G. I, 3, 4. *Natura* for the law, modes, or methods of nature.—10. *Nullis hominum cogentibus* is equally true of all three methods of *natural* generation here mentioned. *Nullis* is used partitively with *hominum*.—10, 11. *Ipsae sponte sua*, not as opposed to human culture, but to any visible action of nature; such as the accidental falling of seed from trees (*posito de semine*), or growth from suckers (*pullulat ab radice*). *Ipsae* gives emphasis to *sponte sua*.—12. The genesta, or broom, grows abundantly in Central and Southern Europe. It is a low shrub with yellow flowers.—14. *Parva* takes the place of the second *aliae*. *Posito de semine*; another of Nature's methods: the planting of seeds accidentally.—15. *Iovi, in honor of Jove*. Comp. *tibi*, 5. *Nemorum maxima, greatest of forest-trees*; *nemorum* as *silvarum* in 26.—16. *Assculus*. Probably the evergreen oak, remarkable for its height. *Quercus, oaks*, in general. The oak was sacred to Jupiter, and the oaks of Dodona were believed to give forth oracular responses through the sound of the winds, or of the songs of the birds heard among their branches.—17. *Densissima silva*. Trees that multiply themselves by suckers, if left undisturbed, speedily cover the soil with a dense young forest.—18. *Parnasia*. The laurel flourished on Mount Parnassus, and was sacred to the Parnassian Apollo. See illustration, p. 17.—19. *Parva se subditi, sprouts up as a sapling*, from the roots that extend from the trunk.—21. *Sacrorum*. Woods, like fountains, were imagined to be the abodes of deities.—22. *Alti*, supply *modi*. *Via, in her pathway*. Human experience (*usus*) in her progress has ascertained other methods, besides those above taught by nature. Other texts, following Scaliger, read *alias quas ipse vias*, etc.—23. *Hic, one*; as opposed to the following *hic*; another class. *Plantae, sprouts* or *suckers*, taken from the mother tree, for transplanting, with a small portion of the root-fiber adhering to them.—24. The perfects as in G. I, 49.—24, 25. *Stirpes, sudes, vallos, stocks, stakes, poles*, are nearly synonyms, all meaning "sets." They are branches or thick scions, cut from a tree, sharpened or cleft (*quadrididas*) at the lower end, and set or buried (*obruit*) in a trench or hole considerably deeper than suckers, so that the larger surface of bark under ground may afford a greater number of rootlets. The willow is often treated in this manner.—25. *Acute robore*; ablat. of description.—26. *Silvarum aliae, other forest-trees*. See on *nemorum*, 15.—26, 27. *Other kinds of trees await*, as the means of their propagation, *the arches of the layer*; that is, some of their young branches bent or arched down (*pressos arcus*) and partly covered with earth, still retaining their vital connection with the parent stock (*vicia*), until they have put forth roots of their own, and can be severed from it; thus growing up as nursery plants (*plantaria*), not in new ground, like transplanted suckers and sets, but in their own mother soil (*sua terra*). For *sua* referring to the object, *plantaria*, instead of the subject, see H. 449,



Broom.

2; B. 280, R. 1, 2; G. 521, R. 1, 6; M. 490, a.—28. *Putator*. The gardener, vine-dresser, or any one employed in cutting scions from the extremities of the branches (*summum cacumen*) for the kind of reproduction mentioned here.—29. *Refertus; terras* is understood; "returning it to the ground," in a figurative sense; for its life is derived from the ground through the trunk and the branches.—30. *Caudibus scotis, the trunks being cut or divided into pieces*. *Caudex* is distinguished from the "sets" mentioned in 24, 25, as it is the *trunk* or main stock of the tree, deprived of its roots and branches. Parts of this, whether cross-sections or longitudinal pieces, retaining some portion of the bark and of the heart-wood, if planted like sets, put forth roots and branches. The olive, which is remarkably tenacious of life, *vivax oliva* (see 181), and, according to Servius, the myrtle and mulberry, were thus reproduced. Hence, in the following line, *radix oleagina* is referred to as the illustration of it. Of this mode of reproducing the olive, Professor George Thurber says (Appletons' "American Cyclopædia"): "The trunks of old trees present numerous swellings or nodules containing undeveloped buds, which are removed and planted like bulbs." The characteristic appearance of the trunk of an old olive-tree is shown in the cut on page 38.—31. *E siccò ligno*; contrasted with the juicy suckers, branches, layers, and scions used in the four methods above described.—32-34. *Et asæpe*, etc. Grafting is the sixth and last of the artificial methods.—32. *Impune, without loss*; because one fruit compensates for the other.—33. *Insita*; supply *vibi*, referring to *pirum*, subject of *farrs*.—34. *Franks, on the prune-trees*; ablat. of situation.

35-46. Give heed, O husbandman, to these teachings; and thou, Mæcenas, favor (*ades*) my new theme, and sail with me on this not too adventurous voyage, keeping always near the shore.

35. *Proprios—discite, learn the proper methods according to the sorts* (of trees); the culture pertaining to each kind of tree.—37, 38. *Imara, Taburnum*; examples of places fitted naturally, some for the vine, others for the olive. Therefore, no part of the earth, mountain or valley, upland or lowland, need be unemployed (*segnes*).—39. See on G. I, 1-5.—41. *Volans*. Comp. Ae. I, 156.—42. *Onota*. All things possibly connected with the subject. He takes back or qualifies his rather bold words, *pelago da sola patenti*: "Yet I do not choose to embrace the whole of this wide-extending theme."—43. *Non* is elliptical: "And I could not desire it (*optem*), even if," etc.—44, 45. *Ades—terras*. The poet here resumes the image of navigation from line 41: "Sail (with me) along the shore; (in my song) the land is (always) in view (in manibus terrarum, within reach)." *Primi litæris oras* appears to mean the border of the very shore, as opposed to deep water, or the sea beyond soundings; kindred to *prima terra*, Ae. I, 541, but, as it were, from the opposite point of view.—45. *Non hic*, etc. "Here, on this plain didactic theme, I shall not detain you with poetic fancies, digressions, and a long exordium, as if on the great sea of epic song."

47-60. From wild trees (such as have been indicated in 9-21) the husbandman obtains valuable plantations by grafting and budding (*inserat*), or by transferring the wild sapling (*mandet nutata*) to a more favorable soil, or by transplanting suckers, and placing them in rows (*disceda*) in the open fields; but those that are started from planted seeds (*seminibus lactis*) come slowly to bearing, and their fruits (*poma*) are apt to be worthless.

47. *Quæ*; neuter, referring to trees and shrubs in general. *Luminis oras, the regions of light*; the air, as opposed to the darkness under ground out of which they have sprung. Comp. Ae. VI, 660.—48. *Lacta, thrifty*; vigorous in growth, though not bearing valuable fruit.—49. *Solo*, etc., *natural*

excellence is inherent in the soil.—50. *Inserat* has for its object here *ea*, or the trees that receive the graft, as below in 69, not the scions that are inserted into the tree, as in 38; for the verb is used with the same freedom as "graft" in English; thus, we find either *inserere arborum surculo*, or *inserere surculum in arborem*; graft with or graft into. *Mandet mutata, shift and commit*; i. e., taken together, *transplant*.—52. *Quasumque voles artis, any artificial methods whatsoever.* *Voces* is the more usual reading, instead of *voles*.—53. *Sterilis*, supply *arbor*, suggested by the context. The unfruitful tree formed from the sucker sprouting from the bottom of the trunk (*stirpibus ab imis*), or from the crown of the roots, will also repay the labor of transplanting and diligent culture.—54. *Hec* refers to *exuerint silvestrem animum*, etc.—55. *Comp. 19.* *Hunc*, as it is situated before transplanting.—56. *Petus*, either *the fruit*, which it would have produced in a more favorable situation, or, with *Ladewig*, *its growth*. *Comp. VI, 207.*—57. *Iam, now*; marking the transition to another fact.—59. *Obliu* is used with the ablative by *Virgil* only here.—60. *Prædam fert*; for it is left ungathered, as worthless.

61-82. At any rate (*scilicet*), no kind will thrive without careful cultivation, while the same process is not suitable alike for all; the olive is best multiplied by sections of the trunk (*corticibus sectis, truncis*), the vine by layers (*propaginis*), the myrtle by sets (*solido de robore, stirpibus, sudibus, vallis*); the haml, ash, and other forest-trees by suckers or scions (*plantis, summo cacumine*); many by grafting with scions or with buds (*inserere, oculos imponere*).

62. *Multa mercede, at much outlay of labor.* *Domandæ, to be improved or trained in form and "habit" of growth*; the same idea as *exuerint silvestrem animum*.—64. *Solido de robore* seems to refer to the method by sets (see 24); if so, the myrtle may have been treated successfully in two ways. See on 80. *Paphias*. The myrtle was sacred to *Venus*, the patron goddess of *Paphos*.—66. *Herculeæ coronæ*. See *E. VII, 61*. *Hercules* brought as a trophy from *Hæda* the silver poplar, which thus became sacred to him.—67. *Obamati patris*; *Jupiter*, to whom especially the oaks of *Dodona* in *Chæonia* were sacred. See *G. I, 8*.—68. *Nasctur*, supply *plantis*. *Uasus viscus marinus*, because the fir was so frequently used for ship-building.—69. *Inseritur*, as in 50, not as in 38. *Horrida*, of the rough bark of the *arbutus*, or strawberry-tree.—70. *Platan*, supply *institi*; so, also, with the following nominatives. For illustration of the plane-tree, see on *Ge. IV, 146*.—71. *Castaneæ*, genitive, to be joined with *flora*. The last syllable of *agus* is lengthened by the ictus.—73. *Inserere, imponere*; for the mood, see on *G. I, 213*.—74-77. These lines describe the process of inoculating or budding.—76. *Nodo*, the knot or swelling produced by the bud on the bark. In this a vertical slit is made, and one transversely at the top of it; so that the bark may be easily opened to receive the inserted bud cut from another tree.—76. *Hæc, into this or in this*. *Comp. Ae. II, 18*.—77. *Udo, juicy*; filled with nourishing sap.—78-82. Description of grafting by scions.—78. *Resectantur, are cut back or off*; leaving a stock or stump of the branch or of the sapling-tree to receive the scions or grafts (*plantas*). *Alte, far down*; i. e., relatively to the length of the grafting-stock.—79. *Omnis*. A cleft is made with wedges, and kept open until the scions are set in.—80-82. *Ingens, etc.* The trunk throws all its nourishment into the slender grafts, and, with their rapid growth, becomes a mighty tree, especially in contrast with the small scions, which have so soon produced its new and spreading top; and it is now loaded with fruit not natural to itself (*non sua*).

83-106. Diversity of trees: first, as regards kinds (*genera*) of the same family (83-106); second, as to their preference for different soils and situations (109-113);

third, as to their affinities for different climates, countries, and regions of the world (114-125).

83. Genus; not, of course, in any strictly scientific or technical sense. —84. *Lotus*; not the water-lotus, or lily of the Nile, nor the leguminous plant called *lotus* in G. III, 394; but a lotus-tree, of which there are several kinds, all bearing fruit; perhaps the "jujube," a low tree kindred to the buckthorn, and of about the same size. *Idæis*, the specific term as a general epithet. —86. The last syllable of *radii* is retained in the scanning of this verse. See on Ge. I, 437. *Amara*; because the *pausia olivæ* was gathered when green. —87. *Poma*; here in its general sense for all edible tree-fruits. -que, for *neque*. *Aldna silvas* is added to *poma* as the summing up of all tree-fruits; for the garden of Alcinoüs, described in Homer, *Odyss.* VII, 114-121, became proverbial as the most perfect of all that were ever known. *Surculus, scion*; by metonymy for *genus*. —89. *Arboribus*; here, the trees on which vines are trained. —93. *Tenuis, thin*; or, perhaps, *subtle*, quickly penetrating the veins. —94. *Olim, hereafter*; when its fruit shall have been converted into wine. —96. *Nec ideo contende*; "and yet, do not presume on that account (namely, because I praise you) to rival," etc. —98. *Tmolius, Phanaeus*; substantively for Tmolian and Phanean wine; in imitation of such Greek forms as *Xios, Aëolios*, etc., substantively, where *olivos* was originally expressed. *Rex, king* of wines. Comp. G. I, 482. *Adsurgit quibus*. Each of them, though famous, yields the palm (rises up)



Jujube lotus.



European alder.

with reverence for) to the Italian Aminæan. Comp. E. VI, 66. —99. *Argitis minor*; a white grape of Argos, so called to distinguish it from another Argive grape called *Argitis maior*. Supply *est*. —100. *Fluere, durare (ostentaverit)*, can vie in abundance of flowing juice, or in durability (of strength

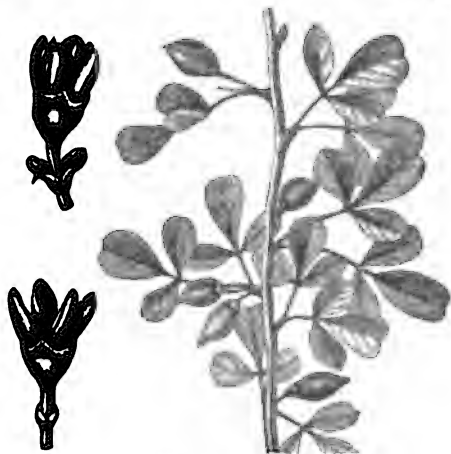
and flavor); the infinitives being equivalent to ablatives modifying *certave-rit*, on which they depend.—101. *Dis*, etc. At the second table or course, wine was brought on, and the drinking commenced with a libation or thank-offering to the gods. Comp. Ae. I, 738, and n.—103, 104. *Neque est numerus*; nor does any number exist, or “no number can express,” how many, etc.—110. *Fluminibus, paludibus*; ablative of situation; better than the dative. Comp. E. VII, 86, where *in* is expressed with *fluvio*, and is used like English “on.” The European alder, unlike our American shrub, or low tree of that species, grows to the size of a forest-tree.—112. *Myrtetis lactissima* seems to mean at once “most abundant in” and “most charming with myrtle-groves.” The margin of the water stimulates the myrtles to the most vigorous growth, and is also the place where they best adorn the landscape. See on Ge. I, 306.—114. *Orbem, part, or region of the world*.—115. *Pictos Galenos*; like the *Agathyrsei*, a kindred tribe. See Dictionary, and Ae. IV, 146.—116. *Divisae arboribus patriae, native countries, or their own countries are distributed to trees; every tree has its own native land. Sola*. Either the language is inexact, as the ebony grows also in Africa, or *India* is used here as in G. IV, 292, where *Indi* are put for *Aethiopians*.—117. *Solis Sabada*. Comp. Ge. I, 57. *Turea virga*. Branch of the frankin-



Frankincense.

sense-tree.—118. *Olorato*. Strictly, it is the gum, and not the wood, that is fragrant.—119. *Balsama*; a fragrant gum obtained from a shrub or small tree peculiar to Palestine, Arabia, and Abyssinia. -que-et; so *que-atque*, G. I, 182. *Bacas acanthi*. Probably the pods of the Egyptian acanthus, or evergreen acacia, are here intended by “berries”; by some it is referred to the drops of gum, or gum-Arabic, exuding from the bark. For the herbaceous or *mollis acanthus* and the *acanthus spinosus*, see illustration on Ge. IV, 123.—120. *Nemora-lana*; of the cotton plant or shrub.—121. *Vallera ut depesçant Seres, how the Seres comb off the fleecy webs*. As the silkworm had not yet been introduced into Europe (it was first brought to the West

in the time of Justinian), Vergil supposes that the silk material was a vegetable fiber gathered or combed from the leaves of trees. *Tenuis* in this verse



Balsam or myrrh-tree.

is a dissyllable.—122. *Oceano propior*; nearer to the ocean than the Seres, who are conceived of, not as we think of the Seres or Chinese, but as an



Citron (*Citrus medica*.)

inland people. The Arabian or Indian Ocean was supposed to bound the Eastern world.—123. *Sinus* indicates the winding coasts of India; the word is often applied to irregular border tracts of land, either in the interior or on the coast.—123, 124. *Ubi*, etc. This would be easily true if any trees of India equaled the height of the great trees of California or Australia.—124. *Potare*; the perfect as in G. I, 49.—125. *Samptis*, etc.; not wanting in force, by no means powerless when they take the arrows in hand; being, like all Orientals, skillful archers.—127. *Felidis mali*, of the healing apple. Martyn thinks it is the citron of Media.—129. This verse may have been interpolated by some copyist from G. III, 288. *Miscuarunt* here shortens the penultimate syllable.—131. *Ipsa*; the tree itself as distinguished from its fruit, to which the attention has been drawn.—133. *Erst*; a lively substitute for *esset*. See H. 511, 1; A. 308, c; M. 348, obs.

186-176. But, while other lands have their gifts, no land can vie with Italy—teeming with its harvests, and with the fruits of the vine and the olive (186-144); rich in herds and flocks (144-148); blessed with a genial climate, that yields twice a year the fruit both of flock and field (149, 150); free from noxious animals and plants (151-154); studded with well-built towns on her hills and rivers (155-157); commanding on either side the commerce of great seas (158); possessing beautiful lakes, well-constructed ports, and mines of silver and copper (159-166); the nurse of warlike tribes and of great captains (167-172); fruitful not less in her brave yeomanry than her abundant crops; may her sons listen to the teaching of the poet (173-176)!

136. *Medorum*. The Parthians had succeeded to the empire of the Medes and Persians; the Roman poets constantly use all three designations as synonymous.—139. *Panahia*. Some authorities describe this as an island east of the Arabian coast; others, less accurately, as a sandy region in Arabia itself. *Pinguis*, rich; i. e., because it abounded in frankincense.—140. *Hæc loca*, etc.; an allusion to the fabled voyage of the Argonauts. Italy, while not less fertile than Colchis, is not tilled with bullocks breathing fire, like those with which Jason was compelled to plow the field of the Colchian king Aetes, as a condition of securing the golden fleece.—141. *Satis dentibus*; a *dativus commodi*: "for the sowing of the teeth," etc. This is the interpretation of Wagner, followed by Forbiger. Others make it an ablut. absol.—142. An allusion to the crop of armed men that sprang up from the dragon's teeth.—144. *Implevere, tenant*. The object is *ea*, referring to *hæc loca*. *Oleas*, in the scanning, here retains the diphthong. See on Ge. I, 437. *Lacta, prolifera*; kindred in meaning here to *gravidas* in 148.—146, 148. *Hinc, hinc*; rendered by Ruæus *ex una parte, ex alia parte*. From one region of Italy comes forth the horse to the battle-field, from another, and most of all from thee, Clitumnus, the white cattle and the bullock, greatest of victims. Others understand *hinc*, in both lines, of Italy: "from this land, from this land," too. White oxen were preferred for sacrifice, and those of the valley of the Clitumnus were proverbial for their beauty.—148. *Dumera*. The victims were placed at the head of the triumphal procession that ascended to the front of the temple of Jupiter, on the Capitol, where the sacrifice was offered.—149. *Alendis mensibus, in months not its own*; months not usually bringing summer weather in other lands, as in Italy.—150. *Pomus*, dative. Comp. 323.—152. *Miseros*; proleptic. *Acorda*. Vergil seems to have been misinformed; as the poisonous wolf's-bane is found in Italy.—153, 154. *Immensas, tanto tracta*. The snakes of Italy are not formidable, not of enormous size, as those of Africa and Asia. *Tractu* is an ablative of manner.—155. *Operum laborem, vast structures*; works built with great labor; referring to fortifications and public buildings. Comp. A. I, 455.—156. *Saxis*; ablative of situation.—157. *Flumina subterlabentia*. Many ancient Italian cities were built and fortified

(*congesta manu*) on high hills, often with the additional protection of a river flowing at their feet. Such was Rome itself.—158. *Quod supra*; the Adriatic Sea. *Quod infra*; the Tuscan.—160. *Marino*. Lake Benacus



Aconite.

(Garda) is so large that its storms are like those of the sea.—161-164. *Lacrina*, etc. Of the ports, the Julian is mentioned as the most remarkable, and especially because it had been completed in B. C. 37, about the time when the Georgics were begun. It consisted of two basins formed by the lakes Lucrinus and Avernus, made accessible from the Bay of Naples (here, *Tyrrhenus aestus*) by artificial channels connecting the two lakes with each other and with the bay. Agrippa seems to have planned and constructed the new harbor, by the command of Augustus, for the Roman navy, and named it, in honor of the emperor, *Portus Julius*. Nearly all traces of the work have been obliterated by the volcanic eruption which threw up the cone called *Monte Nuovo*, in 1588.—161. *Claustra*; an embankment and breakwater protecting the mouth of the channel, and strengthening the natural dike between the Lucrine Lake and the open bay.—162.

Indignatum, venting his rage. The sea is personified as resenting the attempt

thus to resist his free movement. *Stridoribus*; ablat. of manner.—163. *Inha unda*; for *Iulii portus unda*. *Ponto longe refusa, with the sea cast back afar*—struck back by the “breakwater.”—164. *Fretis Avernici, with the Avernian waters*. *Fretis*, usually denoting waters of the sea, may have reference here to the changed character of the waters of the lake.—165. *Rivos, streams*, a synonym here for *venas*.—166. *Ostendit, fluxit, has brought to light, has flowed*; i. e., has contributed abundantly in times past to the world’s supply of metals. Some suppose that the perfect tense indicates that mining has ceased in Italy, in accordance with a decree of the Senate mentioned in Pliny’s Nat. Hist. III, 20, 24. *Venis*; ablat. of situation. *Plurima, agreeing with haec*, is substituted for *multum* qualifying the verb.—168. *Malo, hardship, suffering*. The Ligurians occupied a mountainous and rugged country, where the spurs of the Alps pass into the northwestern ridges of the Apennines.—171, 172. The allusion here is to the visit made by Augustus to Syria and Egypt, soon after the battle of Actium (B. C. 31), and before the capture of Alexandria and the death of Antony and Cleopatra. *Extremis Asiae, the utmost borders of Asia*. Augustus seems to have reached the Euphrates.—172. *Imbellis, feeble in war*; perhaps, *submissive*; giving up all resistance to the victorious emperor. *Avertis Romanis aribus*. It had been the popular apprehension, artfully stimulated by Augustus, that Antony and Cleopatra designed to lead their forces, including all their Eastern allies, to Rome, and to set up a new kingdom on the Seven Hills (*arces*). *Indum*; for Orientals in general, especially Parthians, Arabians, and Egyptians.—173. *Saturnia tellus*; a designation of Italy as the chosen retreat of Saturn, when he was expelled by his son Jupiter from heaven. See Ae. VIII, 819, sqq.—174. *Tibi*; for thy

behoof. *Antiquae—artis, Agriculture, res rusticas*, had been honored and cherished even from the time of Saturn.

177-258. In the cultivation of trees, the first thing to be considered is the choice of soils; especially the kinds adapted respectively to the olive and vine (177-194); some, indeed, are better for pasturage (194-302); some for grain-crops, and others are available for every purpose (208-225); instructions for ascertaining the qualities of soils (226-253).

180. *Tenuis, meager, hungry*; dissyllable, as in 121.—181. *Palladia*. See G. I, 18. *Vitæ olivæ*. The olive is known to live for many centuries.—

182. *Oleaster*. The wild olive, or oleaster, differs from the cultivated varieties as the crab-apple from the cultivated apple. The so-called "oleaster," cultivated in English gardens, Martyn says, is not correctly named.—183. *Bada*. The ground covered with the wild berries of the oleaster, or natural olive, indicates that the soil is favorable to the growth of the species; that is, to the cultivated olive as well as the wild.—188. *Fell-*



An old olive-tree.



Olive and oleaster, or wild olive, gathered near Florence; the olive one third of the natural size, the oleaster one half.

com, rich, fruitful. *Editus austro, elevated, or facing toward the south*; with a southern aspect.—189. *Invisam aratris*; because clogging or hindering the plow.—190. *Hic*; sc. *campus*.—191. *Fertilis*; with genitive in Vergil only here.—192. *Pateris et auro*; hendiadys for *pateris aureis*.—193. *Tyrrenæus*. The flute-players employed by the Romans came originally from Etruria or Tuscany. As they lived on their portion of the victims slain at the altar, and led an easy life, they were proverbially *pinguis*.—196. *Urentis culta, blighting the plantations*; said especially of the vineyards and olive-orchards, to which, according to Varro, 1, 2, 17, 18, 19, and Pliny's Nat. Hist. VIII, 76, goats were very injurious.—197. *Longinquæ*; supply *loca* or *arva*.—198. *Mantua*. See E. I, introduction.—200. *Deerunt*; scanned as a dissyllable.—203. *Presso sub vomere*; join with *pinguis*. The richness of the glebe shows itself when turned up from the deep furrow.—206. *Tardis iuvenda, with the slowly-moving oxen, or as the oxen move slowly along*; either an ablative of manner or ablative absolute.—207. *Aut unde*; for *aut ex illo aequore unde*. So Forbiger. *Iratus*; indignant that the ground should lie waste, covered with unproductive woods (*namora ignava*).—209. *Cum stirpibus imis*. He has not simply cut down the trees, but "grubbed" them up by the roots, preparatory to plowing.—211. *Enituit impulsæ vomere*. See on 203. Some, however, take *enituit* in the sense of *flourish, thrive*, under culture. For the perfect, see on G. I, 49.—213. *Roræ*; here, *rosemary*; a shrub four or five feet high.—215, 216. *Elegant alicæ, etc.*; they boast that no other lands, etc.; a figurative way of saying that soils of such a kind are more favorable than any others to the breeding of snakes. *Dulcem*; in its literal sense; they were supposed to feed on sweet, though venomous herbs. See Ae. II, 471.—217. *Quæ*; supply *terra*.—219. *Sao*; not due to human toil.—221. *Ulmæ*. See on E. II, 70.—222. *Oleo*; a better authorized reading than *oleæ*.—223. *Facilem pecori*; i. e., easily yielding pasturage.—225. *Vacua, deserted*; but only in a relative sense. *Acerræ* was much less populous than it would have been but for the frequent overflowing of the Clanius; this discouraged husbandry, and therefore checked the prosperity of the city, which depended upon the region subject to the inundations of the river. *Non æquus, unfriendly*.—226. *Quamque*; supply *terram*.—227. In this order: *Si requies* (num) *rara ois*, etc.—232. *Pedibus, etc.*; you will level the earth thrown back into the hole by trampling upon it.—233. *Si deerunt*; supply *arenæ*; if it shall come short, or be insufficient. *Deerunt* is scanned as a dissyllable, *derunt*. Comp. 200.—234. (*Se*) *posse negabunt*. Comp. 215.—235. *Scrotibus, etc.*, is an epexegetical repetition of the idea.—236, 237. *Terga, proscinde*. Comp. G. I, 97.—239. *Fragibus*; in its general sense. Comp. G. I, 22.—240. *Nec Baccho, etc.* It neither keeps



Rosemary.

up the quality or *bind* (*genus, nomina*) of the grape, nor of the other fruits raised upon it; making them all degenerate. *Bac.* See H. 449, 2; B. 280, R. 2; G. 295, R.; M. 490, b.—247. *Tristia*, "wry," is proleptic, emphasizing *torquetur*. *Sensa, taste*; join with *torquetur*; will distort with the taste of it; literally, by the sensation of it. Conington prefers the reading *amaro* for *amaror*, making *sensu* = *sapors*.—249. *Iactata* = *tractata*; moved about in the hand or with the fingers.—250. *Habendo, in handling*; dum *habentur*.—251. *Umida*—alt. A moist soil stimulates the growth of herb-

age, and, if taken for fruit-trees, will be apt to produce excess of foliage. *Ipsa, of itself*; without being enriched or watered.—262. *Illa, that land*; that which I must use for crops.—263. *Prævalidam, too strong*; too stimulating. See on 251. *Primis aristis, in the first ears*. So Ruæus; others, *surgentibus primis aristis*.—264. *Tacitam*; i. e., without any manifestation of its quality by means of experiments such as have just been mentioned.—265. *Quis cui color (sit)*; a double interrogative; literally, *what color is to what (soil)*. *Frigus*; for *frigida terra*.—266. *Pandunt vestigia*. By their very presence they reveal the signs or effects of cold; for they are among the trees and plants that thrive on cold ground.

269-419. Planting and culture of the vine: Preparation of the trenches (*acrobibus*) and directions for transplanting from the nursery (269-272); difference in intervals between vines on hill-sides and on level ground (273-287); the vine must not be planted so deep as the tree on which it is to be trained (288-297); miscellaneous precepts and precautions (298-314); the best season for vine-planting is the spring; the season of reviving nature, the season with which the world must have begun (315-345); care of the roots (346-358); after-culture (359-370); protection from cattle, especially from goats—so destructive to the vine that they are the favorite victims for sacrifice to Bacchus (371-396); plowing and hoeing, thinning of the foliage of the supporting trees, summer and autumn pruning, clearing the ground of rubbish, housing the stakes in winter, and the preparation of broom and willow ties, all require attention (397-419).

259. *His animadvertis*; having taken note of all these kinds of soil.—260. *Exocquare*; of thorough preparation of the ground, as in G. I. 66. *Magnos montis, the broad mountain-slopes*; ample for vineyards.—261. *Ante*; repeated like *post* in E. I. 68, 70.—262. *Genus, offspring*; the young plant taken from the nursery.—263, 263. *Putri solo*; ablat. of description; fields of crumbling soil. *Optima*; predicate after *sunt*.—263. *Id vniſi curant, this (crumbling or rotten soil) the winds secure*.—264. *Movena*. Comp. G. I. 123.—266, 267. The sense seems to be correctly given by Ruæus: They choose beforehand two similar spots; one for the nursery, where the young plants (*seges*) may be prepared or "started" (*paratur*), and one for the vineyard, to which (*quo*) the nursery-plants may be transferred and planted in rows (*disposita*) when thus prepared. According to this interpretation, we supply *similem locum* before *quo*; the repetition being analogous to *aliſum*—*aliſum*.—268. *Mutatam subito matrem, the sudden change of mothers*; or change from one mother to another; that is, from the soil of the nursery to that of the vineyard.—269. *Quin etiam*. In addition to this care in regard to similarity of soils. *Oculi regionem, the quarter of the sky*; or point of the compass to which each side of the young vine in the nursery has been exposed.—272. *Restituant*; supply *arbores* or *vites*; or take as the object of the verb the three foregoing clauses. *Consuevere* = *consuetudo*.—273, 274. *Colliſibus—prius*. Ascertain first whether the hilly portions of your farm or the levels afford the best soil for vineyards.—274. *Metabere*; "lay out"; that is, for a vineyard.—275. *Denso* is joined by some editors with *ubere*, in the sense either of densely-planted ground or of compact and rich soil. Others make in *denso* an adverbial phrase equivalent to the foregoing *denſa*, and qualifying *satus* understood. In this case, *ubere* must be joined with *non ſingular, not less thriving in richness* of product. That is, if the vine be planted on fertile lands (*pinguibſus agris*), it will not be less productive closely (*in denſo*) planted; than it would be in more open rows on a poorer soil.—276. *Tumulis*; ablat. cause of *acclive*.—277. *Indulge ordinibus, open the ranks*; let the rows stand farther apart each way. *Neo ſæpius, nor any the less* (than when you plant more densely on the plain). It is assumed that the arrangement must be exact and the lines perfectly true in the vineyard closely planted; for otherwise it would be difficult to cultivate the in-

tervals with the plow; but the want of this regularity would also be a great disadvantage, even when the trees are planted in wider spaces, as on the hill-side.—277, 278. *Omnis, etc.*; in this order: *omnis via, arboribus secto limits positæ, in unguem quadræ*; let each pathway match perfectly with the rest, your trees being planted (by planting your trees) in lines well marked out. This, on the whole, seems to me the simplest interpretation among the many that have been given. Vineyards were so laid out that the vines stood in perfectly straight rows, forming regular alleys (*vias*) from ten to fifteen feet wide, intersecting each other both in rectangles and diagonally. This can be effected either by arranging the trees in equal squares, thus:



or in quincunx, thus:



Both of these plans are employed in our American orchards. The ancient Italians preferred the order of the quincunx. In *unguem*, for the more usual form *ad unguem*; a term employed by workers in marble, who tested the smoothness of the seams by drawing the nail over the surface; hence, figuratively, *to perfection, with perfect exactness*.—278. *Arboribus, here, seems to mean the vines with their supporting trees. Secto limits, in the lines marked out, or in precise or exact lines*; an ablative of manner; by some, however, joined with *via* as an abl. of description, and by others taken as an abl. absolute. The poet seems to have in mind two conditions of perfect regularity: 1, the rows must be straight; 2, the distances between the individual trees must be so laid out that each tree may "range" with all the four rows to which it belongs. Thus, all the alleys are made to agree with perfect accuracy (*quadrant in unguem*); or, to use a phrase of kindred meaning, coincide to a hair's breadth.—279-284. The poet here compares the equally measured spaces (*paribus numeris dimensa*) of the vineyards, and the perfect regularity thus produced in the lanes and rows of trees, to the beautiful order of the Roman legion when drawn out in battle array. The earlier arrangement of the legion by maniples had given way, fifty years before Vergil's time, to the arrangement by cohorts. The two plans are illustrated by the following diagrams:

A LEGION IN ORDER OF BATTLE BY MANIPLES.



(Each manipule contained from 100 to 120 men.)

to the quincunx. After all, the essential thing in the comparison is the regularity of the *intersections of the lines*. Now, the ranks and files of men in their cohorts, keeping their distances with the scrupulous precision to which they were trained, allowing the eye to range through the lanes from front to rear, and through those extending from flank to flank of each cohort, as well as through those that opened obliquely, all gleaming with burnished shields and armor, waving with plumes and bristling with spears, presented, indeed, a magnificent spectacle, and may well have been called up to the poet's memory by the perfect and pleasing order of the rows and cross-rows of the vineyard. Therefore, I think Martyn is right in referring the comparison, not to the relative position of maniples or cohorts, but to that of the individual legionary soldiers in rank and file, as shown in the last diagram.—279. *Ut saepe cum*; similar to *veluti cum saepe*, Ae. I, 143. After *ut* we may supply as its correlative *ita* before *omnia sint*. Longa; proleptic. The legion on the march forms a rectangular column, but, when preparing for battle, unfolds its cohorts into a long-extended line.—280. *Agmen*; not in its specific sense, “a marching column,” but for *army* or *host*.—281, 282. *Fluctuat tellus*. The whole of the far-stretching plain seems to be like a sea of flashing waves.—283. *Dubius*. Mars is uncertain in whose favor he will decide the impending battle. *Mediis in armis*; i. e., between the two embattled hosts.—284. *Omnia, all things, everything*; spaces and lines in every particular. *Paribus numeris viarum*, by or in equal proportions of the alleys, or in alleys of equal dimensions; *numerus* being used in the sense of *mansuris, spaces, relative measurements*. The order, however, may be *omnia dimensa (intervalla) viarum sint paribus numeris*; making the ablative one of description.—285. *Inanem, idle*; merely gratifying the fancy.—290. *Altior* for *altius*. *Arbos*; here the supporting tree.—291, 292. *Quantum, etc.*; repeated in Ae. IV, 445, sq.—293. *Hiemes, storms*.—295. *Valvæ, living through*. Comp. Ae. I, 9.—297. *Ipsa, the tree itself*; i. e., the trunk, the essential part or body, as distinguished from the limbs.—299. *Corymbus*. The hazel soon puts up a multitude of suckers, and chokes the vines.—299, 300. *Næve flagella, etc.* The topmost shoots or joints of the vine, when ripened, bear the fruit of the following season, and, therefore, should not be cut off for planting; besides, those nearer the root are stronger.—301. *Tantus, etc.* Nearer the ground or root they get more nourishment. *Ferro retinuo*. A dull knife leaves a ragged wound or broken bark, not so easily healed as a clean cut.—302. *Oleæ* is the most authentic reading. The later German editors have adopted *olea* from Wagner. With our reading, the caution is to avoid planting (*insere*) wild olives or oleasters among the vines; a practice that was sometimes resorted to for the advantage they were expected to afford both as supports for the vine and for the feed their leaves furnished for cattle. With *olea, insere* must be taken in the sense of *grafting*, and the precept relates, not to the vineyard, but to the olive-orchard. For the difference between the cultivated and the wild olive or oleaster, see on 182.—303. *Ignis*. Fire might be lighted by herdsmen at night, while watching cattle, pastured near the vineyards.—304. *Pinguis*. The oily nature of the bark makes the tree take fire the more readily from any lurking spark. Other trees, such as the elm, the maple, or the poplar, are less dangerous.—306. *Oculo*. Comp. G. I, 322. *Scotus, creeping along, making its way*.—308. *Nemus*; here, *vineyard, plantation*. Comp. 401.—309. *Flos crassus caligine*. The flame is mingled with black wreaths of smoke. Comp. Ae. IV, 384.—310. *Silvia, on the vineyard*.—312. *Hoc um*; supply *acidit*. Non-valent, *they (the vines) have no strength at the root*; not vitality enough to spring up again. The effect of the fire is the same as that of the cold, when, in one of our severe Northern winters, an old vine, as sometimes happens, is “winter-killed” or blighted down to

the stock. In such a case it seldom or never recovers its vigor. *Que continnes* the force of the negation. Even if the damaged vines are cut down (*caesas*), they can not grow up again (*reverti*), and shoot forth green and flourishing as before (*similes revirescere*) from under the ground (*sub terra*).—313. *Similes*, like themselves, of the same quality as before.—314. *Superat, remains*; possesses the ground alone, the vines being destroyed.—315. *Tam prudens*, etc.; elliptical for *tam prudens habebatur ut persuaderet*. Let no one, be he ever so wise.—316. *Boreas spirante*. When the wintry wind prevails. *Tellurem movere* refers to the work of trenching for the new vines.—317. *Hians*; here, the cold weather either at the beginning of winter or on the verge of spring, when the ground is too stiff to be easily penetrated by the delicate fibers of the root. *Samine lacto*, when the young vine is planted.—318. *Concretam, stiffened* with cold. Comp. *Ae. XII*, 905. *Adfigere*; for *se adfigere, fasten upon*. So Heyne.—319. *Sabenti*. Comp. *G. IV*, 306.—320. *Candida avis* refers to the stork.—323. *Adco*, here, introduces an additional and not less important fact. "The spring, indeed, is also favorable," etc. *Nemorum, silvis*; as in 310, of vineyards and orchards.—325. *Aether*. See *E. VII*, 60, and note. The allegory personifying the atmosphere as exerting a quickening influence on the fertility of the earth, belongs to the earliest period of mythology.—326. *Omnis*; with *fetus*.—327. *Magnus, magno*; expressive of the vast extent of the aether or the firmament, and of the earth spread out beneath.—330. *Parturit, is teeming*; i. e., with all vegetation.—330, 331. *Auris laxat*. Comp. 316, sq., and *G. I*, 43, sq.—331. *Sinus*; for *glebam*. *Superat*; as in *G. I*, 189. *Omnibus (arvis)*; dative.—332. *Novos soles*; the suns of the fresh returning spring.—333. *Nec metuit*, etc., emphasizes the idea of *tuto*.—334. *Caelo*. Comp. 306, and *G. I*, 322.—337. *Habuisse*. The subject is *dies*.—338. *Ver agebat, was passing or enjoying its spring-time*.—339. *Euri*. The east winds were rough. See *Ae. I*, 85.—341. *Duris*; because not yet mellowed by tillage.—343. *Res tenerae*; i. e., the young plants of every kind. *Laborem, exposure, peril*; incident to vicissitudes of weather, rough winds, extremes of heat and cold.—344. The last syllable of the line is elided by synapsis.—345. *Exciperet* contains the notion of receiving under one's protection; *sheltering, cherishing*.—346. *Quod superest, as for the rest; moreover*. *Virgulta*, here, *vine-layers, propagines*.—349. *Tenuis, subtle, penetrating*. Comp. *G. I*, 92.—350. *Altitus*; for *aer*. *Animos tollent, will lift their (own) spirits; will get new strength*. *Iamque, and indeed*.—351. *Super, with urgent*. *Saxo atque pondere testae*; but not both at once; sometimes with the stone, sometimes with the potsherd or tile.—352, 353. *Hoc, hoc*; a repetition for emphasis.—355. *Ad capita, at or about* the crowns of the roots. The soil at the base of the trunk must not be allowed to become hard and impervious to moisture and air.—357. Plowing between the rows is also the common method of cultivating our peach-orchards. *Flectere*; as in *Ae. I*, 156.—358. *Calamus, etc.* It was necessary to fasten (*aptare*) *rods*, or else slender rods stripped of their bark (*rasae*), to the young vines.—359. *Sudes furcasque valentis*. Strong stakes are prepared, some straight and some forked, so that the former may rest as bars on the crotches of the latter when fixed upright in the ground. These are the support of the vine, perhaps, in its second year.—360. *Viribus*; ablat. of the means.—361. *Tabulata*. The different stages or tiers formed by the limbs of the supporting tree.—362. *Prima aetas*; for *vitis aetate prima*. *Frondibus*; ablat. of manner.—363. *Parcendum, must be left untouched*.—363, 364. *Se agit, shoots*.—364. *Laxis habenis*; a metaphor denoting freedom from restraint. Comp. *Ae. V*, 662.—365. *Ipsa* has been referred variously to *acae*, to *vitis*, to *acie*, and even to *virgulta*, in v. 346. It seems most satisfactory, on the whole, to refer it to *acie* as contrasted with the following *unici manibus*.

Thus: we must not yet touch the tender vine with the edge of the knife itself, but "pinch off" the leafy sprays with the contracted fingers.—367. *Inde* introduces the directions about the third and last stage of growth, as Conington thinks; the first being *prima aetas*, the second *dum es palmas agit*, etc.—372. *Laborem*. Comp. 248.—375. *Pascuntur*; supply *quam*; suggested by *cus*.—377. *Scopalis*, here for *collibus* or *olivis*.—378. *Ill*, emphatic; "those-destructive beasts."—381. *Incunt*, etc. The public festivals of thanksgiving to Bacchus open the theatrical plays with the sacrifice of goats.—382. *Præmia*. To the dramatists whose plays were accepted by the Archon—that is, to the gifted or to talent (*ingeniis*)—the Athenians awarded goats as prizes. Hence the play itself was called *τραγῳδία*, *goat-song*. The goat thus given as a prize was immediately sacrificed to Bacchus. *Pagos et compita*; the places where the primitive dramas were performed.—384. *Unctos per utras*. The skins of the goats were filled with wine and besmeared with oil, and then bestowed as prizes upon those who could dance upon them without falling. This, with the rest of the merry-making that followed the tragedy, gave rise to the Attic comedy (*αἰσῶπδος*, *villagesong*).—385. *Nec nam Ausonii*. The Italians, no less than the Greeks, have their festivals in honor of Bacchus; those of the spring-time, to make the god propitious to the growth and fruitage of the vine; those of the autumnal vintage, in thanksgiving.—386. *Incomptis, rude*; as contrasted with the verses of the Attic poets (*ingeniis*).—387. *Cortibus*; ablat. of the material or of description. The masks of bark were bending (*curvatis*) from the natural curvature of the bark in growing. A marble mask of Bacchus, made to be suspended in this manner, and also a medallion representing a tree with such masks hanging from its branches, are preserved in the British Museum, and are given in Smith's Dict. of Antiq., from which our illus-



Mask of Bacchus, and tree with masks.

tration is copied. *Horrenda, hideous*.—389. *Mollia*. Besides the definitions of the Dictionary, referring to this passage, the meaning "movable"—i. e., swaying to and fro in the wind—is given by some. Ruæus renders it *scilicet, plastic*. *Pinn*. The pine cultivated about the vineyards was probably unlike any of the kinds familiar to us in America; most likely "the stone-pine," a species common in the south of Europe, and a characteristic feature of Italian landscapes; resembling, with its bare trunk and crown of branches and foliage, rather the general appearance of a palm than of our cone-shaped pines.—390. *Hinc*, causal, *hence*; on account of this observance.—391. *Complentur*; that is, with growth or fruitfulness (*setu*).—392. *Quocumque*. As the antecedent we may supply *omnis locus*. *Cirum egit*. The shifting wind makes the god turn his face in many directions,

and his favorable influence is felt in them all.—393. *Suum*. See on *sua*, 240. *Honorem* here refers to sacrificial hymns.—394. *Lancea*. The chargers are filled with the first fruits of fields and orchards. See out of "rustic sacrifice," page 18.—397. *Ille labor*; that, namely, which is described in the following sentence: *namque*, etc.—399. *Verda*. The hoe is upturned or reversed, so that the back may be used instead of the teeth in breaking the heavy clods.—400, 401. *Levandam fronde, must be relieved of (superfluous) foliage*; must be well pruned.—401. *In orbem, in a round or circle* (kindred in form to *in verum, in numerum*), is joined by some with *redit*; by others, more correctly, perhaps, with *adus*; *carried on or pursued in routines*.—402. *In se*; never deviating from the fixed order of work and care that it brings round. *Annua*. The year especially of the farmer.—406. *Relictam*. Stripped of fruit and leaves; *naked*.—407. *Attendens fingit*. He cuts off some of the "canes" entire, and shortens in others, and thus brings the vine into the best form for the fruitage of the next year.—408. *Primus*; as compared with your neighbors; "be the first to burn," etc. *Devota cremato*; i. e., *deshito et cremato*. See on Ge. I, 285. If you do not dispose of the prunings and rubbish early, and when you have leisure for it, you will be obliged to take more valuable time by-and-by.—409. *Vallos*. These must not be left exposed to decay more rapidly than is necessary.—410. *Postrema*. By too early gathering you will damage the wine.—410, 411. *Bis, bis*. The rapid growth of the foliage of the vine (*umbra*, perhaps, also, of the supporting tree), and that of the grass and weeds, require pruning and "weeding" twice in the season; once when the clusters are "setting," and again when they are ripening.—411. *Segetum, the vineyard*.—412. *Laudato*, etc. Be contented to admire the extensive landed estates of others, and, at the same time, for yourself, feel that you are better off in possessing a very limited amount of land.—413-415. *Basal, harundo, salicti*. Perhaps all were used for tying up the vines, though the reed was also used for supporting the young vines.—415. *Exarct, tastes* the husbandman.—418. *Pulvis movendus*. Dust raised in stirring the soil was supposed in some way to benefit the vines.—419. *Metuendus*. Either hail or violent rain is to be feared by the clusters.



Stone-pine.

420-457. The olive and other fruit-bearing trees require much less labor than the vine; wild shrubs, too, and forest-trees yield valuable products, and on some accounts are a greater blessing to man than the gift of *Bacchus*.

421. *Tenacis*; not yielding their hold on the sod.—422. *Auras tulerunt, have borne or have become used to the air*; that is, to the wind and weather of the open field, which are more trying than the exposure of the nursery. Olives are usually raised in Italy on hill-sides.—423. *Ipsa*. Comp. E. IV, 21. *Batis, the plants*; the newly-planted olives.—424. *Cum vumere, even with the share, or at once with the plow*; implying that no additional labor is needed. Others take *cum* for *quum*, and supply *recluditur*. *Fruges*, the olive-berries.—425. *Hoc*; ablat. of cause; *for this reason*. *Placidam Pad.* The olive-branch, from time immemorial, has been the emblem of peace.—426. *Truncos valentis*; for *truncorum vires*; the strength and vigor of their trunks conveying due nourishment.—428.



Olive twig and fruit.

on Ae. I. 3.—436. *Satis*, for the plantations or orchards. *Pabula mellis*. See on E. I, 55.—437, 438. *Iuvat spectare, videre*. In saying that these objects

One connects *vi propria* and *haud indiga* as modifiers of *niluntur*.—429-432. At the same time, the wild lands and woods yield their fruits and dark juicy berries, and other things needful to man, all without any labor on his part.—431. *Tondentur cytis*. The *cytisus* is a kind of shrub-clover, the leaves of which are valuable food for cattle, and the flowers for bees. See E. I, 79. The use of the *taedae* is here added: to make the evening fire on the open hearth, and thus afford a cheerful light for the cottage.—434. *Quid maiora sequar?* Why should I speak of more imposing things, or of the grand trees of the woods? Even the lowly (*humiles*) plants and shrubs, such as the willow and the broom, are beneficent.—435. *Illae, even they*; in apposition with the subject. See



Box-tree.

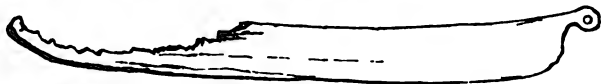


Evergreen cypress.

are delightful to behold, the poet implies, as the context shows, that they also yield some substantial blessing to man, without being indebted to his labor (*hominum non obnoxia curae*).—437. Mount Cyturus abounded in box-trees, remarkable for their size; thus, "to carry box-wood to Cyturus" became a proverb of the same significance as "carrying corn to Byzantium," or "coals to Newcastle." The box is an evergreen, growing from fifteen to twenty feet in height.—438. *Naryciae piceis*; the Bruttian pitch, gathered from the trees of the forest of Sila, by the colonists of Narycian Locri settled in that region. See on Ae. III, 399.—440. *Ipsae*; even unpromising as they would seem to be, fruitless, and often shattered and stripped by the furious winds.—441. *Perunt*. Limbs and fragments are scattered by the tempest.—443. The last syllable of the line is elided by synapheia.—444. *Hinc*; equivalent to *ex his*.—446. *Frondibus almi*. The leaves of the elm, as well as other trees and shrubs, were used for fodder.—447. *Myrtus*. See on I, 306. *Validis hastilibus*; supply *secunda*. Comp. Ae. III, 23, 46. *Bona bello, good for war*; because its tough and fine-grained wood is excellent for arrows.—448. *Cornus*. The European cornel is kindred to the American "dog-wood." Its fruit has the appearance of cherries. *Ituræos*; used here as a general epithet. The Arabs of Ituræa, like the Cretans and Parthians, were skillful archers.—449. *Nec*; to be taken with *non* in the next line. *Læves, rasile*; of the appearance and feeling of the wood after being turned in the lathe.—450. *Ferro acuto*; especially the chisel and auger.—451. *Torrentem undam*; descriptive of the Po, as *insano vertice* in Ge. I, 481. *Alnus*. See illustration, page 28. The European alder, unlike our American shrub of that species, is large enough to be hollowed out for canoes, and was much used in ancient times for that purpose. A canoe, or "dug-out," about thirty feet long, was taken out of Lake Morat, in Switzerland, and is now in the museum at Avenche. It belongs, no doubt, to pre-historic times. The following is a pen-sketch of it made a few years ago, on a visit to the museum at that place.—452. *Missa Pado, hurried along on, or "shooting" down the Po*. *Pado* is an ablat. of route.—453. *Cortibus, etc.* The bark of trees, and also partially decayed trunks of holm-



European cornel twig.



Log canoe found in Lake Morat, and now in the museum at Avenche.

oaks, served for hives. The latter may have been suggested by the habit of wild bees of selecting hollow trees for their homes. See Ge. IV, 23, 24. *Alveo* is scanned in this verse as a dissyllable.—454. Join *Aegae* with *memorandum*. *Bacchæa dona*; the gifts of *Bacchus*; the vine and its prod-

not.—455. *Parentis*. The Centaurs often brought fatal conflicts upon themselves under the maddening influence of wine; notably on the occasion of their attempt to seize upon Hippodamia, the bride of Pirithoüs, when many of them were slain by Pirithoüs and the other Lapithæ, and by Theseus, his friend and guest.—456. *Leto*; ablat. of means.—457. *Magno cratere*. See figure of Bacchus, page 24, and Comp. *Æt.* IX, 846.



Holly-tree.



Holly leaves and berries.

458-542. Episode and conclusion: No life so happy as that of the husbandman; it is, indeed, without the splendor and luxury of the metropolis, yet blessed with undisturbed peace (*secura quies*), exempt from fraud (*ne scia fallere*), rich in resources (*dives opum*), surrounded with the beauty and the bounties of nature, and retaining the traditions of primitive industry, frugality, religion (*sacra deorum*), filial reverence (*sacri patres*), and justice (458-474); in such a life, next to the study of the deep truths of nature, the poet himself would seek repose (475-489); such a life is, indeed, not less to be desired than that of the philosopher; for it, too, is exempt from the anxieties of public station and from the common passions, the avarice, the ambitions, strifes, and turmoil of the world; content with the rewards of rustic labor, the pleasant things of the woods and fields, the joys of the country fireside, the manly sports, the life of the olden time (490-540); concluding lines (541, 542).

480. *Iustissima*, giving the husbandman just return for labor. Cicero says: The earth repays with interest what she receives. *De Sen.* 15.—481. *Si non*, etc. *Foribus superbis*, join with *alta*, as ablat. of manner.—482. *Salutantum undam*. The palaces of the Roman nobility were thronged at an early hour in the morning, usually for two hours, by clients and friends, either in token of respect, or to obtain advice and assistance. *Totis aedibus*. The *atrium* and the other apartments accessible to visitors are crowded during the "levee," and thus from the *whole mansion* pours the crowd, passing out through the vestibule and portal.—483. *Nec inhiant*, and if they do not stare at. *Illi (agricolæ)* is the subject. The meaning seems to be, that country people have no such splendid mansions to admire either as owners or visitors. *Testadine*, join with *varios*. The door-posts or jambs, and also the walls of apartments, were sometimes inlaid with tortoise-shell.—484.

Inlucas, embroidered. See cut, Notes on Aeneid, p. 35.—465, 466. *Nequa*, etc. The dative *illis* is again implied, as in 463.—466. *Casia* probably means, here, the oriental aromatic cinnamon that was mixed with oil, for anointing the hair and the person. The simple country people used the pure olive-oil for this purpose, unmixed with exotic perfumes. For the Italian variety of casia, see E. I, 49, and Ge. II, 218.—467. *At, yet, nevertheless*, answers to the concessive force of *si*.—468. *Latis fundis, on the broad lands, or in the wide fields.* Supply *sunt*. *Otia, times of leisure.*

—469. *Frigida Tempe*; a frequent synonym for any delightful valley.—471. *Saltus ac lustra fararum* refer to the chase.—473. *Extrema, last*; in her abode upon earth, after abandoning all other classes of men; for, in the iron age, she (*Astraea* or *Justice*) departed to heaven, forsaking at last even the dwellings of husbandmen. Comp. *As.* I, 292, sq. *Per illos*; sc. *agricolas*.—475. *Primum*. The study of the philosophy of nature would be his first choice; but if that be denied to him, then the life of the husbandman. *Ante omnia*, join with *dulces*. Comp. *E. II*, 62. *Musae*, as the guides to contemplation.

—476. *Quarum sacra fero, whose sacred symbols I bear*; as if he were leading a sacrificial procession; hence, "whom I serve as priest." So Horace, as a poet, calls himself *Musarum sacerdos*. See *Hor. O. III*, 1, 8.—479-482. The interrogative clauses depend on *monstrant*, as objects co-ordinate with the foregoing accusatives.—479, 480. *Qua vi*, etc., describes the flow and ebb of the tides.—481, 482. See n. on *As.* I, 745, sq.

—483. *Sic* introduces the alternative to *primum*, etc., 475.—484. *Circum praecordia*; join with *frigidus* (*flowing coldly*). The power and acuteness of the mind are conceived by Vergil to depend upon the state of the blood. Empedocles taught that the soul was in the blood about the heart, or, as Cicero understands him, that it was the blood itself. *Cic. Tusc.* I, 19.—486. *Ubi*; supply *sunt*. Where are these places sung by other poets? Are they, indeed, inaccessible to me? Vergil longed to visit the regions immortalized by Grecian poets.—487. *Bacchata*. Comp. *As.* III, 125.—488. *O, qui*, fully expressed: *O, ubi est qui*.—490, 492. *Potuit, subiecit*; the perfect definite, here, not essentially different from the present tense. Vergil adopts the sentiment of the Epicureans and of Lucretius, who taught that, in ascertaining the fundamental laws of nature—that is, the *causes of things*—they had risen superior to the fear of death, of a future state, and of the retributions dreaded by ordinary mortals.—496. *Populi flavae, purpura regum*; symbols respectively of the highest offices in Rome, and of the splendor of foreign kingdoms; neither of these excites the ambition (*Avaritia*) of the secluded husbandman.—496-502. The perfects are aoristic. See on *Ge. I*, 49.—496. *Infidos fratres*. The allusion is probably not to the Roman civil strife, but to the enmity of Tiridates and Phraates, whose rival claims to the throne of Parthia were well known



Cassia.

at Rome, and afforded, therefore, an apt example of the evils of the ambition for royal power.—497. *Coniurato Histre*. On the north bank of the Danube dwelt the warlike Dacians, who were now threatening to descend from their mountain homes, and invade the empire by crossing the frozen river. The Danube is used figuratively, like the Euphrates in Ge. I, 509, for the people dwelling near it. The wars with the Dacians actually commenced in A. C. 84, and were nearly continuous for twenty years. They were often renewed in later times. *Coniurato* does not necessarily imply any confederacy with other tribes; simply, all their chiefs and warriors, united in the uprising.

—498. *Res Romanæ perituraque regna, Roman affairs and tottering kingdoms*. Formerly, the Roman Senate, through its proconsuls and commissioners, and, lately, Augustus with his counselors and generals, have been largely occupied in “settling the affairs” of old monarchies that were, or were supposed to be, on the eve of dissolution. Such now were Egypt and Armenia, and, in the mind of the poet, perhaps, Parthia.—499. *Doluit inopem*. The poverty-stricken are found in the city rather than the country.

—501, 502. The perfects as in 496, sqq.—502. *Tabularia*. The office of the public records, connected with the temple of Saturn at the foot of the Capitoline Hill, was resorted to by those who desired to consult the documents deposited there.—503. *Sollicitant alti freta* carries the notion of *troubling* the deep in the eager pursuit of gain, just as the foregoing class disturb the Forum (*inopem forum*) with angry litigations and mad ambition for office.—504. In *ferrum*, meton. for *in bellum*. *Penstrant*, etc., refers to the arts and intrigues of courtiers.—505. *Petit æneidia, assaults with destructive forces*. So *bello petisses Penatis*, Ae. III, 608. Some, however, make *æneidia* in the dative. *Urbem*; probably intended in a general sense; but there may be, as some think, an allusion to the rumored purpose of Antony to attack the city of Rome.—508. *Hic rostris*. One class is charmed with eloquence (*rostris*), and thus incited to practice it. Stupet is followed here by the ablative; in Ae. II, 81, by the accusative. *Hunc*. Another class is roused to emulation, when gazing admiringly (*Adantem*) at the men of world-wide fame as they enter the theatre, and are greeted with the redoubled plaudits of the whole Roman people (*plebique patrumque*).

Such a reception was that of Maecenas, described by Horace, O. II, 17, 25: *Cui populus frequens lætæ theatris ter crepuit sonum*.—509. *Per cuneos, over or along the benches*. See illustration, Ge. III, 25. The stone seats are divided into wedge-like sections by the transverse passage-ways or alleys. *Geminatus enim, repeated, indeed*; equivalent to *ut qui geminatus sit*.—510. *Gaudet*, etc.; another class, stained with the fratricidal blood of civil war, and rejoicing in it. Supply *alii*. In alluding so freely to the civil wars as fratricidal and impious, Vergil and Horace were in no danger of offending Augustus, because their frequent praises of him as the savior of the country leave it to be inferred that his opponents alone were the guilty assailants of the public peace, and that the part taken in the conflict by him was necessitated by his duty to the republic. Thus Horace does not hesitate to say (O. I, 85, 88), *Heu, heu, civatricum et sceleris pudat fratrumque*, and always to characterize the civil wars as *impious*.—512. *Allo, here, foreign*. As a consequence of supporting the defeated factions in those strifes many are obliged to flee to foreign lands.—513. *Agricola, etc.*; contrasted with the above-mentioned classes of men.—514. *Labor*; meton. for the *fruit of labor*; his *toilful gain*. Supply *est*. *Parvos Penatis*; meton. for a *humble home or family*.—515. *Merito*. The oxen have well deserved their food.—516-518. *Nec requies, etc.* The year fails not to make bountiful returns either of fruits, or of grain, or of the increase of the flock, one or all.—519. *Sicyonia*. The neighborhood of Sicyon was well known as an olive-growing region. As with us the “cider-mill” in-

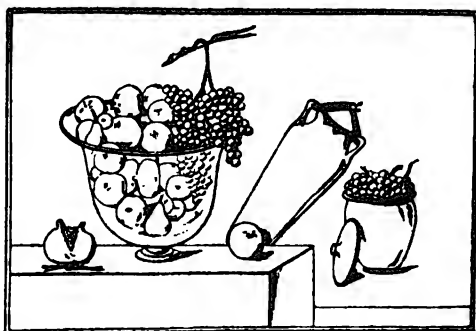
eludes both the machine for crushing the fruit and that for pressing out the juice, so the oil-mill, or oil-press, contained both the *trapetum* (from *trapere*, to tread the grape) for crushing the pericarp of the olive-berry, and the press (*prelum* or *torcular*) for extracting the oil. The latter is illus-



Olive-oil press.

trated in the accompanying woodcut from a wall-picture in Pompeii; probably quite the same as the *prelum* for pressing grapes. The caldron represented at the left of the cut is used for heating water, to be poured into the press to aid a second flow of oil, after the first and purest has been extracted. —520. *Glands*; join with *lacti*; *sleek* or *fat with the acorn*, or, by feeding on the acorn. —525. *Demittant* implies that the dugns are well filled by the day's pasturage. —527. *Ipse*; the husbandman himself, as distinguished from the objects that surround him. —527-531. *Dies agitat festos*. He celebrates the vintage festival, or "thanksgiving," assembling his family, his friends, and his farm-slaves, including the shepherds and herdsmen (*pecoris magistris*), offering sacrifices and libations on the altar placed in the midst of the company (*ignis in medio (est)*), and hanging on some elm-tree the prizes (*certamina*) for the contest with the javelin, which are destined to be given to the shepherds and herdsmen (*pecoris magistris*), and prizes for those who strip their sturdy limbs for the rustic games of wrestling and of the foot-race (*agresti palaestrae*). With this vintage festival compare those of spring and harvest-time, *Ge. I, 338, sqq.* —528. *Cratera coronant*; to be taken literally: *they wreath the wine-bowl*. See on *Ae. I, 724*; and, for an example of the *crater*, the figure of Bacchus at the head of the notes on this book. —530. *Certamina*. I have followed the interpretation of Heyne and Voss in rendering *certamina* "prizes," rather than "mark" or "target," preferred by most of the recent editors. —531. *Mudant*. The subject is *agrestes* or *rustici*, including others besides the *pecoris magistris*, but not excluding the latter. —534. *Suileet*; with the foregoing verb, as in *Ge. I, 282*. —534, 535. And by such habits of life in her yeomanry Rome became the strongest and most glorious of republics, and being one city, became sevenfold (*urbs septuicollis*), encircling seven hills with her walls and fortifications. *Aros*; as in *Ae. VI, 783*, where we find nearly the same words repeated. —536. *Ante-regis*. Before the supremacy of Jupiter in the affairs of men supplanted the happy reign of

Saturn. Comp. Ac. VIII, 319, sq. Dictæd. According to the ancient mythology, Jupiter was born on Mount Dicte in Crete.—537. *Lupa*. The slaying of the ox, an animal so patiently toiling for man (see 515), once seemed to be a violation of duty not less criminal than homicide. (Cic. de Nat. Deor. II, 63.—538. *Aureus*. On the age of Saturn, see introduction to notes on E. IV, and on the use of *aureus*, note on E. IV, 9.—539. *Inflari classica*; *the trumpets sounded, the blast of trumpets*.—541. *Immensum spatium aequor*; equivalent to *immensis spatium aequor*, a field or race-course of unlimited extent. The book ends with an image from the chariot-race kindred to that which closes the first book.



Fruit in glass and terra cotta vessels. (From a wall-painting in Pompeii.)



Pollux and his horse Cyllarus.

BOOK THIRD.

THE BREEDING OF CATTLE.

1-48 I will sing also of the herds and flocks over which Pales and the Nomian Apollo preside; for this theme promises more of interest and of fame than the thrice-told myths of heroes sung by Greek and Roman poets before me (1-9); and I, first of Roman poets to tread this pathway, returning from Helicon (*Aondo vertice*), with the Muses in my train, shall be the first also to bring back the victorious palm of song to my native Mantua (9-12); and there, by the slowly-winding Mincius, I will rear in honor of Caesar, the deity to whom my successes are due, a votive temple; but my temple shall be no material structure made with hands: it shall be a monument of epic verse; not less glorious than the shrine raised by Augustus himself to Apollo; and it shall be adorned with the images of Apollo and the great ancestors of the Julian house, and with monuments of the achievements of Augustus (13-39); but first (*in-terea*), before I touch this higher theme, in obedience to your request, *Mæcenæa*, I will complete my present task; reserving for a time the story of Caesar and his Trojan ancestry (40-48).

1. 2. *Pales*, *Pastor ab Amphryso*. See on E. V, 85. Apollo tended the flocks of Admetus near the banks of the Amphrysus.—2. *Lycææ*, a favorite haunt of the god Pan. Comp. E. X, 15.—3. *Tenuissimè*; either potential, *might have held* (comp. *Ac. IV*, 604, sq.), or conditional with omission of the protasis *si canerem*.—4. *Durum*, *hard, relentless*; persistent in imposing labors upon Hercules, in the hope of destroying him.—6. *Hylææ*. See on E. VI, 43, sq. *Latonia Delos*; an allusion to the love of Jupiter for Latona, and her concealment in Delos, where she gave birth to Apollo and Diana.—7. *Umero insignis eburno*. When Tantalus, in order to prove that gods had no more insight than men, had served up at a banquet his son Pelops, Jupiter detected the imposition, but not until Ceres had eaten

part of one of the shoulders of the child. On restoring him to life, Jupiter replaced this with one of ivory.—8. *Acor equis*. Neptune presented Pelops with winged (or swift) horses, so that he might easily outstrip Aenomaus, king of Pisa, in the race which he compelled all suitors to run with him, if they would win the hand of his daughter Hippodamia. This and the foregoing allusions to heroic personages are instances of the subjects that had become trite in the hands of preceding poets. Comp. Hor. O. I, 6, 5, sqq.; where, however, the motive for declining such themes is different from that of Vergil here.—9. *Humis*; from the ground; from the humble level of common men. *Virum volitare per ora*, to fly continually through the lips of men; to enjoy a world-wide fame; suggested by the last words of the epitaph of Ennius written for his own tomb: *Volsito vivu' per ora virum*.—10-12. He who is first among his townsmen to become distinguished in poetry, may be said, in a figure, to have brought the Muses from Helicon to his native city (*in patriam*); and also “bringing back the palms” may be said figuratively of the approbation and fame won by the successful poet.—11. *Acie vertice*. See on E. VI, 64, sq.—12. *Idumaeas*;



Pan.



Coin of Augustus, struck in memory of the victory of Actium; representing the votive temple of Apollo.

used as a general appellative. See on Ge. I, 8.—13. *Templum*. Votive monuments, such as temples and statues, were erected both by victors in the Grecian games and by Roman generals successful in war. Here the poet fancies himself returning victorious from a poetic contest in the Pythian games, his forthcoming Georgics having won the prize, and then, under the allegory of erecting a votive temple to Augustus, his patron deity, composing an heroic poem that shall embody his praises. This, however, he proposes to himself to achieve at some future day. See 46.—16. *In medio*. The statue of Augustus, as the tutelary god, is to be placed on a pedestal against the back wall of the interior, behind the altar, in the usual position facing the entrance; so that the statue is conspicuous to worshippers standing in front of the temple, when the portal is thrown open. The illustration is from a coin of Augustus, representing, of course imperfectly, the statue of Apollo thus placed.—17. *Illi*; dativus commodi; for him, or in his honor. *Tyrlo* in ostra. The magistrate who conducted any of the public games wore the official toga bordered with a broad stripe of purple. *Tyrlo*, as *Idumaeas*, above.—18. *Centum*; probably for an indefinite and large number. See on Ae. IV, 510. *Quadrifidos curvus*. See illustration at the end of notes on Ge. bk. I. *Agitato*. As the conductor of the games, he does

indirectly what is done strictly by the charioteers.—19, 20. All the Greeks (*cuncta Graecia*) went to compete in the Olympian games on the Alpheus, and in the Nemean games near the woods of Molorchus, shall on this occasion desert those famous contests, and prefer to take part in mine. Interpreted allegorically with reference to the proposed epic, this may mean that the poet will combine in his work traditions and imagery of Grecian poetry with those of the Italian or Latin. *Mihi*, as *illi*, above.—20. *Crudo caesta*. See illustrations, n. on Ae. V, 864.—21. *Tomae, clipped or plucked*; namely, from the twig; for the wreath is formed of the leaves alone.—22. *Dum*; such as the *caecos iuvenco*s presently mentioned. *Iam nunc, even now*, in imagination or anticipation. *Pompae*. The procession moved first to the temples (*ad delubra*) to receive certain images of the gods, and then conveyed them on couches or *feretra* to the Circus Maximus, the place of the great public games.—24. *Vel ut, etc.*, or (as another part of the festivities, it delights me to see) *how the scene divides, when the fronts are turned*. This refers to the theatrical spectacles, which usually formed a part of public games. The poet imagines that even now the shifting of the scenery of the stage, and the rise and fall of the curtain, are going on before him. The scenery was of three kinds: 1. The permanent *scena*, formed by the back wall of the stage, built in the form of a palace front of two or three stories, with a terraced and battlemented roof. 2. A kind of revolving scenery (*versilis*), consisting of painted tablets or canvases spread over the three sides of two immense rotary prisms, located at the two extremities of the *scena*. The sides or faces of these prisms, representing parts of different scenes, are here termed *frontes*. 3. Drawing or sliding scenery (*ductilis*), made, as with us, in sections, and coming together so as to conceal the permanent *scena* or stage-wall, and to form new scenes independent of it. By all possible combinations of the revolving and sliding scenes with each other and with the wall-scene, a variety of scenery sufficient for all the wants of the drama could be produced. The language here suggests that the faces or *frontes* of the prisms are shifted, and that the sliding scenery (here *scena*) moves asunder (*discedat*), sometimes, at least, in sight of the audience.—25. *Tollant aulaea Britannii*. The ancient pictured curtain, corresponding to our "drop-scene," was a *lifting* curtain, being *drawn up* from beneath the front part of the stage through a groove. Among its decorations were powerful figures like "Telemones," represented in the painting as themselves raising the curtain. Captive barbarians were naturally chosen by artists for this purpose; and here Vergil, in anticipation of the conquest of Britain, imagines British captives to be thus painted on the *aulaea*. The illustrations on page 52 give two views of the ruins of the Roman theatre at Arles, in the south of France, excavated a few years ago. The first is taken from the rear of the stage, on the right-hand side, showing the two remaining columns of the *scena*, or permanent scene, and fragments of the right wing of the stage. Beyond is the audience-room, or *cavea*, including the area of the orchestra, and the *cunei*, or wedge-shaped divisions of stone seats. The second view, taken from one end of the right wing, shows the remains of the low front wall of the stage, and between this and the *scena* the hollow space which was covered by the wooden stage, or *proscenium*. At the farther side are the arched entrances to the orchestra and to the stage. In the fragments of the front wall is easily distinguished a part of the channel or groove for the *aulaea*.—26-33. It is probable that this passage was inserted after the completion of the entire poem, and perhaps soon after the battle of Actium (B. C. 31), when there was a general and confident expectation, shared of course by Vergil, that Augustus would now complete his work, not only by capturing Alexandria and Egypt, and Antony and Cleopatra, but by bring-

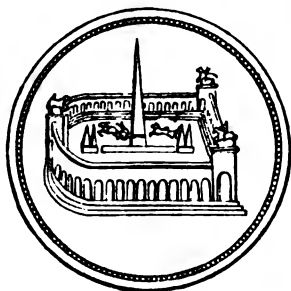
ing under subjection all the other cities and nations that were still maintaining a hostile attitude toward Rome. These were especially the



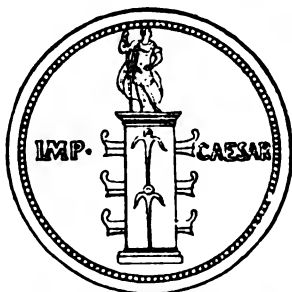
Two views of the theatre of Arles.

Arabians, the Indi (here *Gangarides*), the Parthians, the Armenians, and the disaffected cities of Asia Minor (*Urbes Asiae*); and also, in the west, the Britanni and Cantabri. Horace, in several of the odes written

a little later, echoes the popular expectation; and Vergil, even now, is so sure of the coming victories, that he does not hesitate to include them in the relief sculpture of gold and ivory to be placed on the doors (*in foribus*) of his imaginary temple. See Hor. O. I, 21, 15; 29, 1, sq.; 35, 89, sq.; II, 6, 2; et al. As in the reliefs described in the Aeneid, VI, 20, sqq., in the work on the shield of Aeneas, Ae. VIII, 626, sqq., and in the paintings, Ae. I, 466, sqq., so here, the poet has in mind a definite artistic design, with subjects appropriately assigned to different panels. The following illustrations, from bronze and silver coins of Augustus, commemorate some of the victories actually achieved, probably after the words of Vergil were written. The Parthians signified their submission by returning the standards of the army of Crassus, and thus avoided a war; and the Indi sent envoys to sue for peace, as represented with their olive-branches on one of the coins.—26, 27. A battle-scene in which the forces of the Indi (*Gangaridum*) are supposed to be conquered by the Roman troops of Augustus (*Quirini*).—27. *Quirini*. This is the designation of Augustus on one of the coins, page 54.—28. *Magnum*; after *fluentem*; *flowing vast*, or *with its mighty stream*.—29. *Navali aere*; join with *surgentis*, which is here a poetic substitute for *factus*. From the bronze that was stripped from the prows of captured ships, columns shall be erected, adorned with the beaks of ships (*columna rostrata*). See cut of coins, page 54.—30. *Urbes Asiae*. The cities and kingdoms of Asia Minor in general had been allied with Pompey against Caesar, and were now on the side of Antony and Cleopatra. *Niphatan*; for Armenia or the Armenians. Comp. the use of *Euphrates*, Ge. I, 509, and of *Histro*, Ge. II, 497. 31. *Versis sagittis*. The Parthian horseman, while fleeing, shot his arrows back upon his pursuers, like an American prairie Indian of the earlier days.—32. *Mansu*, by his (*own*) hand. Augustus received credit for the victories over Brutus and Cassius at Philippi (B. C. 42), and over Sextus Pompeius in Sicily (B. C. 36), and was honored with an ovation for each. See Sueton. Octavianus XXII. The *duo tropaea* may have reference to these victories. For the form of a trophy, see the coin below, inscribed *Armenia Capta*; also notes on Ae. page 180. *Diverso ex hoste = diverso hostibus*. The allies of Brutus and Cassius were chiefly from the East; the adherents of Sextus Pompeius, from Italy, Gaul, Spain, and Africa.—33. *His triumphatae*, etc. The nations on either shore—i. e., the nations of the East and the West—will have afforded to Augustus two triumphs each, or two triumphs over the East and two over the West; namely, the two victories above mentioned, followed by ovations, included here in the term



Coins of Augustus.



Coins of Augustus.

triumphatus, and the two triumphs now anticipated, one over Cleopatra and all her Eastern allies, and the other over the Britons and Cantabri in the remotest West, soon to be conquered. *Utrouque ab litore*; join with *gentis*. The poet probably has in mind the shore of the Atlantic on the west, and of the *Mare Rubrum* or Indian Ocean on the east; though some refer the

words to the eastern and western extremities of the Mediterranean.—34, 35. Statues of the greatest of the offspring of Assaracus, descended through Dardanus from Jupiter, such as Tros, Capys, Anchisea, Aeneas, Ascanius, and Julius Caesar, shall be placed in the temple, and in some conspicuous place the statue of Apollo.—36. *Anotar*. Apollo was associated with Neptune in building the walls of Troy. See on Ge. I, 502.—37. *Invidia* refers to the hostile spirit still smoldering among the surviving adherents of the Pompeian and the old Senatorial party, and occasionally manifesting itself against Augustus. One or more paintings or, perhaps, bas-reliefs on the walls of the temple will represent such opponents suffering the tortures of Tartarus. Comp. Ae. VI, 570, sq., and 601, sqq.; VIII, 668, sqq.—38. *Anguis*. If the reading is correct (some texts give *orbis*), Vergil must have in mind a story, referred to by no other extant writer, representing Ixion bound to the wheel by serpents instead of cords.—39. *Saxum*; an allusion to Sisyphus, a robber of Attica slain by Theseus, and doomed in Tartarus to repeat forever the labor of rolling a huge stone to the top of a hill, from which it immediately descends again.—41. *Intactos*. Woodland glades and pastures, with their flocks and herds, have been unsung hitherto by Roman poets. *Iassa, command, or task*, in apposition with the foregoing accusatives.—42. *En age; come, now! lo, now!* an expression of self-encitement, like “awake, my Muse!” etc. So Voes and Ladewig. Some, I think, less correctly, understand the words as a call to Maecenas himself.—43-46. The poet, roused by his theme, seems to hear the shouting of the herdsmen, and the lowing of the cattle of Cithaeron; Taygetus re-echoing with the noise of hounds, and Argive Epidaurus with the neighing of horses.—48. *Max*; that is, when the present work, requested by Maecenas, shall have been completed. See end of introductory note.

49-71. In raising horses and cattle, the selection of mares and cows (*matrum*) for breeding is the first thing; and we must attend to the marks by which the best can be known; and also to the means by which we are to make good the loss of old animals, or to keep up the stock (*sufficere prolem*).



Cattle. From a wall-painting in Pompeii.

51. *Torvae, fierce-looking*; with a rough, shaggy front, something like that of a bull.—52. *Plurima, immenses*.—55. *Hirtae*, in the predicate.—56. *Maculis et albo*; hendiadys for *maculis albis*.—57. *Inga detrectans*, etc.; indications of spirit. Cows, as well as oxen, are still used in Europe as draught-animals.—58. *Quaeque ardua tota*, and which is exceedingly tall; “nothing but tall.”—60. *Aetas pati*. For the construction, see on Ge. I, 213. The last syllable of *patis* is retained in the scanning.—62. *Cetera*; supply *aetas*.—63. *Superat, remains*; while the youthful vigor of the beasts (*gregibus*) still continues; i. e., before the age of ten.—64. *Solve mares*, “let out” the bulls; from the stalls or from the pens in which they are usually kept apart from the herd. *Primas*; as in Ge. II, 408.—66-71. As it is necessary to slaughter or dispose of the cattle that have ceased to be

profitable, and to exchange them (*mutare*) by selecting (*sortiri*) every year young animals (*subolem*) for maintaining the herd (*armento*), their brief existence and the poor return they thus receive for hardship and suffering (*labor*) call forth expressions of sympathy from the poet such as he would use if speaking of human beings. Comp. 525, sqq.—68. *Quaeque* may be freely rendered by *semper*, and the following *prima*, also, as an adverb. The dative *mortalibus*, limiting the sentence, may be rendered as an accusative after *fugit*.—68. *Rapit*, *hurries away*; i. e., from life. So Hor. O. II, 13, 19, sq.: *leti vis rapuit rapidique gentes*.—69. *Semper erunt*, etc. There will always be some in the herd becoming old and unprofitable, and such that you will wish them to be replaced by younger ones.—70. *Enim, so, then*. *Ne post*, etc., *lest you should afterward feel the need of those that have been removed (amissa corpora)*; that is, of those that have been slaughtered.

72-94. The indications in make, form, and spirit, which should guide the horse-breeder in selecting a stallion.

72. The herd of horses, or the rearing of horses, demands (*est*) the same selection as in the case of cattle.—73. *Tu* is expressed to emphasize the injunction. *Modo, just; by all means*. *Quos*. The antecedent is *vis* understood after *impends laborem*. *Submittere*, here, seems to have reference especially to the breeding of stallions.—75. *Continuo, at once*; as soon as the young foal begins to step about in the field. *Pecoris*, here, *breed* or *blood*.—76. *Ingréditar* lengthens the last syllable by the iotus. *Mollia, pliant, elastic*, may be rendered in the predicate, "*with elastic tread*." *Reponit* implies both lifting and putting down again.—77, 78. He shows his superior blood and spirit by taking the lead of the herd on the road or over the untried fords and bridges.—82. *Albis*. "White" is a bad indication in stallions; not in mares. Comp. Ae. XII, 84.—85. *Ignem*, said of the hot or fiery breath.—87. *Duplex* describes the flesh rising in a ridge on either side of the spine above the hips. See the illustration at the head of the notes on this book; one of the ancient colossal horses on Monte Cavallo at Rome, which well illustrates Vergil's ideal in every respect.—89. *Amyclae*. The Dioscuri were sons of Leda, wife of the Spartan king Tyndareus, who once



Chariot and horses of Minerva. From an ancient cutting on silver found at Pompeii.

dwelt in Amyclae.—90. *Cyllarus*. Castor and Pollux received from Neptune the horses named Xanthus and Cyllarus.—91. *Currus*, by metonymy for *bigas* or *team*, as in Ae. VII, 163.—92-94. Saturn in his amour with Philyra on Mount Pelion was detected by Ops, his jealous wife, and fled

from her in the form of a horse.—93. *Parnix*; not a general epithet of Saturn, but indicating the rapidity of his flight at this time.

95-122. The stallion too old for further service must be humanely cared for, and another must be sought of the right spirit, age, and pedigree (*animos, ævum, prolem parentum*), showing emulation in the race (the chariot-race invented by Erichonius), and fit for the equestrian exercises taught by the Pelethronian Lapithæ. To such a successor, both young and of fiery spirit (*invenimus calidumque animæ*), the old steed (*ille*), whatever his past service and good name, and whatever his high descent, must give place at last.

96. *Abde domo, shut him up in the grange*; keep him about the farm-villa, away from the herd. *Nec*. Join the negative part *ne* with *turpi*, and *que* with *ignoscere*; thus: *and spare his not dishonorable old age*. Do not treat him roughly, because he is broken down and unprofitable. So *Ruaeus*. Others give it the contrary sense: *do not overlook his degenerate old age*; i. e., so as to allow him still to be the "father of the herd."—97. *Laborem*; here of procreation, as in 127.—98. *Ingratum, fruitless. Proelia (Veneris)*; in the same sense as the foregoing *laborem*. But some take it literally, comparing 120.—99. *Sine viribus*. The fire in the stubble blazes up brightly, but is soon out (*incassum furit*) for want of more substantial fuel.—101. *Prolem parentum, the lineage or pedigree of his sires, or of his sire and dam*.—103-117. A digression suggested by the foregoing words, which bring before the poet's fancy the exciting races that he has witnessed in the Circus Maximus at Rome.—103. *Nonne vides?* i. e., Do you not see in noble horses this love of victory, *when*, etc.—103, 104. Nearly repeated in *Æt. V*, 144, sq.—105. *Iuvenum*; here the charioteers.—105, 106. In the similar lines, *Æt. V*, 137, sq., *arrecta cupido* is substituted for *opes arrectas*.—106. *Illi* refers to *iuvenum*. *Verbere torto, with the whirling lash*; not "the twisted lash," as some understand it.—108, 109. "The chariots seem now to rush (*ferrè*) along the ground (*humiles*), now again mounting upward, (*elati sublimè*) to fly (*ferrè*) through the empty air." *Æt. per vacuum* is the exact antithesis to *humiles*; the latter corresponding to *χρόνῳ* in the passage of the *Iliad*, XXIII, 362, sqq., which suggested this description of the chariot-race to Vergil.—111. *Umesunt. sc. equi or quadrigæ*.—112. *Tantus*, etc., refers to the emulation both of horses and drivers, and thus illustrates the fact implied in 102, that horses of superior breed feel pride in victory, and shame in defeat.—114. *Victor*; victorious in the chariot-races which he himself had first instituted.—115. *Gyros*; the various circling or wheeling movements in which horses were exercised, chiefly with reference to war. *Tacitus*, *Germ. VI*, says that the Germans trained their horses only in one turn (*in uno flexu*) to the right, and not, as the Romans did, to a variety of circles (*varios gyros*). *Comp. Æt. V*, 580. Others take *gyros* in the sense of "circular tracks" or "rings" in which horses were exercised. See on 191.—116. *Sub armis = armatum*. *Comp. Æt. V*, 410, 585. *Equitem*. The horseman, directing the action of the horse, is said to do what in fact the horse does: *insultare*, etc.—117. *Gressus glomerare superbos, to gather up the proud hoofs*, describes the elastic bending or folding up of the joints of the leg in the prancing of spirited horses.—118. *Aequus utraq; labor*. The labor of training, whether for the chariot-race or for equestrian or cavalry manœuvres, is equally great. This interpretation of *Voss* is as probable as any which has been proposed of these obscure words. *Aequus*, etc. And with equal regard to both objects, namely, chariot-racing and cavalry-service, the masters or horse-trainers seek out a horse both youthful, etc.—120. *Ille*; such a one as is described above in 95.—122. An allusion to the myth that ascribes the creation of the horse to Neptune. See on *Ge. I*, 12, sq. Some, however, refer the words to Arion, the horse of Adrastus, which was said to be the offspring of Neptune and Ceres.



Roman cavalry-officers, centurions, and standard-bearers.

122-127. Stallions and mares for breeding are not to be treated alike.

123. *His*; neuter; these indications and qualities. *Instant*, etc. The *magistri* are vigilant at the approach of the time (*sub tempus*) of copulation.

—127. *Superesse*, literally, *to be above*; that is, here, *to be fully equal*.

—129. *Ipsa armenta*, the herds or the mares themselves; as opposed to the individual stallions. *Volentes (magistri)*. Under other circumstances the keepers would not willingly treat the beasts in this manner.—133, 134. *Quam*, etc., *at the time when*, etc.; that is, in the time of wheat-thrashing, which is also the time of copulation.—134. The chaff is constantly caught up by the wind as the thrashing proceeds.—135. *Nimio luxu*; by excess of food and inaction. *Usus*; here, *passage*.—136. *Genitali arvo* = *genitalis arvi*.—137. *Rapiat*; supply *ut* suggested by *ne*. The subject is *usus*.

138-156. Careful treatment of the mares must follow.

139. *Exactis mensibus*, the months, or period of gestation, being completed; when, that is, the time of foaling is near at hand.—140. *Plaustris*; dative, as remote object of *ducere*, for genitive after *iuga*.—141. *Pascunt* sit, could suffer or permit; potential.—143. *Pascunt*, they (*magistri*) pasture (them). *Pasco* is said of the herdsmen, *pascor* of the herd.—144. *Muscus*; supply *est*.—145. The subjunctives after the relative *ubi* denote purpose or destination on the part of those who have the charge of the herds; namely, the subject of *pascunt*.—147. *Volitans*; substantively, a winged creature; here insect. Comp. Ge. IV, 16; Ae. VI, 289. *Anilo*. For the construction, see H. 887, n. 1; A. 231, δ; B. 243, n.; G. 322; M. 246, obs. 2.—149. *Silvis*; local ablative.—153. *Inachiae iuvencae*. Io, the daughter of Inachus, and beloved of Jupiter, was transformed by the god into a heifer that she might escape the jealousy of Juno; but the goddess de-

tected the disguise, and caused her to be pursued and tormented by a gad-fly (*asilo*).—155. The final syllable of *pecori* is retained here in the scanning.

157-178. All the calves must be branded immediately (*continguo*) with the initials of the owner's name—that is, with the name-marks of the herd (*notas et nomina gentis*); the marks must also distinguish those that are to be set apart for special service; and such as are destined to be working cattle must begin their training at an early day; all must be properly fed.

158. When cattle are herded in unfenced pastures, as in ancient Italy and on our own Western plains, and thus are liable to go astray and to be mingled with strange herds, it becomes necessary that they should be branded with the initials of the owners' names, or with some other mark by which they can be recognized. Vergil probably means that *all* must be thus branded, because even those that are set apart for special uses must sometimes run with the herd; but that these latter must also have some special mark. *Notas et nomina* is probably to be taken by hendiadys in the sense of *marks* (or *initial letters*) of *names*, and *gentis*, in the sense of *stock* or *herd*; as in *Æt. I.* 431, it is used for "swarm." Therefore we may translate *the name-marks of the herd*—that is, the initials of the names of owners of herds; for the herd usually goes by the family-name of its owner. *Gens* has been commonly understood here in the sense of *genus*, *blood*, or *particular breed*, implying that the ancient Italians had distinctive varieties or breeds of cattle in their individual herds. But even if this were known to be the fact, it would be as absurd to suppose that they were obliged to indicate the breed by a special mark, as that our farmers should not be able to distinguish between their Durhams, Alderneys, etc., without putting labels on them.—159. *Et quos malint*, etc., and *they also indicate which they prefer*, etc. The clause depends as a second object upon *incurrunt*, implying *signant*. The *magistri* not only mark *all* the calves, but they also indicate, either by the part of the body to which they apply the common brand, or in some other special manner, the calves which they think most suitable for certain uses. Our farmers, in marking their sheep, sometimes make a distinction by adding some particular mark after the initial letters of their names. *Pecori habendo*. *Comp. Ge. I.* 3. *Submittere*; as in 73.—160. *Aris*; join with *sacro*.—160, 161. *Scindere*, *invertare* have *quos* understood as subject accusative.—161. *Glaebis*; join with *horrentem*.—162. *Ostera armenta*. This includes all that are not reserved for the above-mentioned special uses, and that require no individual care.—163. *Tu*. See on 73. *Stadium*, *toil*.—164. *Iam vitulos hortare*, *teach them even when calves*.—165. Here, as in 66, brute animals are spoken of in language applicable to human beings.—166. *Lexus*; not tight and confining at first. The loose collar of woven twigs was worn at first by the young steers singly or unyoked.—167. *Dehinc*; scanned here as a disyllable.—168. *Ipse e torquibus aptos*, *bound together by* (these) *very*, or *the same collars*; namely, the "circles" that they have become accustomed to wearing separately, or before they are joined together. Sometimes they were held together *e cornibus*, "by the horns," a rougher method of training.—170. *Inanes*, *unloaded*. The wheels either detached from the cart, or bearing the cart empty.—171. *Vestigia*, here, *traces* of the wheels; *ruts*. The steers themselves are said to impress the light or shallow ruts upon the soil.—173. *Iunctos*; joined to the axle and so to the tongue. *Aereus*, *bronze-covered* or *bronze-plated*. *Comp. Æt. I.* 448, and note.—174. *Interes*. The above-mentioned process of training, beginning when the steer is scarcely a year old, and not completed until his third year, must not interfere with due attention to the food most favorable to his healthy growth in the first part

of this period, and while he is still unbroken (*pudi indomita*).—176. *Frumenta sata*, the planted stalks of wheat or grain, as opposed to harvested grain; that is, grain in the blade, not yet ripened.—177. The suckling calf must not be deprived of any portion of the milk of the dam. The faulty "custom of the fathers" is illustrated in E. III, 30.

179-208. Horses designed for racing or for war must early become accustomed to sights and sounds associated with both, must learn to love and obey the master, and be trained to every movement; they must not be richly fed until they have been well broken.

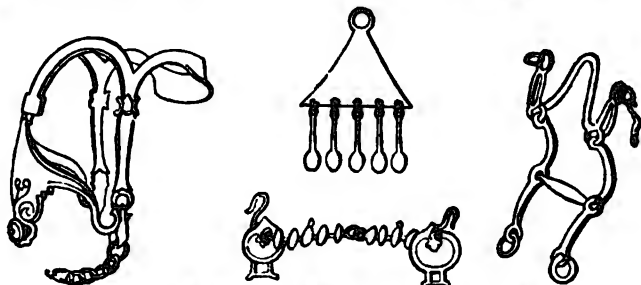
179. *Sin magis stadium*, etc.; supply *est magistro* or *domino*; but if the horse-breeder has rather a love for wars, etc.—180, 181. The infinitives depend on *studium* as gerunds.—180. *Pisae*. The Elean Pisa was on the Alpheus, near the Altis, or sacred olive-grove of the Olympian Jupiter, within the precincts of which (*Iovis in luco*) was the race-course of the Olympian games.—182. Labor, task or exercise.—183. *Tracta*; ablat. cause of *gemitum*.—184. *Francos sonantis*; of the noise of the metallic parts of the bridle, sometimes including bells. See cut of bridle-bits, etc., below.



Tube and *Ituna*.

—185. *Blandia*, caressing.—186. *Planasae*, patted.—188. *Mollibus*; as contrasted with the hard bit.—189. The last syllable of *invalidus* is lengthened by the *ictus*. *Etiā, still, as yet*; here of time, as in Ae. VI, 485. *Inscius aevi*; unconscious of his youthful strength, and, therefore, still easily frightened.—191. *Carpere gyrum*, to course about the ring; the circular track prepared for such training.—192. *Compositis, regular*. *Sinnet*, etc. See on 117. *Altarna* suggests the movement of the legs in trotting.—193. *Laboranti*, making great effort; striving to move on; struggling against the curb, so that he would seem to be pulling a heavy load.—194. *Provocat*. Many MSS. give *tum vocet*. *Ocu liber habentis*; in contrast with *laboranti similis*.—197. *Arida*, rainless.

—198. *Campi natantes*, the watery plains; the sea; like *campus liquentis*, Ae. VI, 724.—199. *Lambus*, gentle; but only as the first breath of the coming gale.—201. *Ille*; Aquilo.—202. *Hic*, this deed; such a courser as this. Several MSS. read *hinc*. *Metas*. See illustration at the end of notes, Ge. I, and coin on page 58.—203. *Ornatas*; on account of the tight-drawn bits. See cut below.—204. *Moll*, tamed, sub-

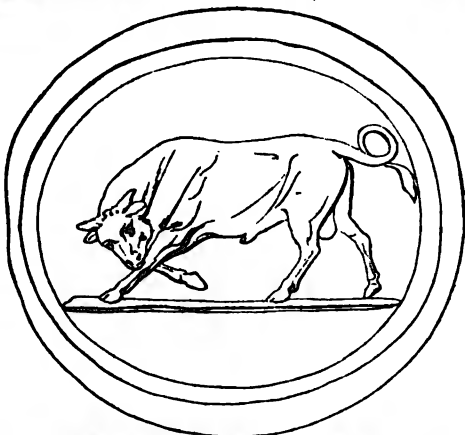


Metallic headstall, bells, tupa, and bit, found at Pompeii.

dued. *Basada.* The war-chariot of the Belgians, Gauls, and Britons, introduced into Rome in Vergil's time, as a form of private carriage.—205. *Farragine*, a mixture of grain and legumes, in which *far* or spelt was the principal ingredient.—208. *Damitta, being now broken*; *dativa.* See H. 384, 4, n. 2; A. 235, 2; B. 244; G. 343, R. 2; M. 241, obs. 3. We might have instead: *corpus iam domitorum.* *Ante domandum.* If thus richly fed before breaking, their spirits would be stimulated beyond control.—207. *Præci, when, or if caught or bridled.*

209-241. The bulls and stallions, if we would have them full of vigor, must be kept apart from the female herds, either in remote pastures or shut up in the stalls, that the sight of these may not excite their passions and make them forgetful of their food. The bulls of the forest of Silla, pasturing with the fair heifers, are roused by jealousy to furious battles.

210. *Cæci, furious.* Comp. Ae. II, 357.—211. *Sive, etc.* Whether any one takes more interest in the breeding of cattle, or whether in horses.—215. *Carpit*, supply *illos* as the object. *Videndo*, i. e., by the sight of the female.—216. *Memorū, glades.*—217. *Ille quidem*, in apposition with the subject of *patitur*, for the purpose of emphasis. Comp. Ae. I, 3, and note. *Dulcibus inlecebris*, cause of *patitur*; *by (her) sweet enticements.*—220. *Illi*, the bulls, contrasted with *iuvencæ.*—222. *Versa in obnixos cornua urgentur*, equivalent to *cornua alterius obnixi in alterum versa obnixum urgentur.* "The horns of each combatant are turned and pushed against the other."—224. *Bellantia, when at war*; acc. subject of *stabulari.*—228. *Aspectans, looking upon, or back upon*, as if with regret and longing.



From an ancient statue in the Vatican.

Ereant, emphatic, "he is gone."—230. *Instrato, undrawn, on the bare ground*, implies that no keeper prepares or spreads his lair. *Instratus*, however, is not found as an adjective elsewhere, and some editors, therefore, take it here as the participle of *insterno*, to be joined with *frondibus*, the comma after *ovibilib* being omitted.—232. *Incedit in cornua discedit, learns*

to throw fury into his horns; i. e., he practices, like a warrior with his weapons, so that he may overthrow his adversary with the fierce and deadly thrust of his horns.—233. *Obnixus, butting, or pushing against*; as if against his foe.—236. *Signa movet*. As an army lifts its standards, that have been erected on the camping-ground, and thus breaks up the camp and moves upon the enemy, so he now leaves his secluded retreat and seeks his former adversary.—238. *Longius ex altoque, from afar and (or even) from the midst of the sea*. *Que* connects *longius* and *ex alto*.—239, 240. *Ipsæ monte* means the whole mass or mountain of rocks against which the waves are cast.

242-258. The mad passion of love (*furiæ ignemque*) is common to man and the lower animals; but in the latter it has its particular periods, rendering them more furious and dangerous than at other times (*tempore non alto*); the youthful lover, like Leander, will risk life itself to reach the object of his passion; but of all living creatures when under the power of this fiery instinct the mare is the most uncontrollable.

242. The final vowel of *que* is dropped by synapheia. Comp. Ge. I, 295.—246. *Erravit*. See on Ge. I, 49.—249. Comp. Ge. I, 448. *Erratur*, *impers.*, "Ill fares the wanderer." *Solus, solitary*; as in *Æt.* XI, 545.—251. *Notas, etc.*; for the direct form: *notum odorem attulerunt auræ*.—254. *Occreptosque, etc.*, emphasizes *obiecta flumina*; not only hindering with their waters interposed, but with their waters swollen to torrents, and hurling huge rocks (*montis*) along their course.—255. *Ipsæ Sabellibus suis, even the swins of the Sabine woods*. Vergil has in mind the tame boar feeding with the rest of the swine in the fields and woods under the charge of swineherds. Even this stupid beast is subject to the same fire as all the rest. *Sus* in the sense of *aper*, as some understand it, is unauthorized by usage, and makes *ipsæ* less significant.—257. The first *atque* connects the verbs *fricat* and *durat*. He toughens his sides for enduring wounds; not only by rubbing them against the trunks of trees, but by rolling himself to and fro, hinc atque illinc, on the ground. So Ladewig. Forbiger quotes Pliny, H. N. VIII, 57, 78: *Tum inter se dimicant, indurantes attritu arborum costas, lutoque se tergorantes*. Comp. above, 232, sqq.—258. *Quid invenis (facis)?* i. e., when inspired by love.—261. *Porta tomæ*; as if the gate of Olympus were thrown open when Jupiter hurls the thunderbolt from his throne.—262. *Heu, etc.* Neither is he deterred by the thought of his unhappy parents, ignorant of his mad adventure, nor of Hero, destined to die by a cruel death, (falling) upon (his corpse). In this rendering, *super* is a preposition, as understood by Ladewig. Others make it equivalent to *insuper*.—263. *Mortura crudeli funere*. Comp. *Æt.* IV, 308.—264. *Lynceæ*. Lynxes, as well as tigers and panthers, were fancied to be used by Bacchus to draw his chariot.—265. *Quid, what, indeed*. *Quæ = quanta*.—266. *Omnis, sc., animantis; all animals*.—267. *Venus, etc.* Venus herself brought upon the mares of Glaucus that madness which led them to tear their master in pieces, because he withheld them from the stallions at the time of copulation. Pliny says, H. N. XXV, 8, 53, 694, that it was the pasturage of Potniæ that produced this frenzy in the beasts.—276. *Vento gravidæ*; according to a prevailing notion of the ancients.—277. If the mares had thus conceived by the Zephyrus, it was supposed that they then ran to the north, northwest, or south, in order to discharge the flux (*hippomanes, virus*) secreted by conception. Ladewig.—280. *Ille, he; i. e., one of the three directions above mentioned*. Others: *hæc upon, then*. *Hippomanes*. See Dict. Besides this meaning of the word, it is also applied to the excrescence supposed to appear on the forehead of the new-foaled colt, and to be immediately devoured by the mother. See on *Æt.* IV, 515.

—281. *Virus*. The word is chosen with reference to the use of the hippomanes as a charm in the incantations (*non innoxia verba*) of witches.—282, 283. *Legere, miscuerunt*. See on Ge. I, 49.

284-294. But time is flying away, and I must cease to dwell upon these details; I must hasten to the other part of my task (*cursae*), and, taking the office of a shepherd in my song, conduct (*agitare*) the flocks of sheep and goats; and may Pales, goddess of flocks and herds, assist me!

295. *Capti amore, carried away by the charm* of these things; i. e., of the habits of animals above described.—288. *Labor*; supply *vester*.—289.



Goatherd and Priestess.

Neo sum animi dubius, nor am I uncertain.—289, 290. *Verbis ea vincere*, etc. To master such humble things (*res angustas*) in verse; to succeed in making them pleasing in poetic description.—292. *Priorum, of former poets*. See note on 1-48 of this book.—293. *Castalliam*; for *ad Castaliam*. See on Ae. I, 2. *Orbita, track, footsteps*. No Roman poet before me has visited Parnassus and Castalia to get inspiration for such a theme as this. *Molli, gently sloping*.

295-338. In winter, the shepherd must provide warm cotes (*stabula*) and proper food, not less for the goats than for the sheep; the former so much the more, as they require less care in the season of pasturage; in summer, both kinds must be led forth early in the day, sheltered from the noontide heat, and pastured and watered again in the decline of day and in the evening.

295. *Incipiens*; equivalent to *in principio*.—296. *Dum redactur*. See on E. IX, 28.—300. *Post, afterward or then*; following *incipiens*. *Hinc*; for *ab his* or *ab ovibus*; "then passing from, or leaving the sheep, I advise," etc.—301. *Flavio praebere*. Comp. 126.—302, 303. *A ventis ad medium conversa diem, turned away from the (cold) winds towards the south*.—304. *Aquarius* sets about the middle of February, or at the close of the primitive Roman year (*extremo anno*) and, with reference to farm-labor in Italy, the beginning of the new year.—305. *Hae*; the goats. *Non cura levior*; as compared with that bestowed upon the sheep.—306, 307. The Milesian fleeces dyed with purple may bring a great price, but the profit (*usus*) from our goats will be quite as great.—308. *Hinc*; for *ab his*. Goats generally bring forth twin offspring, and afford an abundant supply of milk and cheese, while their hair is valuable for the loom and for other purposes.

—309, 310. *Quam magis (tam) magis*, for *quanto magis tanto magis*.—311. *Interea, at the same time*.—312. *Cinyphii* bird. As goats of this breed were among the most valuable and noted on account of their long hair, "Cinyphian" became an epithet applicable to all others that had this characteristic. *Tondent. Agricolae* or *coloni* may be supplied as the subject. *Hird limits darbas, etc.*—313. *In usum castrorum*. Warlike engines used in sieges were protected against fire-brands and other missiles by coverings made of goat's hair.—314. *Pascuntur*; so. *caprae*. *Summa*, substantively, *the tops*.—316. *Ipsae*, as in E. IV, 21. *Suos*, sc. *felus, their young*.—319. *Quo minor egestas, etc.*, by how much the less need they have of human care; i. e., for the very reason that they do not require it.—320. *Laetus, cheerfully, with a bountiful hand*.—321. *Nec, etc.* And do not stint them in provender during any part of the winter. After *claudes* supply the dative *illis*.—323. *Utrumque gregem*; both the sheep and the goats. *Mittet, supply colonus or pastor*. Some texts read *mittet* for *mittet*.—324, 325. *Frigida rura carpamus* is the apodosis after *mittet*. It may be rendered, "Let us pasture in the cool fields"; the shepherd and the flock, as it were, together enjoying the pleasant pasturage; others, "Let us hasten to the fields."—327. *Quarta*, reckoned from sunrise. *Situm conlagerit, shall have induced or created thirst*.—328. *Comp. E. II, 18*.—332. The last syllable of *Iovis* is lengthened by the ictus.—334. *Ilidbas*; join with *nigrum*. *Sacra*. The oak is sacred to Jupiter, as indicated in 382.—335. *Tenuis, limpid*; from the clear brook. *Dare*. The construction with *subeto* is continued.—337. *Iam*; join with *rosceda*; "now distilling the dew." The words indicate the prevailing belief in regard to the influence of the moon as *roris mater*.

339-388. But not like this life of the Italian shepherd is that of the shepherd of Libya, tending his flocks on such vast plains (*tantum campi tacet*), having no fixed abode, carrying with him his tent and his whole equipment, like the Roman soldier on the march (339-348); very different also are the habits of the northern nations (*Scythiae gentes*), shutting up their herds in close stables during the almost endless winters, when the ground is covered with deep mounds of crusted snow (*aggeribus nivis et alto gelu*), when the sun illumines the brief days with scanty light; when the rivers bear the iron-rimmed wheels (*ferratos orbis*) on their frozen surface (*tergo*); bronze vessels burst, garments are stiffened with ice, even wine freezes, lakes become solid, and the beards of men are covered with icicles; stags are buried to their antlers in the snow, and are cut down unresisting by the huntsmen; while the fur-clad people in underground cabins pile whole trees upon the blazing hearth, and jovially drink their beer and cider (349-388).

340. *Raris habitata totis, occupied in scattered dwellings*; a substitute for *raris habitata locis*. *Mapalia* were oblong tents, resembling boats turned bottom upward. Some understand them to have been straggling camps.—345. *Amyclaeam, Oressaeam*. See on Ge. I, 8.—347. *Pasce*. The legionary soldier usually carried on the day's march his camp-kettle and provisions, stakes for palisades, and various implements, making a weight of sixty pounds, in addition to that of his arms. *Herd* limits the sentence. See on Ae. I, 102. Others join it with the substantive *aspectatum*.—349. *At non, etc., but not thus* lives the herdsman, *where, etc.*—349, 350. *Gentes, unde, Hister*, are usually taken as subjects of *sunt* and *est*, understood; but I see no objection to supplying *redunt* and *redit* from the following *redit*, giving to that verb the sense of "receding" or "retiring"; the whole region, including the Maeotis, the Hister, and even Rhodope, being, according to Vergil's ideas, "withdrawn" far to the north. In this case *redit* would not be in fact a "zeugma," though the *English* might require a change of terms in translation.—351. *Redit* is usually taken in a specific sense, describing the deflection of the chain of Mount Rhodope from Mount Haemus,

first southeasterly, and then northerly. *Medium sub axem, toward the middle of the pole*; far into the north; a poetic exaggeration.—355. *Adsurgit* has the same subject, of course, as *sacet*. Exactness would require *niz*.—356. *Semper*; not to be taken absolutely. To the Italians, the northern winter, compared with their own, which was brief and mild, seemed interminable. See on E. X, 4.—362. *Ilia*. See on 217. *Patula, broad*; implying, also, ponderous.—364. *Indutae*; even after being put on. *Umida*; i. e., usually *liquid*.—365. *Solidam*; frozen to the bottom, not merely covered, like rivers, with surface ice.—369. *Corpora boum*. The herds are kept housed as a rule (see 352), but the laboring cattle are taken out in emergencies for service (see,



Roman soldier on the march.
From a group in Rheinland.



The service-berry or sorb.

for example, 362), and thus are exposed to snow-storms.—370. *Mole nova*; the newly-formed snow-drifts.—372. *Paniceae pennae*. Purple-dyed feathers were attached to cords stretched along the woods outside of the hunting-nets (see on 418), for the purpose of scaring the game, and aiding the huntsmen in driving them into the toils. The cord with its red fluttering feathers, in Ae. XII, 750, is termed *formido*, or *fright*.—373. *Trudentia*. They strive to push away the mountainous banks of snow in their effort to escape.—376. *Ipsi*; as contrasted with the cattle and the deer. *Defonsi specubus*. Tacitus, *Germania*, 16, says, that the ancient Germans were wont to dig underground caves, and to pile a great quantity of dung on top, thus making a dwelling for the winter, and a safe storehouse for provisions.—377. *Qus* at the end of this verse loses its final syllable by *synapheia*.—378. The perfects as in Ge. I, 49.—380. *Acidis sorbis*. Of the tart juice of the sorb, or service-berry, was made a kind of cider. The European sorb is a small fruit allied to the pear, and of the size of the common gooseberry. The tree is from twenty to sixty feet high.—381. *Hyperboreo*,

etc.; the same idea that is denoted by *medium sub axem*, in 351; not in the arctic zone, but in the far North.—383. *Corpora*; the acc. of synecdoche, after *velatur*. Comp. E. I, 55.

384-408. We must adopt a very different management in raising flocks for their wool from that which is necessary for producing milk and cheese.

384. *Tibi curae*. For the two datives, see on Ae. I, 22.—386. *Continuo*. Comp. Ge. I, 60.—387. The regular order would be: *artem illum, quamvis sit*, etc. *Ipse*; externally, or as to his general appearance.—388. *Tantum, only*; under the palate alone, even if black on no other part of the body.—390. *Nascentum*; for *agnorum*. *Plano*. In the field that is full of sheep, you need have no difficulty in selecting one free from this and from every other fault.—391. *Munere niveo, with a snowy gift*; with the present of a snow-white ram. So *Ruseus* and others, accepting the version of this story that represents Pan as enticing and deceiving Luna by the gift of a white-wooled ram with the blemish of a black tongue. The other form of the myth makes Pan transform himself into a ram with a white fleece, attracting in this way the goddess to the woods.—394. The herb *lotus* is akin



Lotus.

to the clover; to be distinguished from the lotus mentioned in Ge. II, 84.

—395. *Ipse manu; with his own hand*; implying close personal attention. *Salsas herbas*; herbage or grass sprinkled with salt. Salt is occasionally given to sheep as well as to cattle. *Præsepibus*; dat. for *ad præsepia*.—398. Many, in order to obtain still more milk from their goats, not only keep the kids apart from them, but also put on a kind of barbed muzzle called the *capistrum*, which wounds the dam, and so makes suckling impossible. *Iam excretos*, therefore, means *already separated*; and *prohibent* is explained by *præmaque*, etc., that is, they "prohibit" them from the dugs of the mother still

more effectually by the use of the *capistrum*.—399. *Prima* may be for *primum*, at the very first or beginning, but I think it better to understand *prima ora*, like *summo ore*, Ae. I, 787, as the *extremity of the mouth*.—400. *Quod; sc. lac*.—401. *Fremunt, they press*; they make cheese of it. See on E. I, 82. *Quod; supply mulere*.—402. *Sub lucem, at dawn*. Before the heat of day can "turn" the milk, the shepherd (for in this case the shepherd goes to town) carries it in milk-pails to the neighboring town.—403. *Aut, etc.* Or else, the folks at home (pressing it into cheese) sprinkle it (*contingunt*) with salt, and store it up for winter use.

404-418. In the breeding of domestic animals, we must not overlook the dog, important both to the shepherd and the huntsman.

404. *Una*, at the same time; equally; as much the one breed as the other.—405. *Spartas catulos*. Comp. 54 and 345. *Molossum*. The Molossian dogs were of two kinds: hounds for hunting, and powerful shepherd-dogs; the latter, a protection against thieves and wild beasts.—407. *Stabulis*; dativæ of remote object after *horrebitis*. Comp. E. VI, 50, and note.—408. *Impacatos, untamed; lawless, marauding*. Iberian or Spanish mountaineers, on the border of Narbonese Gaul and of the Tarraconese country in Spain, seem to have become noted thieves and robbers, descending stealthily (*a tergo*) upon the flocks and herds of their lowland neighbors. Thus they stand here for robbers in general.—409. *Onagros*. Wild asses were hunted in Africa and Asia; they could be overtaken only by the swiftest hounds.—413. The following woodcut, representing large game caught in the toils, is from an ancient bas-relief, copied in Smith's "Dict. of Antiq."



Retia, or hunting-toils. From an ancient bas-relief.

414-439. Snakes must be kept away from the stalls and sheep-pens; they are a pest to be dreaded, whether in the folds or in the fields and woods.

415. *Gravis chelydros, the horrible tortoise-snake*. The chelydrus, as the name indicates (*χέλυς*, tortoise, and *ὕδρως*, water-snake), was an amphibious snake, probably figured or marked something like the shell of the tortoise. *Gravis* may refer either to its offensive smell or its venomous bite; the latter seems more natural.—416. *Immotus*. Fences or inclosures, left long standing, become the haunt of reptiles and vermin.—417. *Vipera*; contracted from "*vivipera*," derived from *vivus* and *pario*; implying that this species is not hatched from eggs.—418. *Coluber*; a snake described by the following words as lurking about the cattle and sheep. It is supposed by some to be the *natrix*, a kind that sucked the milk of cows; but the *coluber natrix* is not venomous.—421. Comp. Ae. V, 477, sq.—422. *Iam caput abdidit* denotes the instant disappearance of the head.—423, 424. The middle joints and the long, wiggling train (*agmina*) to the end of the tail (*of the end of the tail*) are relaxed, and the last fold pulls along its lingering coils. He struggles to drag away his long, crippled body, paralyzed by the blow, and now nearly straightened out, but with the joints of the tail still forming one or two small coils.—425. *Ille*, etc., describes the *chelydros* (*χέλυς*, land, *ὕδρως*, water), a kind of water-snake abounding in the swamps of ancient Calabria.—426. Comp. Ae. II, 474.—427. *Alvum*; limiting acc. after *maculosus*.—428. *Bumpuntur*; as a middle voice for *se rumpunt*.—430. *Hic* refers both to *stagna* and *ripis*.—432. *Postquam*, etc.; as opposed to the wet season.—436. *Dorao nemora, on a woody ridge*. *Iacuisse*. See H. 537, 2; M. 407, obs. 2; G. 275, 2.—437. Comp. Ae. II, 472.—439. *Arduus ad solem*; connect with *volvitur*. Comp. Ae. II, 475.

440-477. Outaneous diseases of sheep we must cure by washing and with ointments; ulcers must be cut out; in fevers, bleeding the feet is a remedy; sickly sheep, likely to infect the flock, must be promptly killed (*ferro compece*); otherwise, our flocks may be overtaken with pestilence, such as once desolated the pastures of the Noric Alps and the shores of the Adriatic near the Tlmarus.

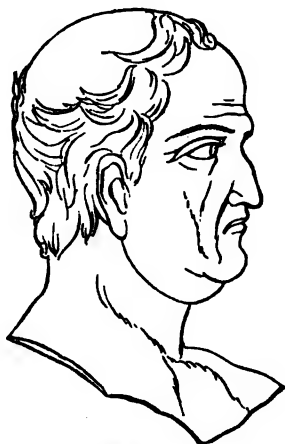
443. *Tonnia*, being sheared; after shearing.—446. *Udis villis*, with wet shaggy fleeces; ablat. of description, *udis* being proleptic.—449. *Spumas argenti*, litharge; a protoxide of lead obtained in the process of separating lead from silver, and useful as a salve. *Sulphura viva*, native sulphur; found in great abundance in some volcanic districts; as in the Liparian Islands.—450. *Idneas*. See on Ge. I, 8. *Pinguis unguine*, rich with fat; i. e., mixed with oil or tallow to form a healing salve.—451. *Gravis* refers to the rank or noisome odor of the plant. *Bitumen*, fossil tar, kindred to naphtha and petroleum, may have been used alone or mixed with pitch.—454. *Tegendo*, by concealment. The gerund is used as the abstract of the verb; here in a passive sense. Comp. E. VIII, 72; Ge. II, 239, 250.—455. *Adhibere manus* has reference to the surgical operation as contrasted with washing and salving.—457. *Ima ad ossa*, to the inmost part of the bones; to the very marrow. *Balanum*, join with ossa.—459, 460. *Inter ima pedis*, at the bottom of the cloven foot; or, in the cleft at the bottom of the foot, and where the flesh is joined to the horny hoof.—460. *Sallentem sanguine*, spurring with blood; proleptic.—461. *Salent*, sc. *facere*.—462. *Cum fugit*, etc., when they (the *Bisaltæ*) wander to *Ehodops* and (the *Gelonian*) to the deserts of the *Getae*. The verb agrees with the latter subject, and is understood with the first. The general meaning is, that these nomadic tribes, in moving about rapidly from one part of their pasturing country to another, make use of this prompt remedy; any slower process being incompatible with their habits of life.—463. *Lac concretum*, etc., is added perhaps for ornament, perhaps to suggest that the same habits of life which give them no opportunity for preparing anything but the simplest and rudest fare, also compel them to use the most direct and instant remedies for the diseases of their flocks. *Oum sanguine* is usually joined with *concretum*; mixed, or thickened by mixing, with blood; but Voss and Lade-wig take *lac concretum* for curdled milk, as in Tacit. Germ. 23, and connect *cum sanguine* directly with *potat*. The latter seems to me preferable.—464. *Quam*; sc. *ovem*. *Molli*, kindly; in a sense kindred to that of *molli-bus* in 295. There the idea is shelter from excessive cold; here, from the summer's heat.—465. *Summas herbas*. She shows disease by faintly nibbling the tips of the grass, instead of biting off vigorously the whole blade.—467. *Seras*, etc., retiring by herself from the late evening, or returning alone to the fold late in the evening; that is, long after the flock. Comp. E. VIII, 89.—468. *Onipam*, the disease, the infection; substituted for *ovem infectam*, or *illam*, which would have been the regular antecedent to the foregoing *quam*.—470. *Aequora*, with ruit; rushes on or over the sea.—472. *Aestiva* (*castra*), summer quarters, a military term, is transferred to the sense of summer fields or pastures, and here, by metonymy, to the flock itself. The summer pastures were in the uplands and mountains.—473. *Spemque gregemque*, that is, both lambs and the grown-up flock.—474. *Tum solat, si quis videat*, any one might then know (that this is so), if he should see, etc.; any one can learn what is the result of such contagions, if he visits the still desolated pastures of *Noricum* and the *Timavus*.—475. *Castella*, here for shepherds' mountain-huts or chalets; not forts, but called *castella*, perhaps, because of their situation.—476. *Post tanto*, even now so long afterward, or after so long a time. *Post* is adverbial, as in E. I, 68.

478-566. And what was this plague? It fell upon all beasts alike, whether tame or wild, and it infected even the waters and the pasturage; sometimes producing burning fever, sometimes dropsical fluidity. Animals led to the altar fell dead while being adorned for sacrifice; cattle, dogs, swine, and horses, perished after lingering stages of the disorder; the bullock sinks down and dies in the furrow; men, for the want of beasts of labor, use the mattock for the plow, and drag the ox-carts with

their own shoulders; wild beasts forget their rature; even fishes are cast dead upon the shores, and serpents die in their hiding-places; the birds, too, fall lifeless to the ground, poisoned by the air; no change of food, no medical skill avail; the earth is covered with the dead; the hides, the flesh, the fleeces, are useless; garments made of the wool infect the bodies of those who put them on, and they, too, are seized with a burning fever that ends in death. The description of the pestilence was suggested by the account given by Thucydides of the plague at Athens, II, 47, sq., and by Lucretius, VI, 1184, sqq.

478. *Marbo cæli, through the infection, or from the diseased condition of the air.* Comp. Ae. III, 138.—479. *Tempestas, season.* *Toto autumni aestu*; abl. of cause; *with the whole (unmitigated) heat of autumn.* The month of August, which, with the Romans, was included in autumn, was often a pestilential season.—482. *Neo-simplex, nor was the course (process, manifestation) of the deadly scourge uniform.*—482, 483. *Venis omnibus acta, driven through, or working in all the veins*; permeating the whole frame.—484. *Frigus liquor.* The feverish thirst or dryness (*sitis*) is followed by the contrary tendency of the whole system to a fluid state, invading even the bones.—485. *Marbo cælapæ, crumbling, or dissolved by the disease.*—486. *In medio hanc, in the midst of worship, or sacrifice.*—487. *Circumdata.* While the fillet is bound round the head of the victim. *Minea vitta, with its white band*; an abl. of description. See woodcut, notes on Ae., page 43. Strictly, *infula* is the twist of white and red wool, and *vitta* the connecting band; but each of the terms, more frequently the latter, is used for the whole decoration. See Smith's Dict. of Antiq.—488. *Unotantis, delaying*; but only so far as the usual preparations for sacrifice occasion delay.—489. *Si quam, sc. hostiam.* Ante; before the victim had thus perished.—490. *Inde, for (sumptis) ex ea.* It is a strange and, therefore, ominous circumstance, that the entrails should refuse to burn, and also that blood should not follow the knife, or flow sufficiently to stain the ground. See 492, 493.—491. *Consultas*; i. e., when resorted to by the farmers and herdsmen in their perplexity.—492. *Suppositi, placed under the throat.* Comp. Ae. VI, 248.—494. *Hinc, then, too.* *Laetis in barbis* heightens the woe by contrast; as also the following *plena ad præsenpula*.—495. *Dulcis animas, their dear lives.* Comp. Ae. III, 140.—496. *Hinc*; as in 494. *Blandis*, though naturally gentle and fawning.—498. *Inelix studiorum, unhappy in his labors*; ill-fated that all his training, his emulation, and his victories should come to such an end. For the genit., see on Ge. I, 277. *Voss joins studiorum with immemor.*—500. *Incertas, irregular or intermitting; alternating.* *Ibidem, there or on them*; referring to the ears.—501. *Et ille quidem, etc., and that, indeed, like the cold sweat of those who are on the point of death*; not the sweat accompanying heat.—503. *Dant*; sc. *equi*.—505. *Ab alto, from the chest.*—506. *Gemita gravis, for gemitus gravi*; as *gravis ictu*, Ae. V, 274.—507. *Tendant*; sc. *illi or equi*.—509. *Inserto, sc. ori or faucibus.*—511. *Furtis*, join with *ardebant*.—512. *Iam morte sub ægra, even in the sickness of death*; when now in the very last stages of the death-struggle. *Ægra* is by enallage for *ægræ*.—513. *Errorem illum, such frenzy as that.* For the form of imprecation, comp. Ae. II, 180, sq., and 266.—518. *Fraterna morte*, for *fratris mortuo* or *fratris corpore mortuo*. Join with *abiungens*. Others take the words literally and connect them as abl. of cause with *maerentem*.—520. The thought of the poet returns to the dying ox.—522. *Electro, here, is taken by some for the mixed metal called electrum.* See Dictionary.—522, 523. *Ima latera, the lowest part of the flanks*; his long sides, from his shoulders to his thighs, become limp and flabby.—524. *Devexo pondere, with descending weight*; abl. of cause.—526. *Atque, etc.* And yet, their patient and useful toil deserved a better fate, and their life governed by the instincts of simple

nature, so different from that of man, with all his artificial luxury, ought to have saved these poor brutes from such fearful diseases. *Mædas*; here, an epithet of all excellent wines.—527. *Illis, iuvenio*.—531. *Diont, it is said*.—531-533. According to the custom in this Alpine country, yoked heifers drew the carriage conveying the priestess of Juno to her lofty temples (*alta donaria*); but now heifers were sought in vain (were not to be found) for those sacred rites (*quæsitæ ad sacra*), and the chariots were drawn by ill-matched buffaloes.—534. *Aggre, toilsfully*; as compared with plowing.—535. *Fruges*, by metonymy for the seeds of the grain or grain-crops.—538. *Acrior cura, a sharper pang*; than that of hunger.—541. *Iam, etc.* Now, at length, the plague has made its way to fishes and other marine animals (*natantes*).—542. *Littore in extremo, on the margin of the shore*.—543. *Inalittas*; not wont to visit rivers; "strange visitors."—544. *Curvis latebris, by their winding dens*; join with *defensa*.—545. *Squamis astantibus, their scales starting or standing up*. Terror is fancied to have the same effect upon their scales as upon the hair or bristles of other animals. *Hydri, sc. intereunt*.—549. *Quæsitæ, etc.* The medical remedies resorted to only aggravate the disorder, and the masters of healing (*magistri*) give up all effort.—550. *Chiron and Melampus* are types of skillful physicians.—551, 552. *Sævit Tisiphone*. As if the pestilence were a scourge brought upon the flocks and herds and all brute animals of the infected region by the Furies, the agents of divine wrath. Tisiphone herself, chief of the sisters, carries on the deadly work.—553. An image of the daily increase of disease and death. Compare that of growing rumor, *Æt. IV*, 176, sq.—555. *Arentes, parched or scorched* by the heat of the season; *toto autumnæ æstu*. See 479.—556. *Dat, aggrat*; *sc. Tisiphona*.—557. *Turpi dilapsæ tabo, dissolved with foul putrefaction*.—559. *Viscera, the flesh*; as in *Æt. I*, 211.—559, 560. The skins could not be used for any purpose, nor could the flesh be made suitable for food, either by boiling or by roasting. *Undis abolere* is probably "to purify by boiling," and *viscere flamma*, "to purge with fire." Some, however, take both expressions in the sense of "destroy"; understanding that the multitude of carcases was too great to be destroyed either by casting them into the water or by burning.—561-566. In general, if they tried to save the fleeces by shearing, the rotten wool crumbled to pieces in their hands; but even if any succeeded in shearing the wool, they could seldom *spin it*, or *touch or handle the web (attingere telas)* without breaking and destroying it; if in any case, however, a garment at last was made, the wearer immediately broke out with fiery pustules, and with a profuse and noisome sweat, and in a short time (*to him not waiting a long time*) "the holy fire" consumed his "infected limbs."—563. *Invasæ*; here *direful or fatal*.—566. *Sacer ignis*; not *the plague*, but some kind of cutaneous inflammation recognized as the disease already known under the name of "the holy fire."



Mæcenas.

BOOK FOURTH.

THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

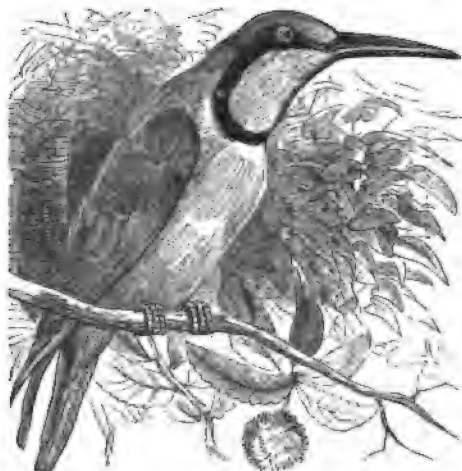
1-7. Next in order (*protinus*) is the production of honey, a part of my theme, Mæcenas, though humble, yet deserving your attention, and promising renown to any one who treats of it unopposed by adverse divinities (*numina laeva*), and with the help of Apollo.

1. *Aëri mellis*. Honey is supposed by the poet to be distilled from the air in the form of dew. See also on E. IV, 30. Hence, a *celestial gift* (*caelestia dona*), as coming from the sky and from the gods.—4. *Ordine*; with *dicam*.—6. *Laevum*; supply *est*. *Quem* (*one, any one*) may be the object of *sinunt*, or we may understand an ellipsis of *id facere*. Comp. Aë. IV, 540; VI, 96.—7. *Laeva* is translated by the majority of recent editors, *adverse, unpropitious*, in accordance with Vergil's more general usage of the word. This is probably correct; though Heyne and Voss adopted the opposite meaning, "favorable," "auspicious," from the *augural* usage of the word in Aë. II, 698, and LX, 681.

8-50. We should first attend to the location and the structure of the hives; selecting a place sheltered from winds, and safe from the intrusion of domestic animals, as well as from lizards, and from birds; where there is pure water, standing or running, with trees and flowers in the neighborhood; the hives should be made of curving pieces of bark stitched together, or of interwoven osiers, and they must be impervious to heat or cold; they must, also, be remote from yew-trees, from offensive odors, and from disturbing noises.

10-12. *Neque insultant, decutiat, atterat*; supply *ubi*, suggested by *quo*.—11. *Campo*; with *errans*.—12. *Rarum*. The honey-dew is supposed to

be deposited on shrubs and herbage, as well as on the leaves of trees.—13. *Squalentia*, speckled. Comp. 91. The *lacertus* spoken of here is the *stellio* of 243.—14. *Pinguibus*, well-stored; therefore, a tempting prey. *Meropos*. The cut represents the bee-eater or *merops apiaster* of Europe and



Bee-eater.

Northern Africa.—15. *Signata*. The marks on the throat of the swallow were supposed to be the blood-stains inherited from Procne, who was changed into a swallow while sprinkled with the blood of the murdered Itys. See on E. VI, 78.—16. *Omnia late vastant*; they make wide havoc of all insects. *Ipsas*; the bees themselves, as opposed to *omnia*. *Volantis*; adj., on the wing. Others take it as a substantive.—18. *Stagna*; still waters; supplied by springs, but without a current. *Moscos*, with mossy banks.—19. *Tenuis*, shallow, or with shallow current.—21. *Reges*. More than two centuries ago the Dutch entomologist Swammerdam ascertained that the supposed kings were in fact queens.—22. *Suo*, their own; the season of the year that is peculiarly favorable to the swarming of bees.—23. *Invitet*. The new swarms must be tempted to retreat from the heat (*cedere calori*) to some cool shade, and to alight on some tree near at hand; otherwise, they may fly too far, and be recovered with difficulty, or lost altogether.—24. *Obvia*; with arbos; standing in their way, ready to receive them.—25. *Medium*; supply *umorem*. *Stabit* and *profundus* correspond in sense respectively to *stagna* and *fugiens rivus*.—26-29. If the headlong Eurys shall have dashed them with spray (*sparserit*), when lingering (*morantis*) on the way to or from the hive to sip the limpid water, or if he shall have plunged them into the ocean (*Neptuno*), the bridges of willow-sticks thrown across (*transversas*), and the huge pebbles standing out from the surface, will give them a safe landing-place, where they may dry their dripping wings. In comparison with the bees, the shallow brook is

an ocean, and the pebbles are *grandis saxa*.—30. *Haec circum*. In the neighborhood of all these objects and of the apiary. *Casiae*; not the cinnamon alluded to in Ge. II, 486, but an herb mentioned in E. II, 49, and Ge. II, 218, of which no certain knowledge has been preserved, though supposed by some to be the same as *maserum*.—31. *Serpilla*. The wild thyme supplies a large part of the honey of the swarms of Greece and Italy.

Graviter spirantia. The summer-savory has a strong though not unpleasant odor.—32. *Irignum*; in an active sense, like *rigui* in Ge. II, 485; though usually passive.—33, 34. *Ipsae alveariae*, the hives themselves, as opposed to the location and its accessories.—33. *Tibi*; dative of the agent. *Cavatis*. See on Ge. II, 287.

—34. *Alvearia contracta* *ea* in the scanion of this line into one syllable.—

38. *Tectis, the hives*. *Tenuis*; as a trisyllable. *Ora*; not strictly "wax" here, but *cement* or *bee-glue*; probably, not different from the *fucus* and *gluten* mentioned below.—39. *Spiramenta, chinks or crevices* incidental to the material and structure of the hive; not the regular passages or "doors." *Fuso et floribus*,

with *bee-glue* and *flower-juice*; probably taken together to mean the glutinous paste or cement,

called *propolis*, with which the bees stop up all unnecessary apertures, and with which they also strengthen their cells. Comp. 160. *Orae, the borders*; especially the rim or lower edge of the hive where it rests upon the bottom-board. Others understand by *orae* the regular entrances to the hive.—40. *Gluten* is substantially the same as the *fucus* above. It is gathered by the bees from the viscous substance covering the leaf-buds and flower-buds of birches, willows, poplars, horse-chestnuts, and also from the other resinous gums of trees. Besides this cement, or *propolis*, the working bee also either gathers or produces honey, pollen, bee-bread, and wax.—41. *Et, et*, correlative, may be rendered *either, or*. *Lentius* may be rendered *more adhesive*.—42-44. The instinct of self-protection thus exhibited, reminds the poet of the habit of bees in a state of nature, living in holes dug out (*effossis latebris*) under-ground, or in the hollows of rocks and of decayed trees.—42. *Effossis latebris* is understood by some, following Servius, to mean abodes (*lares*) hollowed out by the bees themselves under-ground; by others, of natural cavities.—45. *Tu, etc.* Nevertheless, though they do so much for themselves, you yourself must aid them in their efforts to guard against the cold and heat.—46. *Foveas, keeping them warm, or to make them warm*. *Raras superinduc frondes, throw over them a loose covering of leaves*. *Raras* seems to be used as the opposite of *compact*, and perhaps it is intended merely as an epithet; leaves



Wild thyme.

naturally lying loosely or lightly over each other. But Voss translates: "Cover them lightly with leaves."—47. *Taxum*. Comp. E. IX, 80.—47, 48. *Neve canrore*, etc. The smell of the powder of burned crab-shells (used, Pliny says, for medicinal purposes), and that of the roasted crab itself was offensive to bees. *Babantis* is proleptic.—48. *Altas nea crede paladi, nor risk a swampy lake*. If you place your hives in the neighborhood of such a fen, its foul odors will be offensive to the bees, and, besides, many of them will be drowned in passing over it. Comp. 25, sqq.—49. *Aut ubi, or (a place), where*. Supply *loco*.—49, 50. The ancients thought that bees were especially disturbed by echoes. Pliny, N. H. XI, 21.

51-56. When the young swarms, bred and nourished by the instinctive care of the working-bees, shall have issued from the hive, they must be induced, partly by fragrant odors, and partly by various rattling noises, to settle near by the apiary and to enter the prepared hive.

51. *Quod superest*, as in Ge. II, 346.—51, 52. *Pulsam*, etc. The image is vague. Some explain it of the cold or winter being forced and confined by the summer to the interior of the earth. The thought in substance is, that the sun has driven away the winter, and illuminated the sky with the summer's light.—54. *Metant flores, gather the pollen of the flowers, or reap their flowery harvest*.—55. *Leves, with light wing*.—55, 56. *Hinc, hinc*,

are understood by some as equivalent to *ab his, from these flowers or materials*; by Voss and Ladewig of the order of their work; *then, then*. The latter seems to me preferable. Comp. Ge. III, 494.—55. *Necesse quæ dulcedine lætæ*, as in Ge. I, 412.—58. *Hinc, afterward, or then*. *Caveis* is used of the curved form of the interior of the hive, bearing some resemblance to the "cavea" of the theatre.—60. *Trahi* describes the appearance of the swarm, as it *moves or pulls itself* along in a dense, connected train.—62. *Hinc, etc.* To such a place, where trees grow by the limpid water, hasten and sprinkle the prescribed (*iusso*) odors of fragrant herbs, and try to induce the swarm to alight the more speedily by making loud noises with bells and cymbals. The ancients did not agree as to the effect of these sounds, whether the bees were pleased or frightened by them. *Sapores* seems here to mean odors as associated with taste.

—63. *Meliaphylla, balm*. *Cerinthæ, honey-wort*. Ignoble is applied to the cerintha as a common herb of the gardens and fields.—64. *Matris*. *Corybantes* or priests of Cybele, mother of the gods, are represented in works of art as using either cymbals or shields. See on Ae. VI, 141.—65. *Medicantia, fragrant*. Probably the



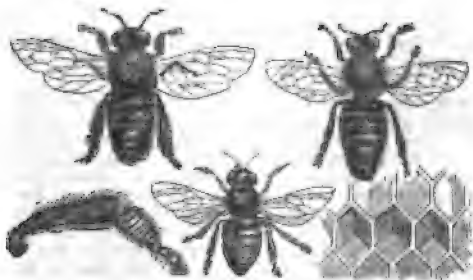
Cerintha, or Honey-wort.

cerinthæ, honey-wort. Ignoble is applied to the cerintha as a common herb of the gardens and fields.—64. *Matris*. *Corybantes* or priests of Cybele, mother of the gods, are represented in works of art as using either cymbals or shields. See on Ae. VI, 141.—65. *Medicantia, fragrant*. Probably the

trees were sprinkled with the juices of the plants, and the boughs were rubbed with their leaves.—86. *Canabula*; here, for the fresh hive, placed where the new swarm can pass into it.

67-102. If a civil war breaks out in a swarm, in consequence of the presence of two rival rulers—the indications of which are unusual disturbances and martial sounds in the hive, they come forth and battle in the air, following their chiefs; then you must put an end to the strife by throwing a little dust into the midst of the *mêlée*, and obviate all further commotion by killing the leader (*regem*) that appears of inferior breed.

67. *Sin exierint*, etc. The sentence, interrupted by the parenthesis, is resumed in a different form of phraseology by the words *ergo ubi*, etc., in line 77. The real apodosis seems to be *hi motus*, etc., 86, 87.—68. *Regibus*. See on 21. Connect with *incessit*.—69. *Bello*; dative after *trepidantia*; *palpitating, panting for war*. So Voss.—71. *Aeris raud*; explained by the following *sonitus tubarum*. *Increpat, arouses, summons*. *Vox*; of inarticulate noises, as in *Ae. III*, 556.—72. *Fractos*; not continuous or long drawn out; but the crackling, staccato sounds of the trumpet.—74. *Spicula—rostris*. The sting is brought round within reach of the proboscis and "whetted" by it or upon it. So Voss.—77. *Nactae*; supply *sunt*. *Campos patentis, unclouded fields*; here of the air.—80. *Aëre*; i. e., *de* or *ex aere*. Supply *pluit*.—81. *Tantum glandis*; for *tantum glandium*.—82. *Ipsi*; the "reges," as opposed to the swarm. *Per medias aces*; join with *ingentis animos versant*. We may translate freely: *they hasten through the lines displaying great souls*. *Insignibus alis*; ablat. of description with *ipsi*.—84. *Usque adeo—dum*, *even to such a point, until*; i. e., *continuously, until*. *Gravis*; bearing down all before him; *mighty*.—84, 85. *Hoc, masculine*, as referring to the bees in general, including the *reges*.—88. *Ubi revocaveris*; i. e., by putting an end to the battle in the way above mentioned.—89. *Prodigus*; living only to devour honey.—91. *Auro squalentibus, rough or speckled with gold*; explained by *rutilis clarus squamis*. *Comp. 18*.—92. *Melior* has the last syllable lengthened by the ictus. *Ore*,



Bees.

by his look or form.—93, 94. *Horridus desidia, rough or foul with sloth*.—96-98. *Con*, etc. The comparison is between the mean and dirty appearance of the bee, and that of the wayfarer begrimed with dust.—96. *Pulvere ab alto*; "from the road covered with deep-lying dust." *Ladewig*. "From the dust (raised) high (by the wind)." *Heyne*.—99. *Auro et guttis*; hendiadys for *aureis guttis*. Join with *lila*. *Paribus*; equally distributed. *Corpora, Grk. accusative limiting ardentis*.—100. *Hinc, from these, or from*

this breed.—101. *Præmæ.* The combs were put into baskets or sieves of close wicker-work (with us, bags of coarse cloth are often used), and the honey was thus gradually pressed out by its own weight, with but little, or no external force.—101, 102. *Nec tantum, etc., and yet not so sweet* (however superior in this respect), *as both limpid, and fitted to subdue the harsh taste of wine.* *Durum—saporem.* The allusion is to the mixture of wine and honey called the *mulsum*, in which the honey (in the proportion of one fifth) *subduces or tempers* the acrid taste of the wine.

108-115. Sometimes a swarm is restive and inclined to leave its home, flying about in the air with no disposition to labor (*incerta*); in this case, you must catch the queen and clip her wings, to prevent the threatened migration; and you must make the place more acceptable to them by setting up a Priapus as a scarecrow against thieving birds, and by planting everywhere around the flowers and trees that they love.

104. *Frigida*; contrasted with the state of things when the bees are interested in their work, and the hive *glows* with their busy toil; *servet opus.* See 169.—105. *Ludo inani, from their idle sport.*—107, 108. *Non quisquam, etc.; i. e., in case you detain the queen.*—108. *Iter.* For the cognate acc., see on *Æt.* IV, 468.—108. *Castris vellere signa*; a military figure to express the idea of changing one's quarters or abode.—110, 111. *Custos, etc.* The rude statue of Priapus, armed with a wooden scythe (*falces saligna*), is a guard against robbers (*custos furum*) or birds, such as are mentioned in lines 14 and 15. *Custos* grammatically is appositive to *tutela*, but in sense relates directly to *Priapi*; *tutela Priapi* being equivalent to *Priapus tutor*. *Furum*; an objective genit.—111. *Hellespontiad.* Priapus was worshiped with special honor at Lamp-sacus, on the Hellespont in Mysia. *Servet*; sc. *eas*.—112, 114. *Ipse*; repeated in order to impress the importance of one's personal attention to all these particulars.—112. *Pinos*; the same as in *Ge.* II, 889, and *E.* VII, 65.—114, 115. "In short, let the bee-keeper spare no pains to make the garden attractive and useful to the swarms."—115. *Inriget*; sc. *in eas*; *pour upon them.*

116-148. And, indeed, great delight and profit can be found in cultivating gardens: it can change a barren waste into a paradise; witness the experience of the old Corycian gardener at Tarentum.

118. *Quæ cura colendi, what careful culture, or skillful culture.*—119, 120, 122. *Ornaret, gauderent, cresceret*, are attracted into the tense of the conditional *canerem*. *Rosaria Paesti*; a synonym for beautiful rose-beds. *Rosaria* is in the same construction as *hortos*.—120. *Potis rivis, in drinking the brooks.* The plant loves much moisture. *Intiba*; not here, the wild chicory of *Ge.* I, 120, but the garden endive, cultivated for salads.—121. *Aplo.* The wild parsley which is probably meant here, and in *E.* VI, 68, flourishes on the borders of rivulets. Some, however, understand by it, the *opium palustre*, or *wild celery*. *Turtas* describes the vines of the cucumber or melon creeping and winding.—122. *Sera.* In Italy the narcissus flowers as late as November or December. The "narcissus of the poets" is the flower referred to.—123. *Flaxi, as molli*, *E.* III, 45.—124. *Pallentia.* The border of the ivy-leaf is sometimes of a pale-yellow approaching to white. *Comp. E.* III, 89. *Amantis litra myrtos.* *Comp. Ge.* II, 112, and note.—126. *Niger.* The *Galaesus* is deep.—127. *Vidisse.* Vergil may have visited Tarentum and seen the highly cultivated fields and gardens on the *Galaesus*, when the journey was made in company with *Mæcenas* and *Horace*, in *B. C.* 87, which *Horace* describes in the "*Iter Brundisium*," *Sat.* I, 5. *Corydum.* The old man had for some reason migrated

to Tarentum from his native Corycus in Cilicia, a country noted for skillful gardening. *Relioli*, *abandoned*; unoccupied, as worthless.—128. *Fertilis*



Wild parsley.

juvencis, yielding a return to the oxen, or for the labor of the oxen.—129. *Sages*; here, *seed-ground*, *corn-land*, *soil*.—130. *Hic* is taken by Ruæus as an adverb; by some as a pronoun. The former seems preferable. *Barum, apart*. He planted (*pressit*) his garden plants (*holus*, "stuff"), in rows two or three feet distant, and some little distance apart in the rows. In dunds, among the brambles; i. e., where only brambles had grown before.



Narcissus of the poets.



Acanthus.

Circum. He cultivated lilies and other flowers in borders round the patches of kitchen vegetables.—131. *Verbenas*; not as in E. VIII, 66, of herbs and boughs for sacred rites, but of an herb called by modern Europeans *vervain*. *Premena*. Comp. Ge. II, 346. *Vesoum*, with, or of small seeds or grains.—132. *Anima*, in spirit; in respect to his own self-satisfaction, he was as well off as if he possessed the wealth of kings.—134. *Carpere*; taken by Ladewig and others as an historical infinitive denoting a customary action. Comp. Ge. I, 200. Conington, on the authority of Forcellini, makes it depend on *primus*.—137. *Comam*; said of the cluster of flowers of the hyacinth. Comp. 122. *Tondebat*. The last syllable is lengthened by the *idus*. *Hyacinthi*; substituted by Heyne from the Medicæan MSS. for the reading *acanthi*, used by the older editors. The hyacinth of the poets,



Hyacinthus poeticus.

Martyn thinks, is the *imperial martagon, liliæ floribus reflexis*.

—138. *Inopitana*. He mocked at or taunted the summer and the warm breezes for coming too late to do their work, and thus leaving him to anticipate their office.—

139. *Ergo*; because, namely, of vigilance and industry. *Apibus fatis*, in teeming bees; productive of young swarms, and perhaps also of honey. Of course, Vergil has no idea of a mother-bee.—

140. *Pressa*. See on 101.—141. *Tillæ, pinus*. See on 40. Supply *erant* before *illi*.—142, 143. His care kept his trees so healthy and clean that every flower was fruitful, and none of the young fruit fell blighted, or failed to ripen.—

142. *Pomis* signifies the young fruit in the flower, or just left by the flower. "To endue itself with fruit in the new flower" is "to clothe itself with new fruit-buds," or "fruit-bearing flowers."—

143. *Matura, ripened*; sc. *poma*.

Some, however, refer it to *arbores*.—144. *Seras*; late in the period of growth. He transplanted elms at a later stage of growth than was usual; and his skill is shown in doing this successfully, as well as in transplanting well-grown (*eduram*) pear-trees, (grafted) thorns (*spinose*), even when old enough to bear fruit (*pruna ferentis*), and the plane-tree, already large enough to shelter his guests from the sun when drinking (*potantibus*).—145. *Spinose*; here, probably the black-thorn grafted with the plum. *Ferentis*; of course, not while in actual bearing.—147. *Hæc*; such possibilities of gardening skill. *Spatis exclusus iniquis, shut out by the narrow limits* remaining to me. The poet is excluded from the fascinating subject of gardening by the limited range of subjects prescribed to himself. See 116, sq.—148. *Alia*, etc. Columella, about fifty years later, in his tenth book, took up the theme thus left by Vergil to later poets.

149-227. The wonderful instincts and discipline of bees, the gift of Jupiter in return for the sustenance that he received from them in his infancy; having all things in common, and living in fixed dwellings under wise laws; forming a society of mutual

aid, with systematic division of offices (*munere*); appointed to labor abroad or at home, according to age and strength; resuming together their daily tasks, and together retiring to their rest; prudent in avoiding rain and wind; gathering their young from flowers, instead of breeding by procreation; sacrificing life in toll for the common good; faithful to their sovereign even to death; as if possessing a portion of the intelligent soul that animates the universe.

149. *Iuppiter ipse*; none less than Jupiter. The nature of bees is so wonderful that even the supreme deity may well be supposed to have imparted it to them. *Pro qua mercede*; for *mercedem, pro qua*; the implied accusative being in apposition with *natura*. "I will describe the nature which Jupiter gave to bees; that being the recompense for which they fed the king of heaven."—151, 152. The bees, attracted by the sound of the bronze cymbals or shields of the Cretan Corybantes to the grotto on Mount Diote, where the infant Jupiter was concealed from Saturn, fed the child with their honey.—154. *Magna legibus*; not by animal instinct alone, but by laws great for mere insects, because rational and worthy of men. Others understand: *strong or inflexible laws*.—158, 159. *Feedere*, etc. According to the common agreement, "covenant," or "social compact," this division of the workers is on the alert for provisions, and so labors in the fields.—158. *Victu*; dative.—160. *Nardisi*, etc. See on 40. *Lacrimam*, the drop of liquid in the cup of the daffodil. Here, as above in 89, Vergil seems to understand that the *propolis* is a mixture of gluten and flower-juice.—161. *Fundamina*, as the beginnings.—163-169. Comp. Ae. I, 431, sqq.—165. *Sorti*; an old form of the ablative.—167. *Agmine facto, forming a battalion*.—173. *Lacu, in the water, or cooling-trough*. *Gemit impositis incudibus* seems to imply both the weight of the anvils pressing upon the rocky floor of the cavern, and of the ponderous blows of the giant blacksmiths.—174, 175. *Tollunt, variant*. As a company, or considered together, they are performing this twofold labor: two, striking with the hammer, one after the other (*in numerum*), and one holding the mass of glowing metal in its place on the anvil, and turning it from side to side. See also on Ae. VIII, 452, sq.—177. *Oecropias, Athenian*, is here synonymous with *Hymettias*, from *Hymettus*, the name of a mountain near Athens, famous for its honey, like Mount Hybla in Sicily. See on E. I, 55. *Habendi, Habere*, absolutely, in the sense of *having property*, is quite frequent.—179. *Munire, to build strong*; a common use of the word. *Fingere, to fashion*, construct.—180. *Multa nocte, late at night*; more literally "in the advanced night"; with reference to bees, this is in the dusk of evening. *Minores, the younger ones*, as opposed to *grandaevia*.—181. *Crura*; Greek acc. after *plena*. For the basket-like pouch on the thigh, for carrying the gathered pollen, see out on page 75. *Pascuntur*; of course, not to be taken literally. They gather from, instead of feeding upon. Ladewig thinks that the *salices, cassiam*, etc., are



Sloe, or black-thorn.

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mentioned with reference to the successive seasons of spring, summer, and autumn.—182. *Cassiam*; not the cinnamon of Ge. II, 466; but the species of *mezerion* mentioned in E. II, 49 and Ge. II, 218. *Babentem*; as in Ge. II, 319. The crocus grows wild in Italy and on the Alps.—183. *Pinguem, rich*; i. e., in viscous matter. See on 40.—186. *Campa*; dative, as in Ge. III, 467.—187. *Corpora curant*; as usual, of food, rest, and sleep.—188. *Oras, limina*; without marked difference; “portals and thresholds.”—190. *In noctem, for the night*; that is, not to be aroused again until the morning. *Suas*; as in 22.—193. *Sub mœnibus urbis*; keeping within safe distance of the walls of their city, that is, of the inclosure of the hive; like the citizens or soldiers of a town when a foe is near.—194-196. *Lapillos tollunt*. Aristotle and other ancient writers believed, though erroneously, that this was a practice of bees.—198. *Sagax*; proleptic.—199. *Nixibus, with birth-pangs*.—200. *Ipse, themselves*, singly, without the aid of sexual relations. *E follis, etc.* The eggs, or whatever the living germs were fancied to be, were supposed to be gathered from herbs and the petals (*foliis*) of flowers; especially from the olive-blossom and the honey-wort.—201, 202. *Regem, etc.* They rear anew their king and little citizens, and fashion again and again the courts (*aulas*) and waxen dwellings of the kingdom (*cares regna*). They produce successive generations or swarms with their leaders, and rebuild their cells.—203. *In otibus, on the rocks*. Join with *attrivere*.—204. *Attrivere, dedere*. The perfect, as in Ge. I, 49. *Ultra*; without any necessity as regards themselves; but from the love of flowers and from the desire of treasuring up honey. 205. *Generandi gloria mellis*; kindred to the kind of avarice expressed in 177 by *amor habendi*.—206. *Angusti avi*. Sir John Lubbock, in his recent experiments, has had queens living and vigorous for eight years; but the average life of bees, subject as they are to accidents, hardships, and disease, is in fact only about a year.—211. *Medas*; applied to the Hydaspes, because it rises in the Median Mount Paropamisus. The name of the river is put by metonymy for the Parthians or Medes dwelling near its sources. The reverence of the Egyptians and Orientals for their kings, almost amounting to worship, is well known.—214. *Ipse*; even they who built the cells.—214, 215. The perfects are aoristic, as in Ge. I, 49.—219. *Quidam*; i. e., the philosophers.—220, 221. *Haustus ætheris, æthereal emanations*; like *calentis origo*, Ae. VI, 780.—221-227. Comp. Ae. VI, 728, sqq.—221. *Deum, etc.* God is the soul that pervades and animates the material universe.—223. *Hinc, from him*; out of him, or his essence.—224. *Quemque nascentem, each when born*, when coming into being.—225. *Huc, to him*; into the divine being again.—227. *Sideris in numeram, into the order, rank, or glory of a star*; to be once more blended with the æthereal nature which they share in common with the stars. Some take *sideris* merely as a substitute for the genitive plural *siderum*. The construction intended by Vergil is not clear.

228-250. When breaking open the glutinous fastenings of the hive, and taking up the honey-combs, the bee-keeper must have a clean person and an inoffensive breath; and the bees must be kept aloof by smoke; the best time for this being the spring or autumn; but in unfavorable seasons, they must be allowed to retain the whole of their store for winter; and, in that case, the hive must be fumigated and relieved of worthless combs, as well as of drones and noxious vermin; ordinarily, however, a portion of the honey may be taken away, and the more they are deprived of (*quo magis exhaustas fuerint*), the more active they will be in repairing and replenishing the hive.

228. *Angustam* seems, on the whole, a more appropriate term than *augustam*, found in several of the best MSS. and editions; though it suits very well the foregoing sentiment in regard to the divine nature of bees.—229.

Thesauris, ablat. of place with *servata*. *Bellies*; said of unsealing, or of breaking any fastening of wax, gluten, or cement; here of the lower edge or rim (*oras*) of the hive cemented by the labor of the bees to the bottom-board. See on *oras*, 39. *Hauustu*; with *fove*. Comp. Ge. II, 185. A frequent reading is *ore fove*, *keep silent*; as if it were a religious occasion. *Sparsus*, being sprinkled; i. e., *having sprinkled or washed thyself*. Bees are irritated by bad odors whether of the breath or of the person.—230. *Sequenda*, *pursewing*; driving them away.—231. *Ogunt*, as in 140, of extracting the honey from the comb. Others understand *collect* or *gather*. Perhaps both ideas are implied. The subject understood is *mellearii*, the *honey-gatherers*, *bee-keepers* or *farmers*. *Petus*; here, not of the *bee*, but of the product, honey.—232-235. *Taygete*, one of the Pleiades, put here for the whole constellation, which rose with the sun at the end of April, and went down opposite to the sun early in November. She is fancied to be fleeing before the constellation *Pisces*, the harbinger of winter and rainy weather (*aqueos*).—233. *Oceani amnis*, *the streams of ocean*; an ornamental expression for *Oceanum*, referring to the primitive conception of the ocean as a vast river winding round the continents.—*Pede repulit* describes the motion of the Pleiad, as it were striking or pushing back and spurning the wave in bounding upward into the sky.—235. *Tristior*, in contrast with *os honestum*. She is bright at her rising, but obscured and, as it were, sad, when setting closely followed by the rain-bringing *Pisces*; that is, by the gloomy winter.—237. *Caeca*, *hidden*; so small that they can not be traced into the wound or extracted from "the veins."—238. *Animas ponant*. The bee was supposed to lose its life with the sting left in the wound.—239. *Sin duram*, etc. The opposite of the preceding condition, *si quando*, etc., 223, sqq. The bee-keeper could anticipate a hard winter for the bees, if the season for honey-making had been unfavorable on account of excessive rain or of drought. *Parces futuro*, "Sparing the future" is a brief way of saying "spare to them their stores, and so provide for their future sustenance."—241. *At, yet*, introduces the apodosis answering to *sin melius*, etc.—243. *Stellis*, here forms a dissyllable with the following *et* after the elision of final *o*. *Oubilis*; better taken as subject of *congesta (sunt)* than of *adde-runt* understood. *Blattis*; dat. of the agent with *congesta (sunt)*. *Blatta* is variously translated "wood-louse" or "sow-bug," "bee-moth," "beeworm," "cockroach."—244. *Aliena*, *gathered by others*. *Fucus*; supply *adedit*.—245. *Imparibus armis*. Conington is probably right in referring this to the stings of the bees as unequal to those of the wasp; making it a dative after *as immiscuit*, rather than an ablative of the instrument, as if meaning the stings of the wasps. Comp. Ae. X, 796, XI, 815.—246. *Tineae*. Moths are a direful breed, difficult to exterminate and destructive. *Iavia Minervae*. *Aranea* or *Arachne*, a Lydian maiden of Colophon, dared to compete with Minerva in spinning and weaving, and was changed by the goddess into a spider. Thus all spiders are objects of her hatred.—248. *Quo magis*, etc. But, in general, it is better to take away a large part of the honey; for "the more they shall have been reduced in their supply," etc.

251-260. We must learn to detect their diseases by such symptoms as change of color, and peculiar movements and noises, and then to treat them with proper remedies.

251. *Casus nostros*, *our (human) calamities*; liability to diseases in common with us.—254. *Continuo*, *at once*; with the beginning of disease. The apodosis is thought by some to begin with this line; but by most editors, with line 264, the passage 253-263 being parenthetical, as indicated by our punctuation.—255. *Lace caruntum*, *deprived of life*. Comp. Ae. II, 85.—257. *Fedibus conexas*, etc.; naturally and, I think, correctly understood of

the cluster of bees, formed by the interlocking of their feet, and sometimes seen hanging down on the margin of the hive. As this, however, is not necessarily a symptom of disease, many editors refer the words to the individual bees contracting or curling up and interlacing their own feet when dying.—259. *Ignavae fame, inactive or helpless from hunger. Contracta figure pigrae, benumbed with rigid cold. Contracto* is transferred by metonymy from the bees to the cold. Without a figure, it would be *frigore contractas et pigras*. Their disorder, brought on by want of food, is aggravated by the cold of winter.—260. *Tractim*; not the lively buzzing that betokens active vigor, but a languid and continuous droning.—262. The sea stirred up (*solicitum*) by the winds, lashes the shore with loud roaring waves, but the successive billows retreat (*refluunt*) slowly back from the shore and with a subdued murmur.—263. *Olansis furnacibus*. The fire flames up more rapidly because the furnace is closed, while, for the same reason,

its sound is deadened; so that its dull, distant roar furnishes another comparison to the low murmur of the swarm.—264. *Hic, etc., then, indeed, etc.*; the apodosis after *si vero*. *Galbanos odores*. Comp. Ge. III, 415.—265. *Ulro, of your own accord*; not waiting for them to take any measures of protection for themselves. We may render, "kindly."—266. *Hortantem, encouraging or cheering*; that is, by thus supplying them with honey through troughs of reeds inserted into the hive.—267-270. The remedies here mentioned are of an astringent nature, as the disorder of the bees is the dysentery.—267. *Tunsum gallae asperem*; that is, the bitterness of the pounded gall-nut. *Tunsum*. See on *contracto*, 259.—268. *Romas*; sc. *tunseas*. *Igni multo, with a slow fire*. The grape-must is made thick (*pinguia*) by long exposure to the heat.—270. *Cecropium*. See on 177. The verse



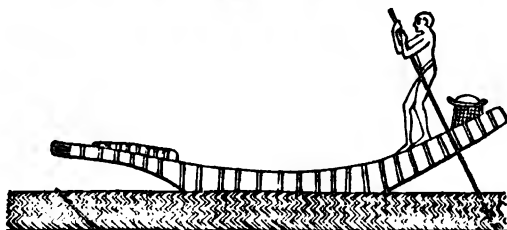
Aster Atticus.

is spondaic.—271. *Amello*. For the case, see on Ae. I, 267. The *Amellus* is a species of aster, the aster Atticus, similar to our wild aster.—273. *Cae-spit*; here of the large clustered root, or clump of roots, putting up a great number, a whole "forest" of leafy stalks (*ingentem silvam*).—274, 275. *Aureus ipse, etc.* The flower itself—that is, the disk, or essential part of the flower—is of a golden-yellow color, while the petals (here *folia*) are of a dark purple.—275. *Subluet, glances, or shows its tint*.—276. *Nexis torquibus, with woven garlands or festoons*; namely, of the *amellus*.—277. *Tonnis*; fed down closely by the pastured cattle and flocks; *pastured*.

281-314. The mode of creating a new stock of bees to take the place of one that has died out, was discovered by the Arcadian shepherd Aristaeus, and has been long known in the East and in Egypt; they shut up a two-year-old steer in a small chamber, built

in a narrow ravine, and, after strangling the beast, and pounding his body to a pulp, without breaking the skin, left the carcass to decay; then from the putrid mass soon sprang a new race of bees.

281. *Proles, stock*; all the swarms belonging to one proprietor.—282. *Habebit*. The "bee-keeper" is the subject.—283, 284. *Tampus et*, etc. *It will be the* (fitting) *time also to unfold the wonderful discoveries of the Arcadian shepherd*. Besides the instruction I have thus far given, I will now, in case any one must know how to restore a ruined apiary, give a full account of the method revealed to Aristaeus of reproducing bees.—283. *Arcadii magistri, the Arcadian shepherd*. *Magistri* may, however, be intended in the sense of "teacher"; for Aristaeus was the teacher not only of this invention, but also of olive-culture, of the management of cattle and flocks, and of the dairy.—284. *Iam saepe*. Often since the time of Aristaeus have bees been raised from the putrid blood of slain bullocks.—287. *Qua*; of situation; *where*. *Fortunata*, because perpetually favored by the fertilizing overflow of the Nile.—288. *Plumina*; with *stagnantem*, as an ablat. of cause. *Circumvehitur phaselis*. The boat or gondola, made of papyrus-reeds, and shaped like the pod of a kidney-bean, was the common vehicle used during the inundations of the Nile. The accompanying woodcut, from Wilkinson's "Ancient Egyptians," represents the *phaselus* of the Nile,



Egyptian phaselis.

as occasionally found painted on the walls of the Egyptian tombs. *Circum* and *vehitur* are separated by *imesis*.—290. *Vicinia Persidis, the neighborhood of Persia*, is equivalent to "the neighboring Persians"; and Persia, with Vergil and his contemporaries, is a synonym for Parthia. *Urget, presses* upon the Egyptian borders; "comes near," perhaps, with the accessory idea of the perpetual danger of Parthian invasion. That Vergil should speak of the Parthians as bordering on Egypt is not inconsistent with his usual freedom in the use of geographical terms.—291. *Et (qua), and where, also*.—291, 292. *Ruens discurrit amnia, etc., the river (the Nile) in its swift course flows divided into seven divergent mouths*.—292. *Uaque, etc., descending even from the dark Aethiopians*; having derived its waters from far-off Aethiopia. *Indis*; here for Aethiopians, as being dark-colored, like the Indi. See on Ge. II, 116.—293. *Harena*. Comp. Ge. III, 850.—294. *Omnis regio*. The country lying, as above indicated, on the western mouth of the Nile, and bounded by or accessible to "Persia" on the east, while watered and fertilized by the great river divided into seven streams, is Lower Egypt, and especially the "Delta." *Hac arte, this method*; this process revealed to Aristaeus by his mother Cyrene.—295. *Ipsos contractus ad usus*; i. e., naturally adapted by its narrow form to these very uses. Not a place artificially prepared, but a narrow ravine, or perhaps a rocky gorge

on the border of the Nile valley, *is chosen*. In this they construct a hut, "both with the tiling of a narrow roof and with compact walls." But light is to be admitted on the four sides, and that obliquely.—297. *Parietibus*; scanned as four syllables.—298. *Quater a ventis, on the side of—i. e., toward—the four winds*. *Fenestras, apertures*. *Obliqua luce, with indirect or slanting light*; an ablat. of description.—302. *Per integram pellem*. The force of the blows must pass through the skin without breaking it; and the viscera, or all parts within the hide are reduced to a pulp (*solvantur*) by pounding (*luna*).—303. *Classe*; substantively, *the inclosure or closed chamber*.—306-307. The passage means that all this is done before the complete opening of spring.—307. *Hidam, etc.* In Italy the swallow appears in the latter part of February.—308. *Tenacia, softened*; crushed and pulverized, and mixed with the putrefying mass.—309. *Aeruat*; here, of fermentation. *Viscida modis miris, wondrous to be seen; visible, or coming to light in a wonderful manner*. Comp. Ge. I, 477; Ae. I, 854.—311. *Miscetur, are assembled; gather, swarm around*; as Ge. IV, 76.—313. *Pulsante, vibrating or rebounding*.—314. *Leves*; equivalent to *levis armorum*, as in Ae. XI, 868.—315-318. Ladewig adopts the tradition, handed down by Donatus and Servius, though of very doubtful authority, that the story of Aristaeus, which, with that of Orpheus and Eurydice, makes up the remainder of this book, took the place of an episode in praise of Cornelius Gallus (see E. VI and X), with which the poem in its original form was ended. The occasion for the change was supposed to be the disgrace into which Gallus had fallen with Augustus just before the Georgics were published.—315, 316. Fulfilling his promise, *altius expedit* (285, sq.), the poet invokes the Muse to say what god invented (*attribuit*) this art for man, and in what necessity (*unde*) it had its origin.

317-332. Aristaeus, the father of bee-keepers, having by some epidemic lost all his swarms, hastens from Tempe to the source (*caput*) of the Peneus, under whose waters dwelt his mother Cyrene, granddaughter of the river-god, and invokes her aid, complaining bitterly of his loss, and of the little advantage he has gained in being by her the son of Apollo.

317. Aristaeus was said to have had his abode successively in Libya or Cyrene, in Thebes, Ceos, Sardinia, Thrace, Thessaly (Tempe), and Arcadia. *Fugians*; hastening away from the place which has proved so calamitous.—319. *Sacrum*. See on E. I, 53. *Caput extremi amnis* has reference to the *ultimate source*, the upper end of the river, so to speak, where, according to the poetic fancy expressed below, 366, sq., it takes its rise from the common subterranean source of all rivers, the abode of the water-nymphs. The fountain-head, therefore, was the proper place to seek Cyrene.—325. *Ocelum sperare*. He was destined, like other sons of gods and goddesses, to have a place in Olympus. Mythology represented him as a deity worshipped by men for the instruction he had given them in agricultural affairs. See above on 283.—326. *Hunc ipsum*. Even this humbler distinction of mortal life secured by my inventions I am constrained to give up for lost; much less can I hope now for the promised glory of Olympus.—327. *Vix, with much difficulty*.—328. *Omnia, all devices*; experiments of every kind for the good of man. *Te matre*; even though you, a goddess, are my mother, and could have saved me this loss.

333-356. Cyrene with all the company of nymphs gathered in the ocean-grotto, and lightening their task of spinning with stories of the love of the gods (*amores diuom*), are startled by the cries (*sonitum, luctus*) of some one in distress; and Arethusa, looking forth from the top of the water, describes Aristaeus, and brings word to Cyrene that it is he who calls.

335. *Hyal.* The ancient glass was commonly of a green tint.—338. This verse is not found in the best MSS., and was probably taken by some copyist from *Ac. V*, 826.—340. *Lucinae*; as in *G. III*, 60, by meton., for childbirth.—342. *Auro*; i. e., with golden girdle. Some understand it of a head-band, others of various articles of gold; as in *Ac. IV*, 188. *Floris pallibus*, with spotted or variegated skins; as huntresses. *Comp. Ac. I*, 828.—343. *Asia*; adj. as in *G. I*, 888, and *Ac. VII*, 701. The final vowel in *Ephyræ* is retained and not shortened. *Comp. n. on 461*.—344. *Postis sagittæ*. *Arethusa* has just returned from the chase, like *Clio* and *Beroë*, and she is fancied by the poet to be a huntress as well as a river-nymph.—345. *Curam inanem*; the futile pains, or the effort for a long time vain, of jealous *Vulcan*, the husband of *Venus*, to prevent her secret adulteries (*dulcia furta*) with *Mars*, carried on by the devices (*dolos*) of the latter; though at last both were caught in the net prepared by *Vulcan*. The story is told by *Homer* in *Odyss. VIII*, 266-266.—347. *A Chaos*; from the end of *Chaos*, or from the first existence of the gods.—350. *Vitreis*. Glass, crystal, amber, coral, and shells were the materials that formed the dwellings of ocean deities.—351. *Obstupere*. Their story-telling and merriment are suddenly hushed.—353. *Procul*; with reference to the grotto of the nymphs below.—354. *Cura*. *Comp. Ac. I*, 678.—355. *Fenel*; here pronounced as a dissyllable.—356. *Tu*, etc., invoking thy name, he calls thee cruel; for the simple form *te crudelem nominat*.

357-386. By the command of *Cyrene* the waters stand open, and *Aristæus*, conducted by *Arethusa*, descends through the midst of them to the regions beneath, where he sees lakes inclosed in caverns, woods resounding (*sonante*) with the noise of the waters, and the sources of all the rivers of the earth in channels far apart (*diversæ locis*) flowing forth to the upper world; and he then comes to the abode of *Cyrene* and her sister nymphs (*germanæ*), who entertain him with food and wine; then sacrifices and libations are made to propitiate *Ocean* and the nymphs.

357. *Nova formidina*, with unwonted or sudden fear.—358. *Fas*. He has this right as the offspring of *Apollo* and *Cyrene*.—360, 361. *At illam*, etc. The river has parted before *Aristæus*, leaving a dry pathway by which he descends, while the interrupted waters encompass him like a lofty wall, curved round into the form (*faciem*) of a mountain ravine.—362. *Mist* = *admisit*.—364. *Lacus*; from these, perhaps, spring the rivers.—365. *Mota*; said of the currents of these countless rivers.—367. *Locus*, in respect to place, situation, and direction.—368. *Se erumpit*; as *sees rumpent*, *Ge. I*, 446.—370. *Saxosus* = *saxis*; by reason of its rocky channel.—371. *Aaratas*; suggested, perhaps, by statues of the river, represented as a bull with gilded horns. *Taurina vota*; join with *Eridanus*, as ablat. of desc. See on *Ac. VIII*, 77.—372, 373. *Qua*, etc. The *Po* is not now, as in ancient times, remarkable for the swiftness of its current.—374. *Pendentia pumice* = *pumice pendente*; like *scopulis pendentibus*, *Ac. I*, 166; *grottoes of hanging or overhanging rock*.—375. *Inanis*; because the loss which gave occasion for his tears could easily be made good.—376-379. *Comp. Ac. I*, 701, sq.—376. *Manibus*; dat., for the hands. *Ordine*, in due order; i. e., as the first thing to be done in the entertainment of a guest.—377. *Tonans villis*; with smooth-out, or soft nap.—378. *Reponunt*; they put on the wine-cups again at the end of the courses. The plurals, as in *Ac. I*, 212.—380. The *carthasium* was a beaker somewhat larger than the *cantharus* (see illustration, *Ac. p. 159*), and with longer handles.—381. *Ipsa*; she herself, even though a goddess, instead of her son, and on his behalf, prays to *Ocean* and her sister nymphs.—382. *Patrum rerum*. According to the old philosophy of nature, water (or *Ocean*) was the primordial element. *Comp. Hom. Il. XIV*, 246. *Ladewig*.—383. *Cantum*; as frequently, for an

indefinite number.—386. *Firmas animus, reassuring herself.* See above, 357.

387-414. Encouraged by the auspicious omen, Cyrene promises to conduct her son to one of the haunts of Proteus, a cave on the shore of Pallene, where the god must be caught and bound when off his guard, and compelled, after seeking in vain to escape from his captor by assuming many different forms, to reveal the cause of the misfortune that has befallen Aristaeus. [In the *Odyssæy* IV, 851-470, from which Vergil borrows this story, Menelaus encounters Proteus in the island of Pharos on the coast of Egypt.]

388. *Pisibus*; here, for sea-horses, *hippocampi*; fabulous marine monsters with the fore-feet of horses, and the tails of fishes; therefore, *bipedes equi*.—392. *Grandaevus*. Nereus is variously represented as the son of Oceanus and Tethys, or of Pontus and Gaia; in either case, one of the oldest of the gods.—393. *Quae sint, etc.*; interrogatives in apposition with *omnia*, which here contains the notion of responses to all questions.—395. *Phocas* explains *armenta*. Seals or sea-calves are the herds of Proteus.—396. *Vinctis capendus*. See on E. VI, 19.—397. *Eventus secundet, that he may secure favorable issues, or a favorable result.* Comp. Ae. III, 86.—399, 400. *Vim—tenda, use rough force and stretch bonds around him when captured.*—400. *Circum haec frangantur*; perhaps, a metaphor from the waves; "around or against these barriers his devices at last will be broken (thus proving) futile." *Inanes* is proleptic.—406. *Variae species, etc.* (his) *changing forms and the shapes of beads* (that he will assume).—410. *Excidet, abibit*; i. e., if, deceived by the illusion of flame or water, you let go your fast hold of him.—412. *Tanto*; the older reading, for which Lade-wig and others have substituted *tam tu*.—413. *Mutato corpore*; i. e., after his body has passed through so many forms.

415-453. Cyrene conducts her son to the cave, where he remains secreted within the entrance until Proteus comes to the shore, counts his flock, and then lies down to rest; Aristaeus suddenly fastens the bonds around him, and holds him tightly grasped in spite of his many transformations, until at last he consents to reveal the cause of the shepherd's misfortunes.

415, 416. *Liquidum, etc.* The anointing with ambrosia imparts fresh strength and resolution for the difficult enterprise.—417. *Aura, fragrance.*—419. *Montis*. The promontory of Pallene. See 891.—420. *Sinus reductus, a receding bay, others receding curves.* See on Ae. I, 161.—421. *Deprensus, overtaken*; i. e., by unfavorable weather. Comp. Ae. V, 52.—422. *Se tegit, is wont to shelter himself.* *Obice*; not for defense, but against interruption.—423. *Aversum a lumine, away from the light*; so as to escape detection.—425. *Rapidus*; as in 263. *Torrens atientis Indos, heating or parching the Inds, even to extreme thirst.* *Indi*; for any people dwelling in the torrid zone. 425-427. It was the season when the dog-star was raging, and also the hour when the sun was in his meridian.—427, 428. *Et cava, etc., and his rays were boiling the hollow rivers seething (tepsifada) down to the very bottom (ad limem) in their shrunken channels (siccis faucibus).*—429. *Consusta*; pronounced in poetry *consueta*.—430. *Gens umida.* See 395, and note.—432. *Semne*; dative of the end.—436. *Medius, in the midst*; with the sea-calves all about him.—437. *Quis facultas, the chance of seizing whom*; "a chance at him." *Quoniam*; here may be rendered as, or when now.—441. *Miracula rerum, strange or supernatural things.*—446. *Hinc, from here, or from me.*—447, 448. *Neque, etc., nor is it possible to deceive you at all (quicquam)*; but do you no longer try (*desine velle*) to elude me; i. e., by your transformations. *Est, as in Ae. VI, 594.*—449. *Laeta rebus.* Comp. Ae. III, 145.—450-452. *Vi multa, gravior frendens*; caused by the frenzy of prophetic inspiration. Comp. Ae. VI,

46, sqq. The dread of this agony, suffered in the act of prophesying, occasions the unwillingness of Proteus to be held prisoner.—452. *Patis*; dat.; *for revelations, prophecies.* Comp. Ae. II, 243.

452-587. It is the shade of the unhappy Orpheus, unhappy far beyond his desert (*miserabilis haud quaquam ob meritum*), that is bringing this penalty upon you; for you caused the death of his Eurydice, who, while fleeing from you, perished by the bite of a serpent; it was for this that Orpheus descended into Hades, and, charming the infernal powers with his music, was leading her, with the consent of Proserpina, to the upper world again; but he violated the condition (*nam dederat Proserpina legem*) that he should not look back; and thus losing her by a second death, and returning to the upper world, grief-stricken, he dwelt in a cavern of Thrace, recounting his misfortunes, continually singing of Eurydice, and alighting all human joys, and scorning the women of his country, until the Thracian Maenades in their rage, tore him to pieces and scattered his members over the land; but his head, severed from the body, fell into the Hebrus, and floated along the stream, the voice scarcely yet ceasing to pronounce the name of Eurydice.

453. The last syllable of *nullus* is lengthened by the ictus. *Numinis*; the divine power of the avenging nymphs, who had listened to the complaints of Orpheus. See below 506.—455. *Haud quaquam*, etc.; i. e., not for any crime. *Hi fata resistant, unless your destiny withstand.* The apodosis is *evacuat* and *caesit*. The present indie. implies that Orpheus is both bringing this punishment upon Aristaeus now, and will certainly pursue it to his ruin, unless his destinies prevent; i. e., unless they have in store some effectual means of appeasing the shade.—456. *Raptus, snatched away* by death.—457. *Ille*; of *coniunx* or Eurydice, perhaps with the idea that Aristaeus needs no mention of the name. *Dum fugeret.* For the sense of the mood, see on Ae. I, 5. *Per, along or by.* The place of this adventure of Aristaeus, related only by Vergil, may have been in Thrace on the banks of the Hebrus.—461. The last syllable of *Rhodopae* is not elided, but shortened. See Gr. "hiatus," and n. on Ae. III, 311.—463. The final syllable of *Getae* is retained, and the verse is spondaic, *Orithyia* being pronounced O-ri-thi-ya. Comp. E. VII, 53, and n.—467. *Taenarias fauces.* The Greeks found the entrance to Hades on the promontory of Taenarus in Peloponnesus, or the modern Cape Matapan.—468. *Nigra fumidinae*; we may render, *with fearful blackness.*—470. *Fredibus*; ablative of cause.—472. *Ibant, approached, thronged around.*—475-477; repeated in Ae. VI, 306, sqq.—478. *Defructis harunda, filthy sedges*; reedy vegetation smeared with the muddy water.—479. *Tardagus*, etc.; a further description of Coeytus; repeated in Ae. VI, 438, with change of *tarda* to *tristi*, and referred to the Styx.—480. *Revisus interitus*; repeated in Ae. VI, 439. It is uncertain whether the Styx is conceived by Vergil to wind about in such a way as to divide Hades into several belts or "limbos," as distinct abodes, or nine times between the upper world and Hades.—481. *Ipse*; the very dwellings, as opposed to the shades or spirits of the dead.—481, 482. *Intima Tartara*; explanatory of *domus*; the dwelling and the inmost depths of the Tartarus of Death; here, however, *Tartara*, as *Tartarus*, in Ae. VI, 295, refers to Hades in general, not, as in Ae. VI, 543, 547, to the prison of the damned. *Leti.* In Ae. VI, 277, Death has his seat at the entrance of Hades; but he is properly said, also, to be one of the powers or princes of the whole lower world; for the whole of it is the abode of the dead, and might be called the "realm of Death." See, also, n. on Ae. VI, 273.—482. *Anguis.* The acc. after *implacae* is analogous to the usage of the acc. with the passives *endui, cingi*, etc. See note on Ae. II, 275 and 511. For an illustration of the hair entwined with snakes, see page 172 of the notes on the Aeneid.—484. *Vento*; ablative of cause. The wind, by *not blowing* (being calmed by the song of Orpheus), causes the wheel to stand still. See

on E. II, 26.—485. *Podam refrena, returning*; on his return.—486. *Reddita, restored*; Eurydice is given up to him by Pluto and Proserpine, charmed by his music and in answer to his prayers. This part of the story is more fully related by Ovid, Met. X, 47, sqq.—487. *Legem*. The condition is thus expressed by Ovid: *Ne flectat retro sua lumina, donec Averna exierit vates; aut irrita dona futura*. Ov. Met. X, 50, sqq.—491. *Victus animi*; for *victus animo* or *animo victo*. The form is analogous to *furens animi*, Ae. V, 202; *dubius animi*, G. III, 289, etc. See H. 399, III; A. 218, c, R., B. 284, R. 1, G. 374, R. 3; M. 290, g.—492. *Effusus*; of spending or toiling in vain, as in Ae. V. 446. *Atque rupta* is equivalent to *namque rupta*. *Tyranni*. Pluto.—493. *Posdera*. The condition or *lex* referred to in 487. *Fragor*; Voss understands of *subterranean thunder*, the sign accompanying the act of Pluto in compelling the return of Eurydice to the shades; just as, in the upper world, the thunder of Olympian Jupiter attends the utterance of his decrees. This is at least as probable as the various other explanations given of the word: the *groan* of sympathy from all the lower world; the *lament* of Orpheus; the *cry* of fiendish joy uttered by the infernal powers. *Stagnis Avernis*; on or over the *Avernian lake*.—495. *Furor*; for *dementia*.—496. *Matantis*; of the eyes ceasing to be controlled by the will, whether in falling asleep, as in Ae. V, 856, or, as here, in dying.—500. *Diversa, apart, far away*.—502. *Fracturae, thereafter, afterward*.—503. *Trandire*. Supply *eum* or *Orpheu*.—505. *Manis*; here for the gods of Hades.—506. *Iam*; even while Orpheus was in the state of distraction expressed by *quid faceret*, etc.—508. *Bape sub aëria*; i. e., in a cavern beneath a lofty mountain.—509. *Haec*. The story of his misfortunes.—510. Comp. E. VI, 27-30, VIII, 3. Thracian tigers, of course, are heard of only in poetry.—516. *Nulla Venus*. No new love.—517, 518. Poetic exaggeration; Thrace was his last home. *Rhiphaeis*; for *northern*, as in G. I, 240.—520. *Quo munere, on account of which devotion*; i. e., by reason of his fidelity to the memory of Eurydice. The Thracian matrons (*Ciconum matres*), noted for the worship of Bacchus, were slighted or disdained by Orpheus, by reason of his fidelity to the memory of Eurydice.—521. *Sacra deum = sacra divina*. See on Ae. I, 4. The rites of Bacchus were supposed to have been previously introduced into Thrace by Orpheus himself.—522. *Discerptum iuvenem sparsere*. See on Ge. I, 285.—524. *Oeagrius*. The river-god, friendly to King Oeagrius and his son Orpheus, did not suffer the head to sink.—525. *Ipsa*; even of itself.—527. *Toto flumine*; on or along the whole river to its mouth; for the head floated rapidly into the sea, which, according to the tradition, was but a short distance from the scene of his death. According to one form of the myth, the head and the lyre of Orpheus floated from the mouth of the Hebrus, across the sea to Lesbos; a tradition intended probably to typify the early introduction of lyric poetry into that island.

528-558. Proteus, having told the story of Orpheus, plunges into the sea, and Aristaeus is directed by Cyrene to appease the anger of the nymphs (*Napaeae*), companions of Eurydice, with a sacrifice of four bullocks and four heifers, and, after nine days, to make an offering in another place of popples and a black sheep to the shade of Orpheus; then he must revisit the grove of the first sacrifice, where he will find the bees swarming, and where he must make a thank-offering of a calf to the shade of Eurydice.

529. *Spumantem*, etc. He caused the water, foaming with his sudden plunge, to whirl round beneath the eddy visible at the surface; or, to dash round in successive whirls from the surface downward.—530. *At non Cyrene*. The nymph did not, like Porteus, descend at once to her home under the water. *Utro*; without waiting to be questioned; *at once*.—535. *Pa-*

illis, placable, easily appeased.—536. *Votis*; dative for *tibi precanti*.—538. *Præstanti corpore*; ablat. of description.—539. *Lycael*. Aristæus possessed herds in Arcadia. See 288.—540. *Intacta cervicæ*. See on 538.—541. *His, for these victims*. *Dearum*; here, of the nymphs.—542. *Iugillis demitte crurem, make the blood stream from their throats.*—543. *Ipsa*; opposed to *crurem*.—545. *Inferias, as funeral sacrifices*; appositive of *papavera* and *ovem*. *Orphel*; dative; and scanned as a dissyllable. *Lethæa, oblivious*. Comp. *Ge. I, 78*. Voss understands that the offering of poppies will influence the shades of Orpheus to forget the offense.—548. *Nigram*; as usual in sacrifices to the infernal powers.—547. *Placatam, etc.* Eurydice having been appeased by the atoning sacrifice made to the shades of her husband, must be honored with a thank-offering. This offering to Eurydice, Ladewig understands, is to be made after the discovery described in the following lines, when Aristæus shall have returned to the grove of the first sacrifice (*lucum revisit*), and shall have found the bees swarming, and thus showing that Eurydice is reconciled.—553. *Orphel*. See on 545.—555. *Aspidant*. The miracle is witnessed by Aristæus and the attendants who assist in the sacrifices.—557. *Trahi nubes, their clouds, or dense masses, sweep along*. See on 60.—558. *Lentis*; proleptic; bending with the weight.

559-566. Epilogue to the Georgics.

560, 561. *Ad Euphraten, by or along the Euphrates*. *Fulminat*. Augustus exercises the attribute of Jupiter. So Apelles painted Alexander holding in his hand a thunderbolt. See Pliny, *N. H. XXXV, 92*. The allusion here is to the progress of Augustus in the East, after the overthrow of Antony and Cleopatra. See on *Ge. II, 171, sq.*—564. *Ignobilis, inglorious*; as compared with the splendor of a public career like that of Augustus.—565. *Laud*. Comp. *E. I, 10*. *Audax inventa*. Vergil, in his earlier days, had ventured upon the field of bucolic poetry, untried by Roman poets before him.



Orpheus.

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377. **Synapheia**; as in II, 344.

BOOK IV.

34. **Alveārīā**; four syllables by sy-
naeresis of *ea*.
38. **Tēnuliā**; as in I, 397.
92. **Mēllōr**; as *Tethys* in I, 31.
243. **Stellio** loses the final *o*, and is
pronounced with the following
et, by synaeresis of *i-e*, *stell-*
yet.
297. **Pārīōtibus**; four syllables by
synaeresis of *ie*; the first sylla-
ble being lengthened as if by
position. Thus: *pār-yēt-i-bus*.
Comp. *furiorum*, I, 482.
343. **Ēphyrō** retains the final *i*.
355. **Pēnel**; dissyllable by synaeresis
of *el*.
429. **Consuētā**; trisyllable by synae-
resis of *ue*.
453. **Nulliās**; as *Tethys*, I, 31.
461. **Rhōdōpēlīae** retains and shortens
the final *ae*. Comp. *Panopeae*,
I, 437.
463. **Gētae** retains the final *ae*. The
verse is spondaic, *Ōritēlia* being
a word of four syllables.

NOTES ON THE AENEID.

REFERENCES IN THE NOTES.

H, Harkness; M, Madvig; Z, Zumpt; A, Allen and Greenough; B, Bartholomew; G, Gildersleeve. The Eclogues, Georgics, and Aeneid, are indicated respectively by E, Ga, and Ae.



NOTES ON THE AENEID.

THE INSCRIPTION.

*Ille ego, qui quondam gracili modulatus avena
Carmen, et, egressus silvis, vicina coëgi
Ut quævis avido parerent arca colono,
Gratum opus agricolis: at nunc horrentia Martis.*

THE above verses are usually placed at the beginning of the *Aeneid*, but printed in a form different from that of the text, as an indication that there is a question as to their authenticity, and as to their proper connection with the poem. Ancient scholars seem to have received them as genuine, and, considered by themselves, they are not unworthy of Vergil. But, when we connect them with the opening sentence, they detract so much from its simplicity and dignity that we can not think they were intended to enter into the text. On the other hand, "all antiquity," as Ribbeck says, "recognizes the words *arma virumque* as the *beginning* of the poem." They are thus understood and quoted by Ovid, Propertius, Martial, and others, as well as by the an-

cient grammarians. Therefore, it seems most reasonable to conclude with Forbiger, that these lines, though Vergilian, were not written as a part of the exordium, but prefixed by the poet to one or more copies of the first book presented to personal friends; and that they were intended merely as a kind of apologetic epigraph or inscription, composed, indeed, so neatly and ingeniously that, while the inscription can make no sense without the first words of the exordium, the exordium itself is perfect without the inscription. If this view be correct, the verses in question should not be placed at the head of the text, both to offend the eye and encumber the opening sentence. Having served the temporary purpose for which they were probably intended, though accidentally preserved, they were properly omitted by most of the ancient copyists, and written by others on the margin of the manuscript. It is safe, therefore, to follow Ribbeck in removing them from the text.

In translating the lines, we may complete the sense by borrowing from the exordium the words "*arma cano*," with which they were originally connected, thus: "I, that poet who formerly tuned my song with the slender pipe, and (then) coming forth from the wood (i. e., dismissing sylvan or pastoral themes) taught the neighboring fields to fulfill the desire of the husbandman, however groedy (i. e., made his labors fruitful through the teachings of my poems on husbandry), a work (of song) acceptable to the tillers of the soil: yet now sing the bristling arms of Mars."

With ego, "sum" is usually supplied, but Forbiger more correctly makes *cano* the predicate.

Vicina, neighboring, near by the woods, implying that the subjects of the *Bucolics* and *Georgics* are nearly related.

Horrentia. The idea of "terrible" or "dreadful" is occasionally associated, as perhaps here, with the literal meaning of *horrens*.

BOOK FIRST.

The storm at sea, the landing of Aeneas near Carthage, and his reception at the palace of Dido.

1-7. The exordium. "Arms I sing, and the man, driven by fate from his native Ilium; who endured many hardships of land and sea and war, until he founded in Latium the kingdom from which sprung mighty Rome." Thus are indicated briefly, "celeriter comprehensa," the contents of the entire poem: Aeneas, obedient to the fates and to the gods, in his wanderings, his trials, and his war of conquest. In "multum et terris lactatus et alto" we have the subject of the first six books of the epic, which thus far resembles the *Odyssey*; in "multa quoque et bello passus" that of the last six books, in which the poet describes warlike scenes like those of the *Iliad*.

1. *Qui*. Relatives and other connectives are often displaced in poetry, and sometimes very widely, from their regular position. *Primus, first*, not here in the sense of "the first who," but "at the first," "in the beginning." So in VIII, 819. There is no inconsistency between the statement here, thus interpreted, and that in regard to Antenor, v. 242; for in this sense both Aeneas and Antenor *first* came from Troy to Italy. It seems that the old chroniclers began with the legend of Aeneas and Antenor as the first or remotest event in Roman traditions; and thus Livy opens the national history: "iam *primum omnium* satis constat Aeneam Antenoreum . . . Achivos abstinuisse." Forbiger and others, however, take *primus venit* in the sense of "the first who came," because, they say, Antenor did not come to Italy, as the word was understood by Vergil, but to Patavium, which was in the

province of Cisalpine Gaul. But they seem to have overlooked the fact that "Italy," in Vergil's poems, and even in writers somewhat older than Vergil, has the same *geographical* significance as with us. See Ge. II, 138-400, where the poet includes in "Italy" the Cisalpine lakes Garda (*Benacus*) and Como (*Larius*). See also Caesar Bell. Gal. VI, 44, *et al.*, and Cic. Philipp. III, 5 and 12; both giving to the word the same extent of meaning. Moreover, Vergil could not have said that Aeneas was "the first who came from Troy to Italy," without implying that others came afterward to Italy from the same region; an idea which he can hardly be supposed to have entertained.—2. *Italiam*, for *ad Italiam*. In poetry the omission of prepositions is frequent before accusatives and ablatives of place; the cases being sufficient to express, without prepositions, the relations of *to*, *from*, and *in*. *Fato profugus, exiled by fate; by fate a wanderer*. Thus, as Thiel remarks, is presented at the very beginning the idea of the supremacy of fate, which gives unity to the Aeneid. *Lavinia*; for the regular form, *Lavinia*. *Lavinia litore* is added to *Italiam* to restrict the meaning. Comp. 569.—3. *Ille*, in apposition with *qui*, recalls and emphasizes the subject. *Iactatus, passed*; to be taken as participles.—4. *Superam*; for *superorum, the gods above*; equivalent here to *divina*, agreeing with *ei*, and referring especially to Juno; for she alone of the Olympian gods was persecuting Aeneas. *Saevas*. In poetry, adjectives and genitives are arbitrarily separated from the substantives to which they belong. M. 474, b. *Mamorem, relentless*; that forgets not.—5. *Quoque*; join with *multa*. It connects the foregoing *at terris et alto* with *bello*; *in war also* (as well as on land and sea) *having suffered much besides*. *Dum conderet, while he was founding*; i. e., while he was striving to found. *Dum* in the sense of *while, or so long as*, is sometimes joined with the subjunctive, when it denotes the purpose or thought of the doer or speaker. M. 360, obs. 2; H. 519, II, 2; A. 328; B. 304, 3; G. 574.—6. *Latia*. The dative instead of the accusative with *en*. M. 251; H. 380, II, 4; A. 225, 6; B. 221, R. 2; G. 344, R. 2. *Unde* is equivalent to *qua ex re*; from the fact that Aeneas suffered and did thus, originated the Latin race, Alba, and Rome. For the position of *unde* see note on *qui*, 1. *Latinum*. Livy says (I, 1) that Aeneas united the aborigines and the Trojans under the common name of *Latins*.—7. *Altae*. Rome, like many cities of Italy, was built on elevated ground, for greater security from attack. Perhaps, however, the reference is to its lofty walls.

8-11. The invocation to the Muse.

8. *Quo numine laeso, what divine purpose being thwarted?* what interest violated? referring to Juno's favorite plan of making Carthage the mistress of the world. For another example of *numen* in the sense of *will or purpose*, see V, 56. Others render these words: *Her divinity being violated in what respect (quo)?* and others again: *What divinity being injured?*—9. *Volvere casus, to pass through vicissitudes*. The incidents of life, like time itself, are conceived as moving in a round or circle; hence, *turning* is a metaphor signifying *to pass through*. Comp. Ge. II, 295. The infinitive here is poetic for *ut volveret*.—11. *Impulerit*. H. 529, I; A. 334; B. 294, 1; M. 356; G. 469. *Anima*. H. 387; A. 231; B. 243; G. 349; M. 246.

12-33. The reply to the questions addressed above to the Muse. The present occasion for the hostility of Juno toward Aeneas is her apprehension for the fate of Carthage, which is destined to be overthrown by the future Rome (12-22); besides this, she remembers the war she has just conducted against Troy, and the causes of the resentment which occasioned that war are still ranking in her mind; namely, (1) the origin of the Trojan race through Dardanus from Jupiter and Electra; (2) the choice of the Trojan Ganymede to be cup-bearer of the gods instead of Juno's daughter, Hebe; (3) the decision (*judicium*) of the Trojan prince, Paris, by whom the golden apple was awarded to Venus, in preference to Juno and Minerva.

12. *Urbs antiqua*. Carthage was *ancient* with reference to the time of Vergil, not to the time of Aeneas. *Tyril*. The founders of Carthage and their descendants are termed indifferently by Vergil *Phoenicians*, *Sidonians*, *Poeni*, or *Tyrians*. With *tenuere*, supply *quam* or *eam*. The former seems preferable. See on 530.—13. *Contra*. For prepositions placed *after* their cases, see H. 549, II, 1; A. 263, n.; B. 334, d; M. 474, c. *Lange* is joined with *contra*. Not only opposite but *far* opposite; separated from the mouth of the Tiber by the Mediterranean Sea.—14. *Dives*, etc., *rich in resources, and formidable in the pursuits of war*. For the genitive after *dives* see H. 399, I, 8; B. 234, R; A. 218, a; M. 290, c.—15. *Terris magna*. For the ablative after the comparative, instead of the *accusative* of the object, see H. 417, I, n. 1; A. 247, a; B. 261, R. 1; G. 311, and R. 1; M. 304. *Unam*, emphatic; *one in particular*; here the emphasis is increased by its position at the end of the verse.—16. *Posthabita Samo*, (*even*) *Samos being less esteemed*. The most ancient temple and worship of Juno were in the island of Samos, where she was nurtured, and where she was married to Jupiter. The *o* in Samos is not elided here, and yet retains its quantity, the hiatus being relieved by the caesural pause. See on E. VI, 44.—17. *Hic currus fuit*. The gods, like the heroes, used war chariots. See page 185. *Hec* agrees with the following noun, *regnum*, though it refers to *urbs*. H. 445, 4; A. 195, d; B. 286, d; G. 202, R. 5; M. 316. *Regnum esse*, *to be the ruling power*. The infinitive after *foret* instead of *ut esset*. *Regnum* is a substitute for *regno*, a dative of "the end," and *gentibus* a dative of "the object," governed by *esse*. See H. 390, II, n. 2; A. 233; B. 246; G. 350; M. 249.—18. *Si qua, if in any way*. *Sinanat*, H. 507; A. 305, b, 2; B. 305, a, 1; G. 598. *Iam tum, even then*; so early in the history of Carthage: before it was even completely built, and before it had subdued even the neighboring tribes of Africa. *Tenditque fovetque*, *both purposes and fondly hopes*. The couplet, *que-que, for et-et, both-and*, is not unfrequent in poetry.—19. *Sed enim*; an elliptical expression; *but* (she feared for Carthage) *for she had heard*. Translate: "but yet," "but indeed." *Dux, was descending*; the race was even then springing up.—20. *Quae vareret*; the subjunctive under H. 497, I; A. 317; B. 299; G. 632; M. 363, a. The "overthrow of the Tyrian citadels" has reference to the sack of Carthage by Scipio Aemilianus, B. C. 146.—21. *Hinc, from hence*; that is, from this offspring. By some, however, *hinc* is taken here as an *adverb of time*; then, immediately after the fall of Carthage. *Late regem, for late regnantem*; *ruling far and wide*. This usage of the substantive for an adjective or participle is chiefly poetical. See M. 301, c, obs. 2. For the adverb before *rar*, see H. 359, n. 4; A. 188, d; B. 327, a; G. 440.—22. *Excidio Libyae, to the destruction of Africa*. For the two datives, see H. 390; A. 233; B. 246; G. 350; M. 249. After the Scipios had destroyed the power of Carthage, the succeeding generations of Romans rapidly advanced to the conquest of the world, thus becoming *late regem*, everywhere supreme. *Valere, to decree*. The three Parcae are Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. The first draws the thread from the distaff, the second winds or twists it by turning (*colere*) the spindle, and the last decides the destinies of men by cutting the thread with the shears. But *colere* may have reference merely to the *revolving* or *circling* of events (see on 9), and not to this mythical representation of the fates.—23. *Id*, the destiny of Rome and Carthage above described. *Vetula*; not *ancient* here, but *former*.—24. *Prima, foremost*. She was the leader and chief instigator of the gods and heroes who fought on the Grecian side at Troy. Comp. II, 613. *Quod*. See on *qui*, I. *Pro Argis, for Greece*.—25. *Nequum etiam*; *nor even yet*. Not only was the war itself still fresh in her memory, with all the irritating circumstances attending the ten years' siege of Troy, but she had not ceased to think of the provocations which had pre-

ceded and brought about the war. The passage from 25 to 28, inclusive, is parenthetical.—26. *Repositum*, for *repositum*.—27. *Infuria* is explanatory of *iudicium*. *Fermæ*, an objective genitive.—28. *Invisum*, *hated*, *odious*; on account of her jealousy of Electra, from whom and Jupiter the Trojan race had sprung. *Rapti*. Ganymede, according to the myth, when hunting on Mount Ida, was seized by the eagle of Jupiter, and carried to Olympus. See page 106.—29. The construction of the sentence interrupted by the preceding parenthetical lines, is here resumed. *His accensæ super*, *being inflamed by these things moreover*. These old causes of hostility are added to her jealousy for Carthage.—30. *Troas*. For this form of the accusative see *hæc*, H. 68; A. 64; B. 139; G. 73; M. 45, 6. *Reliquias Danaum*, for *reliquias Danais ereptas*; referring to Aeneas and his followers. 31. *Arosbat*, *was repelling from*. She did this by stratagems, not by direct opposition; she instigated the inferior powers, as, for example, Acolus and Iris, to injure the Trojans.—32. *Acti iatis*. See on *fato profugus*, 2. Circum. See on *contra*, 13.—33. *Molia*. See H. 398, 1, and 402; A. 214, d; B. 230, R. 1 and 2; G. 365, R. 1; M. 237.

34-49. Six years after the fall of Troy (see introductory note to Book Third) Aeneas and his followers arrived at Drepanum, in the west of Sicily, where they were hospitably entertained by Acestes, a prince of Trojan descent. During this visit Anchises, the father of Aeneas, died. The Trojans were now, in the seventh summer, setting sail again from Drepanum, joyful (*laeti*) in the hope of soon reaching Italy, the end of their wanderings. The narrative, therefore, begins in the middle of the adventures which form the subject of the poem. What had previously transpired is related by Aeneas himself in the second and third books.

34, 35. *In altum vela dabant*, *were unfurling their sails for the deep*; *ventis* is understood after *dabant*. In XII, 263, we have *profundo* in the dative instead of the acc. with *in*.—35. *Sails*. *Sal* is frequent for *mare*. *Aere*, *with the brazen prow*. The prow was sheathed with copper in Virgil's time. Some refer *aere* to the three projecting points of metal which formed the *rostrum*, or *beak*, of the ship; but these were of iron. See Smith's Dic. Antiq., article *rostrum*. For the form of the ship, see woodcut, page 66; for the *rostrum*, page 103.—36. *Asternum servans vulnus*, *cherishing the eternal wound*; the bitter wrath mentioned in 25.—37. *Mene desistere*, *am I to desist from my purpose, defeated?* H. 539, III; A. 374; B. 315, A; G. 534; M. 399; Z. 606.—38, 40. *Classum Argivum*; *a*, not *the*, *fleet of the Greeks*.—40. *Ipsæ, themselves*, as distinguished from the ships. Comp. III, 619. *Ponto*. After *mergo* and *submergo* the ablative, either with *sub* or *in*, or without a preposition, is used. See VI, 342; also below, 584. Ramsborn's Gram., § 150, B. 4.—41. *Unius*, *of one only*. Pallas was angry with Ajax alone, and friendly to the rest of the Greeks, whereas Juno was angry with the whole of the Trojan race. The *i* in *unius* is scanned short here, as frequently in genitives of this termination. H. 577, 3, (8). A. 347, a, 1; B. 337, II, exc.; G. 716; M. 37, obs. 2. *Ob noxam*; the outrage offered to Cassandra by Ajax the less, or the Oilean Ajax, in the temple of Minerva, during the sack of Troy. See II, 403-405. Pallas, enraged on account of this violation of her sanctuary, raised a storm against the fleet of Ajax, on his return from Troy, when passing near the Eubœan promontory of Caphereus, destroying the fleet, and killing Ajax himself with lightning. His body was then cast by the waves upon the rocks. *Oileæ* is a trisyllable; the genitive of the noun *Oileus*, not of the adjective *Oileus*. The genitive limits *flis* understood. H. 398, 1, n. 2; A. 214, b; B. 230, 2; G. 360, R. 3; M. 280, obs. 4. But the genitive in such expressions may be explained as a possessive, without any ellipsis.—42. *Ipsa* signifies that Pallas did this herself, personally, without the interposition of any other divinity.—44. *Transita*, *pierced* by the lightning.—45. *Turbine*, *with the lightning-blast*;

the wind supposed to accompany the bolt. *Infgo* takes indifferently the dative or ablative. Comp. V, 504; IX, 746.—46. *Ego*, contrasted with *Pallas*. *Divom*, for *divorum*. *Incedo*, is a majestic walk. Comp. 405. It is



Juno.

substituted here for *sum* to express in a livelier manner the conscious superiority of Juno. *Regina*. H. 362, 2. n. 1; A. 185; B. 206; G. 324; M. 221.—47. *Soror*. Juno and Jupiter were children of Saturn.—48. *Iunctis* is more forcible than *meum* would have been. See on V. 354.—49. *Præterea*, for *posthac*, hereafter. The indicative, *adorat* and *imponet*, has better manuscript authority here than the subjunctive, given in some editions. The indicative also expresses the idea more forcibly; *surely no one henceforth adores, no one will bring sacrifice*. The present is occasionally used for the future in lively or earnest discourse, indicating strong assurance. See II, 322.

50-53. Description of the realm of Aeolus in the Liparian islands.

51. *Austris*. The names of particular winds are often put for the general term.—52. *Antro*; not the situation of Aeolus himself, but the place in which the winds are restrained and bound.—54. *Vinolis*, *carcere*; abl. of means.—55. *Magnæ cum murmure montis*, with the loud echoing of the mountain. The hollow mountain resounds with the roaring of the winds, furious to burst the barriers. Comp. below, 245.—56. *Aroe*. The palace was built on the summit or slope of a mountain, and is called in 140 *aula*. Here Ulysses was entertained by Aeolus, or Hippotades, as described at the beginning of the Tenth Book of the Odyssey.

Vergil probably conceives of the king seated on a throne in the open air. Some, however, think the poet has in mind a throne within the castle or palace.—58. *Nil faciat, ferant, verrant*. For the present subjunct., see H. 509, n. 2; A. 307, b; B. 306, c; G. 598, R. 2; M. 347, b, obs. 1. Comp. II, 599; VI, 298.—59. *Quippe*, for, because, is removed from its proper place, at the beginning of the sentence, by poetic license. Translate: *For should he not do this, they would swiftly bear away*, etc.—60. *Spalunda*. For the case, comp. II, 553; though the ablative also occurs after *abdere*.—61. *Molem et montis*

alta. An instance of *hendiadys*, for *molem montium altorum*. Insuper, above or upon them. Comp. III, 579; though some prefer to render it *moreover*.—62. *Federe certo, according to a determinate law*. H. 416; A. 245; G. 695. Join with the infinitives.—63. *Premere, to restrain (them)*. *Sciret; who might, or that he might know*. See on 20. *Iussus, when ordered; that is, by Jupiter*.

64-80. The address of Juno to Aeolus, and his reply.

65. *Namque* is elliptical here, as *enim* above, 19. It introduces the ground of her appeal to Aeolus: I come to thee, for—. Comp. I, 731; VII, 195.—66. *Mulcere* and *tollere* are governed by *delit* as accusatives, instead of being in the form of the participle in *duo*. H. 544, n. 2; A. 294, d; B. 225, b; M. 422, obs. 1; G. 424, R. 4, 37.—67. *Tyrrhenum aequor, the Tuscan water*; that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Italy and the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica. For the accusative after *navigat*, see H. 871, II; A. 287, d; B. 213; G. 329, R.; M. 223, c.—68. *Vlotos*. The household gods of Troy, as its protectors, must be considered vanquished in suffering it to be captured and destroyed.—69. *Submersas obras puppis*, literally: "the ships being sunk bury (thou) in the waves"; a Latin idiom which should be turned into English by two independent verbs: *Sink and bury the ships in the waves*. H. 549, 5; B. 321; G. 667, R. 1; M. 425, obs. 2.—70. *Diversas* (their crews), *asunder*.—71. *Bis septem*, a favorite mode of expressing numbers in poetry. *Corpore*, an ablative of description. See on 164.—72. *Quarum quas, etc., and Deiopea, who (is) the fairest of these in form, I will unite to you in lasting wedlock, and pronounce your own*. The nominative, *Deiopea* (which is better authenticated here than *Deiopeam*), is put by attraction in the case of the relative *quas*, instead of the accusative, which would have been the regular construction. H. 445, 9; A. 300, b; B. 236, c; G. 618; M. 319, obs. *Quarum* is translated as *earumque*. This preference for the relative in Latin often gives rise to the construction, which we have here, of two relatives in the same sentence; as, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: *Quis penes quos laus adhuc fuit*. So, also, the frequently recurring *quas quum ita sint*. The *genitive* is governed by the *superlative*, *pulcherrima*, as a partitive. See on 96.—73. *Conubio* is scanned as a trisyll. H. 608, III, n. 2; B. 254, c; G. 717; M. 6, obs. 1. The proper spelling of *conubium*, and also of *conecto*, *coniveo*, and *conitor*, with one *n* has been established by Ritschl, Fleckeisen, and the best orthographists. *Proprium* is a strong word, denoting sure and perpetual possession.—75. *Pulchra prole* seems to modify *faciat* in the same way as if he had said *enixa pulchram prolem*; that she may make thee a parent, having borne to thee (by bearing to thee) a fair offspring. Thus it is an ablative of means.—76. *Hæc*. Supply *aut* or *dicit*. See H. 368, 3; A. 206, c; B. 370, a; G. 688; M. 479. Thus—*labor, it is thy task to consider what thou desired*; that is, I have not the responsibility of deciding whether that be right or wrong which you wish.—77. *Explorare*; to look into the nature of the request. Aeolus will excuse himself when called to account for trespassing on the dominion of Neptune, by pleading the command of Juno, and his duty to her.—78. *Tu mihi*. In ascribing to Juno's intercession with Jupiter the power and dignity conferred upon Aeolus, Vergil has probably followed some ancient myth, in which Juno as the impersonation of the air, was represented as exercising some influence over the winds and in the creation of a king under whose control they were placed. Quodcumque, etc., *you secure to me whatsoever of dominion this (is)*. *Sceptra*, as above, 57, and below, 258, indicates the kingly power with somewhat more fullness than the singular number. The form of the sceptre may be seen in the woodcut, p. 8. For the case of *epulis*, see H. 336; A. 223; B. 242; G.

348; M. 245, d. The term for *table* or *feast* is in the *dative* after *accumbere*; that on which one reclines is in the *ablative*.—79. The infinitive after *dare*, as in 66.—80. *Nimborum*. H. 399, I, 3; A. 218, a; B. 234; G. 374; M. 290, c.

81-123. The storm; the despair of Aeneas, the loss of one ship, and extreme peril of his whole fleet.

81. *Conversa cusplde, with his shifted spear*; not with the point turned downward, but turned from a vertical to a horizontal position. While still seated, Aeolus strikes the point of the spear, which he had previously held as a sceptre, resting vertically on the ground, into the side of the hill; or, as some understand it, against the door of the prison.—82. *In latas*, a more vigorous construction for *in latera*. Comp. in *puppiis* below, 116. *Agmine facto*; a military figure; a *battalion being formed*, or, *in battle array*.

—83. *Qua, where, by whatever way*. H. 420, 1, 3; A. 258, g; B. 258, e; G. 90, 3; M. 274.—84. *Incubere, they descended upon*. The verb in this sense is followed by the dative. Comp. II, 514. *Totum*. Supply *mare*, in the accusative after *ruunt*, which is transitive here, though intransitive in the foregoing sentence.—87. —que—que. See on 18. *Virum*; the Trojans.—92. *Salvantur frigore, are paralyzed with chilling fear*. Fear is analogous to cold in its effect on the blood. Comp. III, 175; XII, 905.—93. *Duplices, for ambas, both*; as in VII, 140; X, 667, & al.—94. *Terque quaterque*. A climax is usually expressed by *thrice*; but Latin as well as Greek poets sometimes add "*four times*" for still greater emphasis.—95. *Quia*. H. 187, foot-n. 5; A. 104, d; B. 173, c, 3; G. 103, R.; M. 86, obs. 2. *Oppetere, supply mortem; to meet death*.—96. *Gentis limits fortissimis* under H. 397, 3; A. 216, a, 2; B. 227, e; G. 370; M. 284.—97. *Tydidæ*. His contest with Aeneas is described in the *Iliad*, 5, 239-318. Aeneas was saved on this occasion by Venus. Occumbere. Supply *mortis*. *Causula*, the ablative of situation. See on *Italiam*, 2.—97, 98. *Mene non potuisse*. For the exclamatory infinitive see on 87. Translate: *That I could not have!*—

99. *Telo laeet*; literally: lies by the spear; i. e., *lies slain by the spear*.—100. *Sarpedon*. See II. 16, 680-83. *Ubi tot Simoia*. II. 12, 22-23.—102. *Isotanti*. The dative limits the whole proposition, *procella adversa ferit*. H. 384, II, 1, 2; A. 285; B. 243, R. 3; G. 350; M. 241, obs. 6. *As he utters such words, a blast, roaring from the north, opposite (to the course of the ship), strikes the sail*. *Aquilone, from the north*. See note on *Italiam*, 2. Some with Thiel make *Aquilone* an ablative of cause (a blast roaring furiously, *stridens*) with the north wind.—104. *Tum prora avertit*. Jahn prefers the reading *proram* to the nominative *prora*. With the latter *see* must be supplied. With the accusative *avertit* has for its subject *ea*, referring to *procella*. *Et undis dat latas*. The ship, no longer impelled by the oars, falls into the trough of the sea, and is immediately struck by the whole weight of a mountainous wave, breaking upon its side.—105. *Cumulo, in a mass*; join with *insequitur* as an ablative of manner.—106. *Hi*; those in one ship; *his*; those in another. Comp. below, 162, *hinc—hinc*.—107. *Harenis*, ablat. of manner, *with the sands*; not of the shore, but of the bottom of the sea. Comp. Ge. III, 241; Ae. III, 557.—109. *Quae fluctibus*. Supply *sunt*. The rocky islets referred to are the *Aegimuri*, 30 miles north of Carthage.—110. *Mari summo, at the surface of the sea*; an ablative of situation.—111. *Brevia et Syrtis, shoals and sand-banks*; not the so-called "*Syrtis*" major and minor on the African coast. *Miserabile*. H. 438, 3; A. 189, a; B. 118, III. *Visa*; H. 547; A. 303; B. 326, b; G. 437, R. 1; M. 412, obs. 1.—114. *Ipse* refers to Aeneas. The *i* in the genitive as in *unius*, 41. A *vertice*, for *desuper*; *from above*; from the point to which the wave has risen so as to stand almost vertically to the ship, and to de-

scend "*right down*" upon the stern. *Pontus*; equivalent to *fluctus*; as when we say: "*A sea strikes the ship.*"—115. In pappim. Comp. in *latus*, 82. *Excutitur magister, the helmsman is struck from his seat.* The helmsman, or pilot, of Orontes's ship was Leucaspis. See VI, 334.—116. *Illam*; the ship, in contrast with the persons on board.—118. *Eari, here and there*; referring to the voyagers seen struggling in the sea, less numerous than the arms, planks, and valuables floating all about *per undas*.—121. *Qua vectus (est) Abas*, (the one) in which *Abas* sailed.—122. *Vidit, has overpowered*; either by driving them away at the mercy of winds and waves, or by casting them on rocks and sands. It does not mean *destroyed*, for all were saved except the ship of Orontes. *Laxis compagibus*. H. 431, 4; A. 255, a; B. 264, *δ*; G. 408; M. 428. *Omnes*. Supply *naves*.—123. *Rimis*; abl. of manner.

124-156. Neptune hears the storm raging on the sea, and is indignant that Aeolus has sent the winds to invade his dominion. He rises in his chariot to the top of the waves, rebukes and disperses the winds, and rescues the Trojan ships.

124. *Misœri, to be agitated*.—125. *Emissam, to have been sent forth*; namely; from the land.—126. *Stagna*. The waters near the bottom of the sea are supposed not to be disturbed by ordinary winds; hence, they are called here *standing or still waters*. These are now *thrown up (refusa)* from the bottom to the surface, by the violent agitation of the whole mass of the waters. *Vadis*; the ablative after *refusa*. Wagner has shown that verbs



Family of Tritons.

compounded with *re* are often followed by the ablative denoting the relation of "from." Comp. 358; V, 99; IX, 32; X, 330. *Graviter commotus, deeply indignant or with deep displeasure*, not *vehementer concitatus, violently agitated*, or roused to fury; it is the stern displeasure of a god, conscious of his supreme power, and calmly exercising his authority to restrain or punish,

without any *external* excitement. Hence *placidum caput*, in the next verse, is not inconsistent. Cicero shows the distinction between *commotus* and *concitatus* in Brut. 55, 202: (*Cotta impellebat animos tractando, ut idem facerent a se commoti, quod a Sulpicio concitati*). *Alto prospiciens, looking forth upon the deep; alto the dative for in altum*. Caesar gives us the prose construction, De Bel. Civ. 2, 5: *prospicere in urbem*. Comp. *pelago*, 181.—129. *Ocelique ruina, by the destructive forces of the air; literally, "by the rushing down of the sky"; referring to the furious descent of the winds*.—130. *Pratrem*. Neptune was a son of Saturn, and therefore brother of Juno. That this storm had been brought about by her stratagem was at once apparent to him.—131. *Eurum Zephyrumque*. All the winds are implied, though only two are mentioned. *Deline* is scanned as one syllable, *d'hinc*. H. 608, III; A. 259, *f*; B. 334, *o*; G. 721; M. 6, obs. 1.—132. *Genetrix* is referred by some to the divine origin of the winds as sons of Aurora and Astræus, but by Heyne to their character and power as a class of beings. *Has such confidence (assurance) in your race possessed you?*—133. *Iam, now at length*; that is, having been presumptuous in other ways, have you now dared to do this!—135. *Quos ego*—For the figure of *apostrophe*, see H. 637, xi, 3; A. p. 299; G. 691; M. 479, obs. 6; Z. 758. The remainder of the threat, *will chastise*, is left unexpressed, because *it is better (now) to allay the excited waves*.—139. *Sorte*. The whole kingdom of Saturn was allotted to Jupiter, Neptune and Pluto; the former receiving heaven, Neptune the water, and Pluto the regions under the earth.—140, 141. *Aula—regnet, let him display his power (as jactet) in that court, and reign in the close shut prison of the winds*. *Carcere* is related to *regnet*, as in 52, *antro, to imperio premat*; the place in which his power is exercised. Comp. VI, 766. *Eurus* alone is mentioned by name, though *vestras* shows that all the winds are addressed.—142. *Dicto*. H. 417, 1, n. 5; A. 247, *b*; B. 261, R. 8; G. 399, R. 1.—144. *Adnixus*, instead of the usual construction in the plural, *adnixi*, refers both to the Nereid, *Cymothoe*, and to the sea god, *Triton*. H. 439; A. 187, *b*; G. 282; M. 214, a.



Neptune calming the Sea.

—145. *Sopulo*. This is the same as the *saxa latentia*, above, 108. For the case, see H. 434, n. 1; A. 243, *a*; B. 243, *b*; G. 383, R. 8; M. 283.—146. *Aperit Syrta, opens the sand-banks; the agger harenas* mentioned in 112.—147. *Botis*, for *curru*; abl. of means.—148. *Ac veluti, etc.* The poet has in mind such scenes as often transpired in the Roman forum in his own day. *Saepe* implies *quod saepe accidit, as often happens*. Comp. X, 723.—

150. Observe the *caesura* here in the fourth foot. *Arma*. Their fury seizes such arms as stones and fire-brands only; because no citizen was allowed to carry warlike weapons within the walls of Rome.—151. *Pietate gravem ac meritis, revered on account of his moral worth and (public) services*.—155. *Invectus, etc., borne along in the open air*. The participle perfect as a present. See *M.* 481, b; *H.* 550, n. 1.—156. *Curru*; the contracted form of the dative *currus*.

157-222. *Aeneas*, with seven of his ships, lands in a secure haven, not far from the new city of Carthage. Leaving his companions a while, he ascends the neighboring rocks to obtain a view of the sea, in the hope of decrying the rest of his fleet. He falls in with a herd of deer, and thus secures food for his friends, whom he addresses, on returning, with consoling words.

157. *Aeneadae, followers of Aeneas, the Trojans*. *Quae—litara, the shores which are nearest*. *H.* 445, 9; *A.* 200, b; *B.* 286, b; *G.* 618; *M.* 819, oba. For the omission of *sunt*, see on *famulae*, 708.—158. *Libya*. The country around Carthage was strictly *Africa*, and *Libya* was the region between *Africa* and *Egypt*; but the poets use geographical terms with great freedom.—159. *Secesum longo, in a deep recess*. It is not likely that Vergil is describing a real scene on the African coast, though some have tried to identify the spot.—159, 160. *Insula—laterum, an island forms a haven by the opposition of its sides*. Lying along in front of the cove, and against (*ob*) the sea, it forms a natural breakwater.—160. *Quibus; the ablative, means of frangitur and scindit; by which every wave from the deep is broken, and divides itself into the deep windings of the bay; that is, rolls broken, and so with diminished force, into the haven*. *Comp. Ge. IV, 420*. Heyne, however, understands by *reductos sinus* the "receding curves" formed by the wave itself.—162. *Hinc atque hinc, on this side and on this; on either side; not hinc atque illinc*, because the two points are conceived to be equally near to the spectator. *Gemini, two rocky promontories, forming the opposite extremities or headlands of the cove*.—164, 165. *Tum—umbra, at the same time a curtain of woods with trembling foliage, and a mass of trees dark with roughening shadow overhang from above*. The rocky heights which form the sides and back part of the haven are crowned all around with dark masses of trees. Vergil applies the term *scena* to this landscape, because it resembles the stage of the Roman theatre, when prepared for the sports of fauns and satyrs. *Silvis corundis; an ablative of quality or description*. *H.* 419, II; *A.* 251, a; *B.* 268; *G.* 402; *M.* 272. *Desuper, from above; in contrast with sub vertice*. *Horrenti*. I prefer the literal meaning, *rough, bristling*, according to Wagner's interpretation. *Nemus* is added to *scena* by way of epexegetis.—166. *Fronte sub adversa, beneath the brow of the cliffs opposite; or opposite, namely, to one entering the bay; therefore situated at the inmost point of the bay*. *Scopulis pendentibus, of overhanging rocks*. See on *silvis*, 164.—167. *Saxa, the ablative as in 164*.—169. *Unco morae, with crooked flukes*. An anachronism. In the Homeric period stones were used for anchors.—171. *Amore; ablat. of manner*.—173. *Tabentis; drenched*. In *litore*. See on *regnis*, 226.—174. *Silid, etc.* *H.* 386, 2; *A.* 229; *B.* 253; *G.* 354. *First Achaes struck a spark from the flint, and caught the fire in leaves, and placed dry materials around (it), and rapidly roused the flame in the dry wood*. Literally, *seized the flame in the dry fuel*. Wagner fancies that the process of winning the combustibles rapidly round with the hand, after they were partially ignited, is signified by the words *rapuit in fomite flammam*.—178. *Fessis rerum*. *H.* 399, III, 2; *A.* 218, c; *B.* 234, R. 1; *G.* 374, R. 2; *M.* 290, g. *Receptas, recovered; i. e., from the sea*.—179. *Terrere, to roast; in order to prepare it the better for crushing with the stone*.—181. *Pelago; dative for in pelagus; it limits*

prospectum, a verbal from *prospicere*; a view far seaward. See above, on 126. *Si quam*, in agreement with *Anthea*; whether he may see any (one, as) *Anthea*, etc. Comp. IV, 328. *Si* is here interrogative; H. 529, II, 1; A. 334, f; B. 328, b, R. 1; G. 462, 2; M. 451, d; and connects some clauses understood, as *ut se certiores faciat*, with the following *videt*. Comp. E. 6, 56, 57.—182. *Biremis*; for ships in general.—183. *Arma*. Perhaps the shields were fastened on the stern and sides of the ship, as was the custom in the Middle Ages.—186. *Armenta*. The plural is designed merely to indicate a large number.—190. *Cornibus arboreis*; join with *alta*. *Volgus*, the herd, as opposed to *ductores*.—193. *Fundat et aequat*. The subjunctive implies that he does not intend to cease from the chase before he has killed the seven. H. 520, I, 2; A. 258, d; B. 304, 2; G. 579, end; M. 360. *Humi*. H. 426, 2; A. 258, d; B. 249, n.; G. 412, R. 1; M. 296, b.—194. *Hinc, thereupon*.—195. *Deinde*, usually a dissyllable in poetry; *dein-de*. In prose the order would be, *deinde vina quas bonus Acastes heros*, etc. Comp. III, 609; and the position of *quippe*, 59. *Odis*; *dotes* for the prosaic construction, *quibus oculos onerarat*. Comp. VIII, 180. *Acastes*, the son of a Trojan woman named Segesta, dwelt in the western part of Sicily, and had hospitably entertained Aeneas and his followers there during the winter just passed.—196. *Litore*; abl. of situation. *Abeuntibus*; namely, at the commencement of their present voyage, as described above, 34.—198. *Huma* gives the ground of some proposition understood, as *nil desperandum*. *Ante malorum*, of former evils; equivalent to *prædicatorum malorum*. See on 21.—200. *Boyllaeam—expert*. See III, 554. Adjectives derived from proper names are often substituted for the genitive case; as, *Hectorum corpus*, II, 543; *Herculeo amictu*, VII, 669.—201. *Accestia*, for *accusatio*. H. 235, 8; A. 128, a; B. 95, f; G. 191, R. 5; M. 118, b, obs. 3.—203. *Et hæc, these sufferings also*; these we now endure, as well as those I have just mentioned.—204. *Discrimina rerum, perils of fortune*.—205. *Fata—astudent*. The fates have been revealed to Aeneas by the ghost of Hector, II, 295; and by that of Creusa, II, 781; by the oracle at Delos, 394; by the vision of the Penates, III, 163; by the prophecy of Cassandra, III, 183; by that of the harpy Celaeno, III, 253; and by that of Helenus, III, 374.—206. *Illic—Troias, there it is right for the realms of Troy to rise again*.—209. Observe the emphasis given to *epem vultu* and *corde dolorem*, both by their position in the verse and by the reversed order of the words.—211. *Ostis* denotes here the carcasses, and viscera the fleshy parts, or all within the hide. Comp. VIII, 180.—212. *Paræ*, as a collective noun, is followed here by a verb in the plural. H. 461, 1; A. 205, o; B. 287, o; M. 215, a. *Veribus, on (not with) spite*. See on *regnis*, 226, and comp. III, 287. *Tremantia, still quivering*.—213. *Ænæ, bronze vessels*. The water was heated, says Servius, not for cooking any portion of the flesh, for boiling was not then practiced, but for washing the hands. Perhaps, however, the poet had in mind, as frequently, the customs of his own times.—215. *Implentur, they fill themselves*. *Secund* is put for wine, as above, 177, Ceres for wheat. So frequently Vulcan for fire, Jupiter for the sky, etc. For the genitive see H. 410, V, 1; A. 223; B. 227, b; G. 378, 6; M. 295, obs. 3.—216. *Postquam*. H. 471, 4; A. 324; G. 563; M. 338, b. *Menses remotæ, the viands were removed*; literally, the tables.—217. *Amicos—requirunt, they mourn in continued conversation their missing friends*. *Requirunt* here is very nearly *deiderant, regret*.—218. *Credant* depends on *dubis*. *Sed* and *ave* are used by poetic license for *utrum* and *an, whether, or*. See on 181. 219. *Extrema, the last*; that is, death. *Vocate, when called*. Perhaps Vergil alludes to the custom of pronouncing the word *vale* over the body of the dead, as soon as he had ceased to breathe, and also at the funeral pyre, when the body had been burned. See on II, 644.

222-205. A scene in Olympus. Venus comes to Jupiter while he is contemplating the affairs of men, and with tears complains of the hardships of Aeneas, who is debarr'd through the anger of Juno from his destined home in Italy, in spite of his piety, and the fates, and the promises of Jupiter, while Antenor, another Trojan prince, has been permitted already to find a resting-place on the shores of the Adriatic. Jupiter consoles her by reaffirming the promise that she shall hereafter receive her son into Olympus, and that his descendants in Italy, the Romans, shall rule the world. Mercury is then sent down to Carthage, in order to exercise a secret influence on Queen Dido and the Carthaginians, that they may be prepared to give the Trojans a friendly reception.

223. *Finis, an end*; i. e., of their mournful conversation. *Aethere summa, from the summit of the sky*, or Olympus.—224. *Despiciana, looking down upon*. *Incantis, spread out*; as they would appear when seen from a great height above.—225. *Latos — late habitantes*. Sic recalls *despicens*: thus (looking downward, I say). Comp. VII, 668; VIII, 488.—226. *Regna*. Either dative or ablative. *Flo, deflo, haereo, pono, statuo, consido*, and *mergo*, take the ablative with, or without in when the idea of rest is prominent.—227. *Talis — curas, meditating upon such cares*; such, namely, as are occasioned by the present condition of Aeneas, in Libya, to which especially Jupiter has turned his attention, while he stands "on the summit of heaven."—228. *Tristior (quam solita), very sad; with unwonted sadness*. She was by distinction the smiling goddess. *Oculus*, the accusative of synecdoche, or "Greek accusative," limiting *suffusa*; literally: "suffused as to her eyes." H. 378; A. 240, c; B. 218; G. 332; M. 237, c.—230. *Terras* is taken by Thiel absolutely: *doct inspire terror, terrify*; others join it with *res*.—231. *Quid, what offense*.—232. *Funera, disasters*. *Funera* signifies here not only deaths, but other great calamities. 233. *Ob Italiam, because of Italy*; because Juno desires to keep them away from Italy, and so prevent the founding of the Roman empire, she is striving to render the whole world, or every shore, inaccessible to them, and thus to bring about their destruction. *Claaditur*. In prose the subjunctive would be used here; for *quibus* after *tantum* would have the force of *ut ite*, and be followed by the subjunctive. The indicative presents the circumstance more vividly as an actual fact, not as a conceived consequence.—234. *Hinc, hence, or from them*; referring to Aeneas and the Trojans, and equivalent to *ab his*. *Olim, hereafter*. *Valentibus annis*; supply *se*; ablative absolute; *in the course of revolving years, or ages*.—235. *Pare* is here equivalent to *oriturus esse*. *Revocato, restored or re-established*. The blood or race of Teucer, the Cretan ancestor of the Trojans, III, 108, has wellnigh perished in the fall of Troy. Jupiter has promised that it shall be revived in Italy through Aeneas and his followers.—236. *Omni dictione, with unlimited way*. *Qui teneret*. See on *verteret*, 20.—237. *Pollittas*; here a *participle*, and not *pollicitus es*, as indicated by the punctuation in some editions. We must consider the nominative as a substitute for the accusative agreeing with *te*, and translate as if the sentence were: *Certe Romanos fore duces pollicitum quas te sententia verbi*; *what purposes has changed thee, O father, having (once) promised, etc.* For this irregularity of construction, called "anacoluthon," see H. 636, IV, 6; A. p. 298, *anacoluthon*; B. 870, c, 4; G. 694; M. 480.—238. *Heo; ablat.*; with *his* (promise). *Ocasum — salabar*; instead of *me solabar de occasu*, *I was consoling myself for the fall*. Comp. X, 829; XII, 110.—239. *Fatis*, ablative of price. Supply *melioribus, or aliis, with other (or propitious) fates*; i. e., the promised kingdom in Italy. *Respondens, balancing, or offsetting*.—240. *Nunc* is emphatic, *even now*, when we had a right to look for better fortunes.—243. *Tutus, safe*, notwithstanding the warlike character of the Illyrians and the Liburni, and the dangers of the navigation.—244. *Supera*. Comp. E. VIII, 6. *Timavi*. The sources of the *Timavum (Timao)*, near San Giovanni, a few miles northwest of Trieste, burst from

an indefinite number of cavities in a ledge of rock, and form at first a small pond and then a stream, which falls into the Adriatic at the distance of a mile from the source. The number of springs (*ora*) has varied in different periods, and the volume of water in ancient times probably made the stream more rapid and formidable than at present.—245. *Vaste—montis*; i. e., from the reverberation of the waters in the caverna. See above on 55.—246. *It—sonant, it issues as a sea bursting forth, and covers the fields with its sounding flood*; *mare* in apposition with *sons*.—247. *Hic tamen*. Though he encountered these perils in coasting the Adriatic, yet here, etc.—248. *Memor*. He called the nation Veneti, and thus gave a name to the nation; or it may be understood, *he gave his own name to the nation*, calling them *Antenoridas*. *Arma fixit, hung up his arms*. In token of gratitude he fastened his arms to the wall or door-posts of the temple of his patron deity. Comp. III, 287.—249. *Compositas, for compositus*. *Componere* often denotes, as here, the last offices performed in the sepulture of the dead, implying especially the depositing of the body, or of the funeral urn, in the tomb; *buried he rests in peace*.—250. *Mos* expresses the maternal feeling of Venus, which makes the interest of Aeneas her own. *Caeli arcem, the abode of heaven*; Olympus. The poets are fond of designating it by the expressions *arcem caeli, aetherea domus, lucidas sedes, igneas arces*, and the like. *Adania*. Jupiter has at some time promised that Aeneas shall be received into heaven after his death.—251. *Infandum*. H. 381 and 557; A. 240, d; B. 223; G. 240; M. 226. *Amisiss*. Only one ship was actually lost. *Unius* refers to Juno.—252. *Fredimur*. This word casts reproach, by implication, upon Jupiter himself, and is justified by the heavy grievances of which she complains. "We are betrayed; we are left unprotected by thee from the cruel machinations of Juno, though we are but obeying thy will and that of fate."—253. *Hic—reparas? dost thou thus restore us to power?* Is it thus that thou fulfillst thy promise of reestablishing our Trojan empire in Italy? *Sceptra*, the symbol of power, instead of *imperium*. H. 637, III; A. p. 299; *metonymy*; B. 371, b.—254. *Olli; archaic form for the dat. illi*.—257. *Mata; for matris*. See above on 156.—*Cythera*. Venus was so called from the island of Cythera, near which she sprang from the sea. *Immota*; in the predicative.—258. *Tibi*. For the ethical dative, see H. 369; A. 326; B. 244, R. 2; G. 351; M. 248. *Lavini*; for *Lavinii*.—259. *Paras ad sidera caeli*, in accordance with the promise alluded to above, 250.—261. *Hic* refers to Aeneas. *Hæc cura*, anxiety on his account.—262. *Volvens* is descriptive of the opening of a scroll or volume, in which the decrees of fate are conceived to be written. Cic. Brut. 87, 298; *volvendi sunt libri*.—263. *Italia*. See note on *Italiam*, 2.—264. *Mores* is here *constitution*, or *civil organisation*, and *law*. Comp. VI, 552; VIII, 316. Some understand by *viris* the conquered people, the *Rutulii* and *Etrusci*, or *feroces populos*, mentioned in 263; but we have below, 507, *dabit leges viris*, said of Dido and her own people, where *viris* stands precisely in the same relation to the queen as here to Aeneas. Therefore, translate: "for his people."—265. He shall be engaged in this work of establishing his power three years after having subdued Turnus and the Rutulians. Then, we are to understand, he shall be taken into heaven. Some traditions said that Aeneas was drowned in the Numicius, others that he was slain in battle, and buried on the banks of that river. *Regnantem* is not "*beginning his reign*," but "*continuing his reign*." For the distributive numeral in *tertia kiba*, see H. 174, 2, 8; A. 25, b; B. 168, R. 8; G. 210, R.; M. 76, c.—266. *Wunderlich* is followed by Thiel and others in making *Rutulis sabbatis* a kind of ethical dative after *transerunt*; but whether we take it as a dative, or as an ablative absolute, the sense is: "after the subjection of the Rutulians."—267. *At* often denotes the transition to a new idea or new topic, not inconsistent

with the foregoing, but merely different from it. *Iulo*. For the dative see H. 387, n. 1; A. 231, b; B. 243, n.; G. 323; M. 246, obs. 2. The name *Iulus* appears to have been invented by the Julian family, or by their eulogists, as the form from which to derive *Iulius*, and as bearing some resemblance to the name of the Trojan king *Ilius*, founder of *Ilium*.—268. *Ilius*. *Ascanius* is fancied to have been so called after his ancestor, the king mentioned in the last note. *Dum—regno*, while the *Ilian state stood in its sovereign power*. *Regno* is an ablative of manner.—269. *Magnas—orbis*, great circles of revolving months; that is, great annual circles or years, each of which consists of revolving moons or months. *Volucendis* for *ex volventibus*. Comp. IX, 7. See Z. 471. *Maasibus* is an ablative of description.—270. Some think that *Ascanius* reigned thirty years at *Lavinium*, and afterward eight years at *Alba Longa*. *Ruseus*.—271. *Vi*, with strength, not only in position and fortifications, but in population and resources. *Ladewig* and others, however, interpret *Multa vi* "with much energy, power, or might," put forth in building; not strength and power as the result of building. *Mumlet*. This verb often signifies, not to strengthen that which has been already built, but to build strong, or simply to build.—273. *Hectorea*. An emphatic substitute for *Troiana*, as *Hector* was the most renowned hero of *Troy*. *Regina sacerdos Iliæ*, a royal priestess of *Trojan* descent; sacerdos and *Iliæ* in opposition with *regina*, which we may translate as an adjective.—274. *Parta dabit*, shall bear.—275. *Lupas nutrita*. The infants *Romulus* and *Remus* were nourished by a she-wolf until they were discovered by the shepherd *Faustulus*. Translate: rejoicing in the skin of the nursing wolf; that is, a wolf such as nursed him. He did not actually wear the hide of his foster-mother. *Tegmine*; ablative after *latus*, which is used poetically to signify possessing or using, with the accessory idea of pleasure or advantage. It is analogous to the abl. after *contentus*, *graculus*, and *fretus*. See M. 268, c.—276. *Romulus—gentem*, *Romulus* shall receive the race (under his power); succeed to the dominion. *Gentem* is the *Alban* or *Trojan* nation. The *Ascanian* dynasty of *Alban* kings terminates with *Amulius* and *Numitor*. *Romulus* receives the dominion which is passing away with them, and reestablishes it in *Rome*.—276, 277. *Mavortia moenia*. The walls, or city of *Mars*. *Rome* is so called because its founder, *Romulus*, is the son of *Mavors*, or *Mars*. *Da*. Comp. 367, 583.—278. *Eiæ*. The *Romans*. *Ego*. The expression of the pronoun gives greater weight to the promise; even I, who have the power both to promise and fulfill. *Hec—pono*, I assign neither boundaries nor periods to their power. *Metas* refers to the territorial extent, and *tempora* to the duration of their dominion.—279. *Quia*, nay, even, what is still more worthy of remark.—280. *Meta* is understood by some as an abl. of cause; on account of her fear; i. e., *Juno's* fear for *Carthage*, as expressed in 23, *id metuens*; by others as an abl. of means with *fatigat*; she wearies out, or exhausts by exciting fear.—281. *Comilia—revertet*. Comp. XI, 426. *Mecum revertit*, shall cherish with me; that is, equally with me.—282. *Eorum dominos*, lords of the world. *Togatum*. The *Romans* wore the *toga*, the *Greeks* the *pallium* (see page 157), and most other nations of *Asia* and *Europe* the *bracæ*, drawers or trousers (see page 90).—283. *Eis placitum*, thus I have decreed.—284. *Domus Assaraci*. The *Romans* are so called because their founder, *Aeneas*, was the great-grandson of *Assaracus*, the son of *Tros*. *Phthiam*; the home of *Achilles*.—284, 285. *Mycenæ, Argis*; the one ruled by *Agamemnon*, and the other by *Diomed*. It is pleasing to *Venus* to hear that the descendants of the conquerors of *Troy* shall one day be subjugated by the descendants of the vanquished *Trojans*. *Greece* and *Macedon* were brought under the sway of *Rome* by *T. Q. Flamininus*, *Aemilius Paulus*, and *Mummius* between B.C. 200 and 146.—285. *Argis*; here the ablative of

situation. Comp. VI, 786. *Dominor* governs the dative only in the later Latin writers.—286. *Origine*; join with *Troianus* as an abl. of quality. See on 164. *Caesar*. The reference here seems to be to *Augustus*, who was



Roman orator of the earlier times in the toga.

also called Julius Caesar, in consequence of his adoption by the dictator. Nearly all the earlier commentators, however, understand this passage to refer to the dictator himself. The reason for rejecting that interpretation is given below, on 289. The eulogy of Augustus is like many found in Vergil, Horace, and other writers of the period. Comp. VI, 792-798; VIII, 678-688; Ge. I, 24-42; III, 16-39.—287. *Terminet*. The relative clause expresses the end or purpose for which he shall be brought into the world by destiny. See on 20. *Astria*. In allusion to his expected deification. His glory shall be like that of Hercules, Achilles, Quirinus, and other heroes, who have been received into Olympus. Thus Horace says, O. 3, 8, 11-12, *Quos inter* (Alciden, Quirinum) *Augustus bibit nectar*.—289. *Olim*; of future time, as in 20. *Caeso*; ablative. After *accipere* the place is either in the ablative or in the acc. with a prep. *Spoliis Orientis onustum*. This language can not well be referred to Caesar; but Augustus at the battle of Actium, B.C. 31, according to the expression of Vergil, VIII, 687, gained Oriental spoils.—290. *Secura*, *thou free from alarm*. *Hic quoque*, *he also*; Augustus as well as Aeneas. Augustus was called *Divus* and *Deus* by the Romans, and temples were erected and sacrifices made to him in the provinces, even before his death and apotheosis. Comp. E. I, 6, and note; Ge. I, 42.—291. *Tum*. That is, in the reign of Augustus, which was looked upon as the beginning of a new Saturnian or golden age,

"when first the iron age should cease, and the age of gold arise." E. IV, 8; comp. VIII, 819. *Aspera secula*, is equivalent to *ferrea secula* in the passage above quoted, *the age of strife*.—292. *Fides*, faith between man and man is the bond of society. *Cana*, also sometimes applied to Vesta, *hoary*, or venerable, as pertaining to the primitive and most righteous period. Vesta, the goddess of the hearth, represents religion and domestic virtue. *Romulus reconciled with Remus* indicates the restoration of concord among the citizens of

Rome.—293. *Iura dabunt, shall administer laws, shall rule.* For the plural of the verb, see H. 461, 4; A. 205; B. 287, c; G. 281, 2, 2; M. 215, c.—293. One of the arches of Janus, called here the *gates of war*, situated at the foot of the *Argiletum* near the Roman forum, was always closed in time of peace. This happened but four times before the Christian era; first during the reign of Numa, next in the year a.c. 285, shortly after the first Punic war, and twice in the reign of Augustus, namely, in a.c. 29 and 25. The image of war, conceived of as a Fury, chained within, is, of course, a poetic fancy. Some suppose it refers to an ancient painting of War by Apelles, placed by Augustus in his new forum. A representation of the temple of Janus closed is given on page 153. *Ferro—artis* is an instance of hendiadys for *ferreis compagibus artis*.—294. *Impius* has reference to the recent civil and fraternal bloodshed during the contest between Caesar and Pompey, and, then, between Augustus and Antony.—297. *Mada*, one of the seven daughters of Atlas, called the *Pleiades*. Her son by Jupiter was Mercury, the messenger of the gods. For the case, see H. 415, II; A. 244, a; B. 255; G. 395; M. 269.—298-300. *Pateant, aroret.* H. 495, II; A. 287, c; B. 311, R. 2; G. 511, R. 1; M. 382, obs. 1. Thiel understands *pateant* to be the “immediate object” of sending Mercury down, and *aroret* the “inner purpose.” *Hospitalis*, the ablative of manner, equivalent to *hospitally*, as in III, 88; not a dative of the end. *Fati necia, ignorant of fate*; ignorant of the destiny of the Trojans, which decreed that they should settle in Italy, she might suppose they intended to make their abode in Africa, and, hence, repel them from her territories.—301. *Oris. Atare, stand, or light upon*, takes either the ablat. or dative.—302. *Iussa fiat, executes the commands* (of Jupiter). He does this by so influencing the minds of the Carthaginians and their queen, that when the Trojans shall present themselves, their reception will be friendly. *Ponant*; often used in poetry for *deponere*.—303. *Volente deo, because the god wills it.* Probably Mercury is meant.

305-417. On the following morning Aeneas walks forth, attended by Aechates alone, to explore the neighboring country. In the forest he is met by Venus disguised as a huntress, to whom he tells the story of his misfortunes. She directs him to continue his walk until he shall reach the new city of Carthage, where he will meet with a kind reception, assuring him of the safety of the twelve missing ships. She then reveals herself in her real form just as she is vanishing from his sight. Aeneas pursues his way, protected by his mother, who renders him and his companion invisible by surrounding them with “obscure air.”

305. *At.* See on 287. *Volvens*; a free use of the present participle for the past; the opposite of *comitatus*, below, 312, and equivalent to *qui volubat, or volverat*; *who was meditating*. Wunderlich makes it = *qui volverat*; *who had pondered, or after pondering*.—306. *Ut primum, as soon as*. See on 216. This clause denotes the time of *constituit*, not of the *infinitives*. *Exire, explorare, and referre* depend on *constituit*; but *pious Aeneas, who was (or had been) meditating much throughout the night, when the genial light first dawned resolved to go forth, etc.*—307. *Vento*; abl. of cause. The interrogative clauses *quos accesserit*, and *qui teneant*, depend on *quaerere*. See on I, 181. For the omission of *et* before *quaerere*, see H. 636, I, 1; A. 141, b; B. 370, a, 1; G. 475, R.; M. 434. The second *-ne* here is not strictly *or*, but a second *whether*.—308. *Incolta* refers to *locos* and *oras*. H. 439, 3; A. 187, b; B. 268, b; G. 195, R. 2; M. 214, b. *Videt* lengthens the last syllable by the *ictus*. H. 599; A. 359, f; B. 354, b; G. 715; M. 502, a.—309. *Errota, the things ascertained*.—310, 312. *Ulassum—occultis, he conceals the fleet in the deep recess of woods, under the overarching rock, surrounded by trees with their projecting shadows*.—310. *Convexo* refers to the *secessus longus*, 159. Nearly the same description is found in III, 229, 230, where *secessu longo* is

substituted for *convexo*.—312. *Comitatus*. H. 231, 2; A. 135, b; B. 318, exc. 1; G. 273. The participle is used here not only as a *passive*, but as a *present* participle. The regular form would be *Achate comitante*. Comp. *secutas* for *sequentes*, 499. M. 431, b.—313. *Bina*. See note on *terna*, 268, and illustration, page 64.—314. *Unde limits obviam*; *meeting whom*.—315, 316. *Virginis fatigat*. Venus had appeared to Aeneas on other occasions, and especially in the last night of Troy, fully revealed as his *divine mother*; she now assumes the countenance and dress of a virgin, and also the weapons of the chase, such as befit a *Spartan virgin*, or a *Thracian huntress*, like Harpalyce.



Diana.

Translate: *Having assumed the face and dress of a virgin, and the arms of a virgin, (either) a Spartan, or such as the Thracian Harpalyce (is, who) tires the horses, etc.* We often have with *qualis*, as here, not only an ellipsis of its antecedent, *talis*, but also of a verb, and sometimes of a connective. Here all three are omitted; namely, *talis, est, quas* (or *eam*). Comp. below, 498; IV, 143.—318. *De more, after the manner*; that is, of huntresses.—319. *Diffundere*, for *diffundendam*. See on 66.—320. *Genus, minus, as to the knees, as to the folds; with the knees uncovered, and with the folds of her dress gathered up in a knot*. See on 228. Hor. O. 2, 11, 24: *Phyllis in nodum comas religata*. The statue of Diana with the stag, which is now in the gallery of the Louvre, and also the one copied here from the Vatican, correspond to this description. The dress consists of two pieces, the tunic underneath, and the mantle over it. The tunic is shortened by being partially drawn up underneath the girdle, and suffered to fall over it in a fold, forming a sort of flounce, and thus bringing the bottom of the tunic a little

above the knee. The light mantle is then folded, and knotted round the waist. It seems to be this gathering up of the tunic and knotting of the mantle that Vergil has in mind.—322. *Vidistis*. H. 508, 1 and 4; A. 306; B. 292, c; G. 597; M. 332. *Quam*, a partitive here.—325. For the ellipsis of *dixit*, see on 76.—326. *Mihi*. For the dative of the agent after the passive, see H. 338, 4; A. 232, b; B. 247; G. 352; M. 250, a.—327. *Quam memorem? whom can I call thee?* For the mood, see on 565.—328. *Nec hominem sonat, nor does thy voice sound human*; literally, "sounds a human being." *Sonat* is here transitive. Comp. VI, 50; see H. 371, II, n; A.

326, a; B. 218; G. 329; M. 223, c, obs. 2. *Carte*. See note on *late*, 21. —329. *An—ae*. See on *-ae*, 308. *Sanguine*. For the case, see H. 397, 2; A. 216, a, 2; B. 227, d; G. 368; M. 284. —330. *Sis felix, be propitious*. *Quasumque*. Supply *ae*. —331. *Tandem*, join with *lactemur*. —332. *Lactemur*. See on *videat*, 181. —*que* at the end of 332 loses its final vowel in scanning. H. 613, n. 5; A. 259, c, rem.; B. 354, a, 4; G. 788, R. M. 6. —335. *Dignor*, as a deponent, signifies *I deem worthy of*, and governs the accusative of the direct object (*me*), and the ablative of that of which one is deemed worthy (*honore*). —338. Carthage is here called the city of Agenor, because its founder, Dido, is descended from him. —339. *Finis*, the country, or territory, around the city in distinction from *regna*, realm, which is here the organized state. *Genus*, though grammatically in apposition with *finis*, relates in sense to the substantive *Libycorum* implied in *Libyci*. Comp. IV, 40. —340. *Urbe*. See note on *Itaham*, 2. The sense of the passage 335-340 is this: I am no goddess, deserving of worship, but a simple Tyrian huntress; for we whom you will see here are Tyrians, descendants of Agenor, forming a Punic state under Dido, a fugitive from her brother. But though we are Tyrians, the country itself (*finis*) is the warlike Libya. —341. *Injuria*, the story of her injuries. *Fugiens*. Comp. *volvens*, 805. —342. *Summa sequar fatigis*, I will relate the principal events. —343. *Sychaeus* here has the *y* long, in 348 short. *Agri*, in land, *limita ditissimus* as denoting fullness, or abundance. See on 14. —344. *Phoeniceum* limits the same adjective as a superlative. H. 397, 3; A. 216, 2; B. 227, e; G. 370; M. 284. *Misera*; for *ab ea misera*. See note on 326. —345. *Pater*. Dido's father was *Belus*, mentioned below, 621. *Primis omnibus*, in the first marriage ceremonies; in her first marriage. —348. *Quae* refers to *Sychaeus* and *Pygmalion*. *Inter*. The prepositions *ante*, *contra*, *inter*, and *propter*, are sometimes placed after the relative pronoun, and occasionally after the demonstrative *hic*. See on 13. —349. *Impius*; especially because he committed the murder *ante aras*. *Sychaeus* was a priest of Hercules. —350, 351. *Securus amorum germanae*, regardless of his sister's love, i. e., her love for *Sychaeus*. For the genitive after *securus*, see on 14. —352. *Malta malis simulans*; giving false reasons for the disappearance of *Sychaeus*. *Spe*, i. e., with the hope of seeing him again. *Amantem*, the fond wife. —353. *Ipsa sed*, etc., but (in spite of *Pygmalion's* dissimulation) the very ghost, etc. —354. *Medis miris* is hardly distinguishable from the singular; in a wonderful manner, wonderfully. It is joined with *pallida*. Comp. X, 823; VI, 788; Ge. I, 477. —356. *Mudavit*. The ghost seemed in the dream to conduct her to the altar, to show her the instruments and traces of his murder, and then to lead her to the place where his treasures were concealed. Comp. II, 996. —357. *Calare, excedere*, the infinitive instead of the regular construction after *suadeo*, which is *ut* with the subjunctive. H. 498, 1; A. 231, g; B. 315, f, 2; G. 548, R. 1; M. 390, obs. 5. —358. *Auxilium viae*, as an aid for the voyage. *Viae* is an objective genitive. H. 396, III; A. 217; B. 223; G. 357, R. 1; M. 283. *Recladit*, equivalent to *offodit*; digs out of the earth; i. e., in the dream the ghost seems to do so. For verbs compounded with *re* followed by the ablative, see above, on 126. —362. *Quae furtis paratae*, that happened to be ready; already launched and prepared for different destinations. —363. *Auro*. H. 491, III, n. 1; A. 248, c; B. 238; G. 399; M. 260, a. —364. *Pygmalionis opes*; not actually the treasures of *Pygmalion*, but wealth which he had expected to secure by murdering *Sychaeus*. —365. *Loces*. See on 2. *Omnis* is used with the same freedom as *videt*, above, 328: "you have before you"; *can see*. —367. *Byream*. The citadel of Carthage was so called, according to the Greeks, whose explanation Vergil follows, from *siropa*, a hide; because the colonists cut a bull's hide into strips in order to measure the ground which they purchased from the natives for the acropolis of their new

settlement. The real meaning of *byrea*, however, seems to be *citadel*; being a corruption of the Phœnician word *boara*.—368. *Present*. H. 524; A. 340; B. 310, c; G. 630; M. 868. *Tergo*; for *corio*, *hide*, as in V, 406, and elsewhere.—370. *Quasarenti*, the present participle to express an action which had been going on and was hardly completed, as *volebens*, 306. *Talibus*. Supply *verbis*.—371. *Imo*. H. 440, 2, n. 1, 2.—372. *Dea*. Aeneas feels that she is something more than a simple huntress, notwithstanding her disavowal. *Pergam* and *valet* (*were I to go on, were there leisure*) would here be regularly followed by the subjunctive present in the apodosis; but the indicative, *componet*, is substituted to express the absolute certainty of the conclusion in the mind of the speaker.—374. *Ante*, *before* I should conclude. *Vesper*; the god of evening. He is represented by the evening star, and his office is to close the portals of the sky, or Olympus, when the sun with his chariot has entered in; and thus, as it were, he puts the day to rest (*componere*): *Vesper, having closed Olympus, will end the day*.—376. *Traisa*. H. 396, VI; A. 214, f; B. 229; G. 359; M. 286. *It*. See on *vidistis*, 322. *Vectos*, as in 121.—377. *Parte sua*, *by its own chance*, as opposed to the idea of any foresight or plan of ours. *Oris*, dative, for the usual prose construction, *ad oras*.—378, 379. *Raptus*—*vehō*. This is one principal proof of his piety.—380. *Italiam patriam*, *Italy, our fatherland*; because Dardanus our ancestor was born in Italy. *Et genus ab love summa*, and (land of) *our ancestry* (which is) *from highest Jove*. *Genus* is the accusative. Dardanus was the son of Jupiter.—381. *Bis demis*. See note on *bis septem*, 71.—382. *Data fata*. See II, 771-784; III, 24-28, 154-171, and note on 205. *Secutus*, for *sequens*. See note on *comitatus*, 312.—383. *Vix septem, barely seven*; scarcely even this small number survive. *Euro*, for *vento*.—386. *Europa pulsus*. Comp. 233. *Querentem* = *ut queratur*.—387. *Quiaquis es*. H. 478, 3; A. 309, c; B. 291; G. 246, 4. *Hand—caelestibus, not odious to the gods*.—388. *Qui adveniens*. H. 517; A. 320, e; B. 302, 2; G. 636; M. 366.—389. *Te perfer, convey thyself, proceed*. The common form is *confer*; but *per* denotes the completion of the walk which he has begun.—*Idmna*, for *domum*, the palace of Dido. H. 687, IV; A. p. 299, *eyneccodche*; B. 271, c.—390. *Reducere, brought back to land*. Supply *eam* with *reducere, relatum*, and *ad eam*, or else construe like *incensum*, V, 665. *Olussem* refers to the twelve missing ships.—391. *Tutum, safety, a place of safety*. *Ventis aquilonibus, the winds having changed*. *Aquilonibus*, as quite often, for the general term, *ventis*. Comp. V, 2.—392. *Vani, false*; pretending to a knowledge they do not possess. *Doctores*. For the indicative after *si*, see note on *vidistis*, 322.—393-400. *Aspice, etc.* She calls his attention to a flock of twelve swans, corresponding in number to that of the missing ships, which during the conversation has been pursued by an eagle (*love's ales*) and is just alighting safely on the ground. *Behold flying joyfully in a company twice six swans, which the bird of Jove, having descended from the upper air, was (even now) dispersing in the open heaven. Now (at this very moment) you see them in a long line either alighting on the ground (capere terras), or looking down upon the ground already occupied (by their companions). As they on coming back (into a flock) sport with flapping wings, and have been wheeling (or after wheeling) swiftly through the air (cinzere polum), and have uttered their cries: not otherwise are your ships and the manly band (pubes) of your countrymen either occupying a harbor, or entering (a harbor) with full sail. Large birds of this kind often fly in a long line, and those in advance alight first, while the others continue a little while hovering above, and circling swiftly round in the air, before they settle down with their companions. The points of resemblance between the birds and the ships are these: the swans have been scattered by the eagle, the ships by the tempest; both swans and ships have come*

together (*reducere*) again; a part of the swans are actually alighting, while the rest are on the point of alighting: so some of the ships are already furling their sails, or discharging their crews upon the shore, while the rest are coming into the harbor under full sail. Perhaps the poet has in mind that the swan was one of the birds sacred to Venus.—399. *Tuorum*; not a *partitive* genitive, but a limiting noun denoting that which goes to make up *pubes*.—400. *Tenet portam, holds, is in, a harbor*. For the *singular number*, see above on 212.—401. *Qua*. See on 88.—402. *Avartens*. Supply *se*. Comp. 104.—403. *Vertice, from her head*.—404. *Vestis defuxit*. Her dress had been girded up like that of a huntress, but now suddenly fell in folds around her person.—405. *Incessu patuit, was evident by her gait*. The gliding movement of a god is compared by Homer (Il. 5, 778) to that of a dove skimming along on motionless wings. Comp. V, 649. In this verse the final vowel of *des* is retained. M. 502, b.—407. *Crastula tu quoque, thou also cruel*; as well as Juno and the other unfriendly powers.—408. *Dextrae*. *Iungere* and *miscere* are followed by the dative, by the ablative with *cum*, or by the ablative without a preposition. For the government of *iungere*, see A. 270; H. 538; G. 423; and comp. 66; M. 388.—409. *Datur*. For the quantity, see H. 586, I; A. 351, exc.; B. 344, exc.; M. 121. *Veras*; without disguise, *sincere*. Comp. VI, 689.—410. *Moenia*. The walls of Carthage, of which Venus has just spoken.—411. *Obscure-saepeuit*. This fancy is not unfrequent in the ancient epics; as Od. XIV, 39-43.—412. A poetic repetition of the idea contained in the foregoing verse. The compound *circumfudit* is separated by *imago*. H. 636, V, 3; A. p. 296, *imago*; B. 369, c; G. 720; M. 203. For the construction of the cases after *circumfundo*, see H. 864, II, 2; A. 225, d; G. 343; M. 260, b.—413. *Nea, for neve, or last*.—415. *Ipsa*, contrasted with Aeneas.—416. *Laeta*. No longer *tristis* (see 228) since the interview with Jupiter.—417. *Tura*. No victims were slain at the shrines of Venus; she was worshiped with incense and flowers. *Bertia*. See illustration, p. 153. The ancients were accustomed to hang festoons of leaves and flowers around the temples from pillar to pillar, and also about the altars.



Venus.

418-423. Aeneas soon comes in sight of rising Carthage, and wonders at the energy of the colonists, who are rapidly constructing fortified walls, public and private edifices, streets, arsenals, and docks. He enters the newly-erected temple of Juno, and is both surprised and consoled on discovering there, painted on the walls of the temple, the principal incidents of the siege of Troy; including the battles in which he himself had been conspicuous.

418. *Conspicere, swiftly pursued*. Comp. V, 145. *Qua*. Comp. 401, and note.—419. *Plurimum, very high*. On the position of the adjective, see

H. 453, 5; A. 200, *d*; G. 618; M. 320, obs. Comp. II, 278; V, 723.—
 421. *Molm*, the massive structures, or mass of buildings. *Magalia* quadam,
 formerly huts; i. e., where huts formerly stood. Perhaps the words are
 thrown in by the poet, and not to be regarded as the thought of Aeneas.—
 422. *Strata viarum*; for *stratas vias*, the paved streets. The genitive here is
 partitive in form, but not in sense. M. 284, obs. 5.—423. With our punctu-
 ation, *ducere*, and the following infinitives, depend on *instant*; a con-
 struction which occurs again II, 698, and X, 118. See H. 533; A. 271, n.;
 B. 315, c; G. 494, R. 4; M. 389. Pars; in apposition with *Thyris*. H. 364;
 A. 184, b; B. 265; G. 321. Comp. E. 1, 66, 66.—426. *Consulere salus*;
 supply *eum*; to inclose (the place chosen) with a furrow; i. e., a plowed
 line marking, according to the Roman custom, the limits of the estate, or, as
 we should say, "house-lot." Some, however, understand here a trench
 for the foundation-wall of a building.—428. *Iura*, sometimes for *iudicia*,
courts, and hence put here by metonymy for *iudices*. Others take it in its
 proper meaning, and translate: *Make laws and choose magistrates*, etc.; con-
 sidering *legunt* an example of the *zeugma*. H. 686, II, 1; A. p. 298, *zeugma*;
 B. 370, a, 2; G. 690; M. 478, obs. 3. It is not necessary to suppose that
 everything mentioned here is actually seen by Aeneas.—427. *Alta*, deep;
 repeated below in 429 in a different meaning, as *ruent*, in 83, 85.—429.
Euphras, from the quarries. The African marbles are celebrated. Theatres
 did not exist at the period of the foundation of Carthage; but Vergil seems
 here, as well as in the account of the paintings below (466-493), and not
 unfrequently elsewhere, to have had his own times in view. *Scenam*. The
 dative limits *accidunt*, the force of which is continued by the appositive
decora; or, perhaps, in such instances there may be an ellipsis of a relative
 with some form of *esse*; here, *quas sint*. *Alta*, lofty. This word means at-
 tending vertically, up or down, according to the point of view. The stage
 was usually decorated with columns in the rear.—430. *Qualis*. See on
 316. The antecedent being supplied, the sentence will be *talis labor eos exor-
 cebat qualis apes exorcel*. The English idiom omits the noun, *labor*, in the
 second clause.—432. *Liquentia*; from *liquor*, not *liques*.—434. *Ventum-
 tum for conuenitum*.—436. *Fervet opus*, the work glows; is briskly pur-
 sued.—437. *Iam*, even now; in contrast with the fortune of Aeneas, whose
 promised walls of Lavinium (258) are not yet begun.—438. *Samplait*, looks
 up to; having descended the hill. See 419.—439. *Dista*. See on *vires*, 111.
 —440. *Medios*. Supply *vires*. *Miscet*. Supply *se*. *Vires*. See on *dextrae*,
 408. *Ulli*, for *ab ullo*. See on 396.—441. *Lactisimam umbram*, very abun-
 dant in shade. Many editions give *umbras*; but the best MSS. *umbra*.
 —442. *Que*, join with *loco*. *Primum*, in the beginning, or on their first
 arrival.—443. *Signum*, the token.—444. *Monstrarat*, had indicated. She
 had foretold to them, through some vision or oracle, that from the ground
 where she desired them to plant their new city, they would dig up as a sign
 the head of a horse. *Sic*; i. e., by such a token as this. *Fare* depends on *mon-
 strarat* understood; for she had thus shown that the nation would be renowned
 in war and easily sustained for ages. The supine *vires* is from *vireo*. The
 interpretation of Heyne, "easy to be supported, easy to be nourished," is
 now generally received. The coins of Carthage, in commemoration of this
 story, were stamped with the image of a horse.—446. *Sidonia*. See above,
 on 12.—447. *Divis-divas*, rich with offerings (valuable treasures given by
 devotees) and with the powerful manifestation (*numina*) of the goddess.
 —448. *Aerea*. The costly material of the door indicates the splendor of
 the temple. The idea is still more impressed by its repetition in *aere* and
aenis, as well as by the position of the terms at the beginning and end of the
 verse. Comp. *gold*, *golden*, thus repeated in EV, 128, 189, and VII, 278,
 279. *Qui* limiting *surgebat*, is equivalent to *cuivis* limiting *gradibus*. See

on *Assenio*, 691. *Hæmæ* are trunks, *timbers bound with bronze*, describes the bronze *door-posts*, which were heavy timbers cased or covered over with bronze. The Greek terms, χρυσόδερες, *gold-bound*, and χαλκώδερες, *bronze-bound*, or simply *bronze*, are analogous to *nævas ære*; *αἱ ἐν χαλκώδεροις ἀλλοῖσι*, *Antigone*, 945. *Foribus*; in the dative after *stridēbas*, instead of the genitive, limiting *cardo*; and this construction renders *æmæ* more emphatic by throwing it into the predicate. The passage may be freely rendered thus: *From whose steps arises a brassy threshold, and door-posts overlaid with brass, while the hinges creaked on brassy doors*. The hinges or pivots in their sockets creaked in turning the ponderous folding-doors of bronze. Vergil had in mind the splendid buildings erected in Rome in his own time; one of which, the Pantheon, is still standing. Its bronze door-way, thirty-nine feet high and nineteen feet wide, with bronze threshold, lintel, and jambs, rises from a platform, or *stylobate*, of five steps. The folds (*fores*) of the double door, and the grating above them, are also of bronze. *Quæ*, in 448, is joined to the next verse in scanning. See on 332.—452. *Rebus*. A. 254, 6; H. 425, 1, n.; M. 264. The *dætiæ* occurs, but less frequently after *considera*. Z. 413.—454. *Quæ*—with, the prosperity which the city enjoys. *Quas* is the relative, not the interrogative. H. 594; A. 340; B. 510, c; G. 613, R. 2.—455. *Artificum manus, the skill of the artists*. *Inter se*, (comparing them) with each other. *Operum laborum, the finish of their works*. Thiel understands these words to refer to the building itself, i. e., the labor bestowed upon the construction of the temple, in contrast with *artificum manus*, which refers to the works of art. The paintings were in honor of Juno, who had been victorious in the Trojan war.—456. *Ex ordine, in their (historical) order*.—458. *Ambebam, to both parties*. Achilles was cruel to the sons of Atreus (Agamemnon and Menelaus), in refusing so long to aid in the defense of the Grecian camp; and to Priam in slaying so many of his sons, and particularly Hector.—460. *Laluria, etc., filled with (the story of) our misfortune*. See on 14.—461. *En Priamua*. H. 381, n. 3, 2; B. 208; G. 340, 2; M. 236, obs. 3. *Sunt—laud, glory* (praiseworthy conduct) *has even here its own reward*, i. e., even in this remote part of the world. *Sua*. H. 449, 2; B. 280, R. 9; G. 295, R.; M. 490, b. *Praemia*. The reward in the present case is fame and human sympathy, as expressed in the following beautiful line.—462. *Eram*; an objective genitive. H. 393, n.; M. 293. *Comp. II*, 413, 784.—463. *Hæc sunt, this renown*. The knowledge of our history which the Carthaginians show in these pictures.—464. *Pictura, painting*; in its general sense, referring to the whole collection.—465. *Multa*. Z. 387; H. 378, 2; A. 83, d; B. 270, a; M. 302.—466. *Uti* is interrogative, *how*. For the mood following, see on *vident*, 181. *Pergama* means properly the citadel of Troy, but is sometimes put, as here, for the whole city. *Circum*. See on 82.—466-468. The poet seems to have in mind a series of eight pictures, which we must imagine to be painted under the portico on the outer wall of the temple: 1. The victory of the Trojans under Hector; 2. The victory of the Greeks under Achilles; 3. The death of Rhesus; 4. The death of Troilus; 5. The Trojan matrons before the statue of Minerva; 6. Priam as a suppliant before Achilles; 7. Memnon in battle; and 8. The battle of the Amazons with the Greeks.—467, 468. *Hæc, hæc, in this part*; i. e., on this panel: *Here the Greeks were flying, (while) the Trojan youth pursued; here (on the next panel) the Trojans (were flying, while) the armed Achilles in his chariot pressed on*. *Cum*; an ablative of the instrument.—469. *Neo procul hinc, and not far hence*; from that part of the series of paintings which has been mentioned in the preceding verses. *Rhesus, Rhesus*, a Thracian prince, who had come to the aid of Priam, and encamped on the night of his arrival outside of the city. According to some post-Homeric accounts, it was fated that Troy should not fall unless the horses of Rhesus should

come into the possession of the Greeks before they had tasted of the pasture of Troy, and drunk of the river Xanthus. In the Il. X, 438, Ulysses and Diomed penetrate into the camp of Rhesus, slay the chief himself, and twelve of his followers, and convey the horses to the Grecian camp. *Nivela vells*; ablat. of description; *with snowy coverings*. Vergil is thinking of his own times. Huts of twigs and turf were used in the heroic age.—470. *Primo prodita somno*; *betrayed in the first sleep*, or the sleep of the first night after his arrival. The commentators who make this mean the *first part of sleep*, or *earliest slumber*, of the night, as *prima quies*, Aë. II, 268, appear to have overlooked the description of this adventure in Homer, in which he represents the Grecian chiefs as roused from slumber by Agamemnon, and, after the council, Diomed and Ulysses as setting out for the camp of Rhesus in the *last third of the night*. See Il. X, 358.—471. *Vastabat, had just been devastating*. He was not represented in the painting as actually engaged in slaughter, but the bodies of the slain, scattered around in the picture, suggest this idea. *Multa caede*; better with *vastabat* than *cruentus*.—472. *Avertit, is leading away, driving away*. This is the immediate subject, or, so to speak, the action of the picture.—473. *Gustassent*. The pluperfect is used here after an *historical* present. For the mood, see H. 520, II; A. 327; G. 579; M. 360.—474. *Troilus*. The youngest son of Priam.—475. *Atræ connects infelix and impar*. *Achilli limits congressus*.—476. *Curru*. See on 226. *Resupinus, thrown backward*. The war chariot was very short and low, and open behind. See page 87. Two warriors usually rode together, one to fight and the other to drive. The chariot in this case is *empty*, because Troilus is thrown out, and the charioteer, perhaps, has been slain.—477. *Tamen, yet* (though he has been thrown out of the chariot).—478. *Verna hausta, with his inverted spear*, which being held in the right hand, and thrown backward over his shoulder, inscribes the dust with its point as he is dragged along. *Pulvis*. The last syllable is lengthened by the ictus. See on V, 308.—479. *Interea, in the mean while*, instead of *in another picture of the series*. The paintings seem like a narrative, and hence suggest the narrative term. In the Iliad, VI, 269-312, the Trojan matrons, by the request of Hector, bear a *peplum* (mantle or robe, see page 23) in procession to the temple of Minerva, in the hope of propitiating the angry goddess. *Non aequae, unpropitious*. Minerva was under the same provocation to anger as Juno, namely, the judgment of Paris. See 27.—480. *Ornibus passis*. The hair was unbound in token of woe, according to the practice of females in ancient times. Comp. III, 65.—481. *Suppliciter, as supplicants*; join with *tristes*. *Tunae—pectora, beating their breasts*. For the accusative, see note on *oculos*, 223. The perfect participle, as *comitatus*, 312.—482. *Selo*; the ablative after *fecit*. *Avarna, turned away*; to be taken *literally*; not *hostile*, though it *implies* that. The statue is represented in the painting with the head averted, and the eyes cast toward the ground.—483. *Ter drum, etc.* Vergil does not follow here the Homeric description, Il. XXIV, 15, sqq., where Achilles is said to drag the body thrice round the tomb of *Patroclus*.—484. *Vendebat*. This is the incident represented in the picture: Achilles, as in the bas-relief in the capitol, listening to the entreaties of the aged Priam, who kneels before him, and begs the body of Hector; while near by is seen the chariot of Achilles with the corpse fastened to it by leather thongs. The scene is described in the 24th Book of the Iliad, 478, sqq.—486. *Spolia* refers to the arms of Hector, lying near the tent of Achilles. Ut. H. 636, III, 3; A. p. 299; M. 484, obs. 2. *Anaphora*.—487. *Inarmis*; in its literal signification, *unarmed*; for he came to Achilles as a suppliant.—488. *Se quoque*. Aeneas, as one of the most distinguished among the Trojan heroes, must also appear in these paintings; but the particular scenes are not specified. We need not suppose that the poet has in

mind any one picture, but that he conceives of Aeneas as conspicuous in several of the paintings. Aeneas is mentioned in Books V, XVI, XVII, and XX, of the *Iliad*. For the government of *principibus*, see note on *dextrae*, 408.—489. *Boas, eastern*. Memnon, the son of Tithonus and Aurora, and nephew of Priam, came with both Oriental and Aethiopian forces to the succor of Troy, and was slain by Achilles. His arms were made by Vulcan at the solicitation of Aurora. See VIII, 384.—

490. *Amazoniæum*. The Amazons, a race of female warriors, were said to dwell near the River Thermodon, in the northern part of Asia Minor. According to the *post-Homeric* poets, they came to the help of Priam under their queen, Penthesilea, who was killed in battle by Achilles. *Lunatic-paltis*, an ablativè of description, limiting *agmina*.

—492. *Ersectae, uncovered*. *Subaetona = gerens subnata, wearing a girle bound*, etc.—493. *Belatrix, a warlike heroins*; in apposition with Penthesilea. Observe the emphasis given to this appellative by its position in the verse, like *venatrix*, 319. *Andetæa*, etc.; and (*though*) a *virgin*, etc. The woodcut, copied here from a statue in the Vatican, represents an Amazon in the Greek style. The half-moon shield is seen at her side. One in the Phrygian costume is represented on p. 186.



The Amazon of Phradmon.

494-512. Aeneas is lost in contemplating the Ilían pictures, when Queen Dido enters the temple, attended by a numerous train, and proceeds to give audience to her people. While Aeneas and Achates, still invisible, are watching the proceedings, they behold Ilioneus and the other Trojan chiefs belonging to the missing ships entering the temple, followed by a tumultuous crowd of the Carthaginians. Ilioneus, as the eldest of the party, addresses the Queen, and makes known their name, nation, and recent mishap, complaining of the hostile disposition of her subjects, who have attempted to oppose the landing of the Trojans. He mentions Aeneas and his uncertain fate, and entreats the Queen to aid the remnant of the Trojans to resume their voyage to Italy. Dido makes a friendly reply, and apologizes for the harsh conduct of her subjects. She offers to give them the desired aid, or to receive them as subjects into her new state. While she is expressing the wish that Aeneas himself were present, and her determination to send messengers everywhere in search of him, the cloud which enveloped him is suddenly dispelled, and he thus appears unexpectedly in the presence of the Queen and his Trojan friends.

494. *Dum* is joined with a present, though the events are past, and the following verb, *invenit*, is in a past tense. See H. 467, III, 4; A. 276, c; B. 58; G. 572; M. 336, obs. 2. Aeneas limits *videtur* as a dative of the agent. *Videri* is used as above in 326, in its literal sense; while Aeneas is looking at these objects deserving of wonder. The usual meaning of *videri*, however, would not be inappropriate. These paintings may well "seem wonderful" to Aeneas both on account of their vividness and of their being found in this remote region.—497. *Invenit, advanced*. See on 46. *Invenum, of youthful followers*; men and women in the prime and vigor of life. *Stipante, as comitantes*, II, 40; V, 76.—498. *Qualis-Diana exeret choros, such as Diana leads her dancing trains*. *Talis*, correlative to *qualis*, is expressed below, 503. The first syllable of *Diana* here is long. *Eurotae, Ortygiæ*. Diana, as the goddess of the chase, and therefore the patron god-

deas of Sparta, which was devoted to war and the chase, frequented the banks of the Eurotas, the principal river of Sparta. Like her brother, Apollo, she was also believed to resort at times, with her nymphs, to Mount Cynthus. Comp. IV, 147. The comparison of Dido here to Diana is suggested by that of Nausicaa to Diana in the *Odyssey*, VI, 102-110.—499. *Quam secutae, following whom*; the perfect participle as above in 481.—500. *Hinc atque hinc, on either side*. See on 162. *Illa—pastas* is parenthetical. Latona delights in the beauty of her children.—504. *Per medias*, as in 440. *Indare* is followed either by the dative or accusative. Comp. VIII, 483.—506. *Foribus, in, or within, the doors*; so near the portal as to appear to the spectator to be in it. The Queen had been advancing with her train towards (*ad*) the temple. She has now ascended the flight of steps, crossed the broad platform or colonnade in front, passed through the door, and taken her seat on a high throne placed directly in the rear of the wide portal. *Media testudine templi, within the vault of the temple, or in the interior of the vaulted temple*. Just as Cicero says, *in testudine*, meaning *in a vaulted apartment*. Vid. Brut. 22. Vergil has in view, as before, Roman temples, in which extensive use was made of the arch and dome. *Media*, as Wagner shows, is here very nearly equivalent to the preposition *in*; as any point within an inclosure is *medius*.—508. *Septa arma, surrounded by men at arms*. *Solio submixta, supported by, seated upon a throne*. Comp. III, 402.—507. *Iura dabat legesque vixit, she was administering justice and giving laws to her people*. *Iura* are rights, decisions, usages; *leges* are forms of law, statutes. *Opum laborum, the execution of (public) works*. She was assigning the charge of these to various overseers, either directly, according to her own judgment, or else by drawing (*traherat*) lots from an urn. The act of drawing the lots is transferred by a poetic turn of expression to the labor which was to be determined by lots.—509. *Concursu* is the multitude of Carthaginians accompanying the Trojans.—512. *Pentus—ena, and had conveyed far away to other shores*; i. e., other than those near Carthage, where Aeneas had landed.—513. *Obstipuit* is understood with *Achates*, and *percursum* with *ipse*. For the adjective see H. 439, 1; A. 187, a; B. 268, a; G. 286; M. 214, d; for the verb, H. 463, 1; A. 205, d; B. 287, a; G. 202, II, 281, exc. 1; M. 218, 2, obs. 1; Z. 878, n. 1.—515. *Res incognitas*, i. e., the unknown circumstances of their friends. See 517-519.—516. *Disimulant, they remain concealed*. Not wholly of their own choice, it is true, for they have no power to dispel the cloud; but they would not wish to emerge at this moment, if they could; and, hence, they connive, as it were, with the divinity that is concealing them.—518. *Speculantur, look forth, or out, watch to ascertain, what fortune, etc.*—517. *Quas fortuna vixit. Supply sit; what fate attends the men*. The present is substituted for the perfect, because the action is conceived as scarcely yet finished.—518. *Quid* is the adverbial accusative; *as to what, why*? *Quotis—navibus, chosen from all the ships*. See on *Italiam*, 2. *Ibant*, for the pluperfect, *they had come*; as *veniant* for the perfect, *they have come*.—519. *Orantes vultum, to sue for favor*; that is, here, *for protection*. See 524, and comp. III, 114. The present participle is used to denote a purpose, instead of *ad orandum* or *ut (quod) orarent*. H. 549, 3; B. 323, E.; G. 673, E.—520. *Integreat*. For the auxiliary to be supplied here, see on 216. M. 235. *Orum. Supply regina; before the queen*.—521. *Maxima. Supply natu. Placide, calm, though like Neptune, 126, graviter commotus*.—522. *Caudent*. For the infinitive, see on 66.—523. *Gentis superbas, proud nations*, refers to the neighboring barbarians, not to the Carthaginians.—524. Observe the emphatic position of *Troes*. *Maria* is governed by *ecce*, taken in an active sense: *having traversed all seas*. *Vahor* often means *navigo*, and the latter sometimes governs the accusative, as above in 87. *So aequora curvo, V.*

235.—522. *Genetl*; H. 335, II; A. 227; B. 241; G. 245; M. 244, a. *Flo*, *righteous*; obedient to the gods; hence, deserving to be received in a friendly manner. *Proptas*, render literally, *more closely*; implying that their real character and circumstances have been misunderstood.—527. *Mem* is rendered emphatic by its position. *Mem*. H. 268, 2, n.; A. 194, a; B. 279; G. 198; M. 489. *Idyosca*. See note on 446. *Populare*; the infinitive, after the Greek idiom, to denote a purpose. A. 318; B. 315, a; G. 424; R. 4, 4). *Penatib*, by metonymy for *hearths* or *homes*.—528. *Raytas*—*vertens*, to *swirl* and *drive away*. See on 69. *Vertens* is for *avertens* (comp. VIII, 208), and refers especially to the *captives* and the *cattle*, which would form the most valuable part of the booty.—529. *Ea, euck*. *Antima*, *victis*, supply *est* before the *datives*.—530. *Hesperiam*. H. 378; A. 269; B. 216; G. 334; M. 227, a. The other accusative here is *quam* understood. See on 12. In the verse of Ennius Ann. 1, 36, which suggested this, the *quam* is expressed: "*Est locus, Hesperiam quam mortales perhibebant.*"—532. *Oenotri*. These people were said to be kindred with the *Peloposi* of Greece, and also with the *Seculi*, and to have occupied Bruttium and Lucania, in the south of the Italian peninsula. *Balia* was originally another designation for the same part of the peninsula, but was gradually extended in its application, until it came to signify, as now, the whole country south of the Alps. See on *primus*, 1. *Pama*; predicate nominative after *est* understood; of which *discuss* is the subject. H. 588; A. 273, E.; G. 535; M. 383. *Minerva*, etc. *That their descendants have called the country Italy*.—533. *Gentem*, metonymy for *terram*. *Dada*. This leader was *balus*, a king of the *Oenotri*, or, according to Thucydides, of the *Siouli*.—534. *Hic* must not be mistaken for an *adverb* here. *Hic* is found in some editions, but not on good authority. This verse, like many others in the *Aeneid*, was left unfinished, though the sense is complete, as, indeed, in nearly all other instances where such verses occur. See III, 340, and VI, 94.—535. *Adurgens* *finota*, *rising from the wave*. See on *italiam*, 2. Join *subito* to *tulit*. Others, however, with Heyne, connect it, as an adjective, with *fluctus*; thus, *with a sudden wave*, or *sea*. In the language of the Romans, a star is said to *set heliacally* (*heliacae*) when it disappears in the sun's rays just after sunset, and to *rise heliacally* when it appears in the east a little before sunrise. The heliacal rising of Orion happened in Vergil's time, in the month of June, and was attended with stormy weather. Hence Orion was supposed to exert a direct influence upon the weather. The first O in *Orion* here is short; in III, 517, it is long.—536. *Penitas*; as in 512.—538. *Fauit*, *few in number*; that is, as compared with the whole fleet, a large part of which is missing. *Oris*. Comp. 377.—539. *Quod genas*, etc., refers to the Carthaginian subjects of Dido.—540. *Hospitia*. H. 414; A. 243; B. 256; G. 388; M. 282.—541. *Bella* *clant* refers to the same Carthaginians, stationed to guard the shore. Dido has commanded her people to oppose the landing of strangers. *Prima terra*, *the very shore*; literally, *the first part of the land*; as Cic. Ep. ad Fam. 2, 6, *prima provincia, the entrance of the province*. H. 440, 2, n. 1; A. 198; B. 274; G. 227, R.; M. 311.—543. *Separat*, etc., *aspects the gods to be mindful*. So *Nauis*.—544. *Que iustas*, etc. The punctuation is that of Heyne, who supplies *acces* before *ait*. Comp. Caes. B. G. III, 71. Render the passage thus: *Aeneas was our king, than whom neither has any other been more righteous, nor greater in piety, or in war and in arms*.—547. *Aetheria*. The poets sometimes use *aether* and *aetherius* for *air* and *aërius*. Comp. below 587, and VI, 763; VII, 557. *Umbra*, for *in umbra*. Comp. V, 371; X, 705.—548. *Mem matas*; supply *est nobis*; we have no fear; i. e., as to our ultimate safety. *Præsum*, etc., *nor would you regret to have died* (with him) *beforehand* in *bind offices*. M. 44.—549. *Et=præterea*. "Besides the consideration

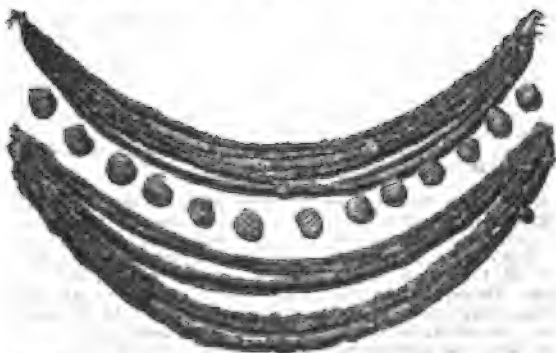
that there is a hope of recovering our chief, and that he will return your favors, we have also Trojan friends and cities in Sicily ready to receive us; so that you need not fear any attempt on our part to settle here in your country."—552. *Silvia*. See on *Italiam*, 2. *Stringere remos, to trim oars; for facere remos*.—553. *Si datur; protasis of ut petamus*. Regs, seeds; ablat. absol. of attendant circumstance. *Recepto* agrees with the nearest noun, and is understood with *sociis*. H. 439, 1; B. 268, a; G. 286; M. 214, d. *Italiam*. See above, on 2.—554. *Ut petamus*, here, and in 558, is the purpose of *subduere, aptare*, and *stringere*.—556. *Ne spes*—Iull, "if we can no longer hope for Iulus"; if there is no longer hope of his safety. But Forbiger understands: "hope in his leadership."—557. *At—saltem, yet at least* (even though Aeneas be lost) *that we may seek the waters of Sicily*. *Freta* as in 607. *Sedes Paratas*, the settlement already established in Sicily under King Acestes. See on 195.—558. *Unde advecti*. They have just left Sicily. See 24.—561. *Voltum*. See on *oculos*, 228. *Demissa, down-cast*, not only through modesty, but also on account of the outrages charged upon her subjects, 525, 539-541.—562. *Ordo*. See H. 414; A. 243; B. 286; G. 288; M. 202, obs. 1.—563. *Res dura, hard necessity; my hard condition*; for she is in constant danger of invasion from the warlike Libyans (see 239), and from her hostile brother. See 347, sqq. *Talia moliri, to take such precautions*; to devise such things, namely, as *patrola (custode)*. For the mood, see on III, 124.—565. *Aeneadam, for Aeneadum*. *Quis needat*. See H. 486, II; A. 268; B. 307, b; G. 251; M. 350, d. How Dido has heard of the Trojans is explained below, 619, sqq.—566. *Virtutes, the prowess*.—568. *Aversus, remote*. "The sun is not so far off as to make us cold, and devoid of sympathy." Others take *pectora for mentes*: "we are not so remote from the world that our minds are stupid, or uninformed" (*obtuses*).—569. *Saturnia arva*; an appellation of *Latium*, because it had been the retreat of Saturn, when driven by Jupiter from his throne in Olympus. Comp. VIII, 319; Ge. II, 173. It has here the same restrictive relation to *Haesperiam* as, in 2, *Lavinia litora to Italiam*.—571. *Auxilio*, join with *tutos* as an ablative of means. So Heyne.—572. *Voltis, etc.*; for *praederea si vultis*. It may, however, be interrogative. For the ellipsis of *ei*, see Z. 780; M. 442, a, obs. 2. The omission occurs in animated discourse; as Liv. 21, 44: *Et inde cessero for ei cessero*, etc. *Et*, as in 549; moreover, I present this consideration: *if*, etc. *Mecum pariter, on equal terms with me*.—573. *Urbanam, for urbs quam*. See on *quas litora*, 157.—574. *Mihi*. See on *vultis*, 440. *Agetur, shall be governed or treated*. The singular instead of the plural is found thus also in prose: *Our Lycias et Hyperides amator?* Cic. Brut. 68.—576. *Note, for vento*; as, *austeris*, 536.—576. *Adfret*. H. 423, 2; A. 267; B. 209, a; G. 253; M. 351, b, obs. 1. *Certus, trusty*.—577. *Lastrare, to explore*. For the mood, see H. 585, II; A. 271, b; B. 237, f; G. 532, R. 2; M. 390.—578. *Si* is interrogative here. Comp. 181. "As an interrogative (in dependent questions) *si* is sometimes followed by the *indicative* and sometimes by the *subjunctive*." Thiel. *Silvis* and *urbibus* should be joined with *errat*, as ablatives of situation. *Urbibus* is taken in an indefinite sense for inhabited places.—579. *Animum*. See on 228.—581. *Ardeant, had been desiring*. H. 469, II, 2; A. 277, b; B. 59; G. 225; M. 337.—582. *Natae dae, O goddess born*; a frequent appellation of Aeneas, as the son of Venus.—584. *Unus abest*; that is, Orontes, who was lost in the storm, *epotus ante oculos*, as described in 118-117.—585. *Diotis matris*. See 390, 391.—588. *Restitit, stood revealed*; literally, *remained*; the cloud having dispersed.—589. *Os humerosque*. See on *oculos*, 228.—590, 591. *Lumen purpureum, the ruddy glow*; the brilliant complexion supposed to belong to the gods.—591. *Lactes honores, sparkling beauty*; a beauty full of the joy of youth; expressing and giving joy; *honores* is for the singular,

honorem, in the sense of *decus*. *Adhuc*, had imparted.—592. *Quale decus*. See on 480. *Manus*, the hands (of artists). Comp. 455. *Aut ubi*, or (such beauty as appears, *quale decus est*) when. In works of art ivory is sometimes combined with gold or with wood (see X, 186); and, also, marble and silver are made to appear more beautiful by contrast with a setting of gold. Lædewig thinks that *auro* should be referred to *adduci ebori decus*, as well as to *circumdatur*.—594. *Quotis*, dat., limits *improvisus*.—596. *Quem* is addressed to the assembly, and not to Dido alone.—597. *Miserata*, a participle instead of a relative clause, *quæ miserata es*; as *passi*, 199. *Quæ*—*quæ*, for *et*—*et*. See on 18.—599. *Quamvis*. H. 399, i, 3; A. 218, a; B. 234, R. 8; G. 373 and 389, R. 8; M. 290, c, and obs. 1.—600. *Urbe*, domo; H. 424; A. 253; B. 261; G. 396; M. 253. The ablative denotes that in respect to which they are made associates.—601. *Non opus est nostris*, for *non possumus*. H. 402; A. 214, c; B. 230, R.; G. 365, R. 1; M. 287. *Non quicquid*, etc., nor (is it in the power of the Trojan race) whatever of the Trojan race exists anywhere.—603. *Ploa*. Dido is pious in fulfilling the duty of kindness and hospitality towards strangers.—604. *Intuita* and *mane cuncta recti* refer to her scrupulous performance of such duties. For *sibi* and *recti*, see H. 399, i, 3, n. 1; M. 289, b, obs. 2; if righteousness and a mind conscious to itself of integrity are anything anywhere; that is, if the conscientious fulfillment of duty is properly appreciated by any divinities in the universe.—607. *Montibus*, dative limiting *lustrabunt* for *montium* limiting *conceca*. See note on *cui*, 448. Translate: *While the shadows shall traverse the sides of the mountains*, i. e., as long as the sun shall pursue his diurnal course. The movement of the shadows produced by the mountains on their own slopes (*conceca*) is expressed by Hor., O. 3, 6, 41: *Sol ubi montium mutaret umbras*.—608. *Fasces*. The sky or æther was supposed "to feed" the stars, or to furnish the subtle fiery element which nourished and kept them burning.—609. *Tuum*. See on 558.—610. *Quæ me cumque*, whatever lands summon me; whether I accept your invitation to dwell in Carthage, or go to other lands. For the *temus*, see on 412.—611. *Ilionea*. The Greek form of the accusative in *ea* is usually taken from the Ionic form *ea*, but here and in III, 122, from the other Ionic form *ēa*. See Schneider's *Formenlehre*, p. 295.—612. *Post*, for *postea*.

613-624. Dido, having recovered from her first surprise, addresses *Æneas* courteously, and immediately prepares to entertain her new guests with royal hospitality. *Æneas* sends *Achates* to the ships to summon *Ascanius*, and to bring suitable presents for the Queen. *Venus* causes *Cypar* to assume the form of *Ascanius*, while she conveys the latter to *Idalium*.

613. *Primo*, at first; not an adjective here. Comp. IV, 176.—614. *Quanto tanto*, at the wonderful fortune of the man.—616. *Insanabiles*, savage, because inhabited by the savage Libyans. Oris. See on 377.—617. *Dardania*. The *o* is retained here in scanning, and the verse is spondaic, as III, 74. See H. 616, 8; A. 262, a; B. 256, g; G. 761, R. 1; M. 503.—619. *Tenorum*. *Tenues*, banished by his father from *Salamis* on his return from the Trojan war, because he had not hindered or revenged the death of his brother *Ajax*, settled in *Cyprus*, which was conquered and bestowed upon him by *Belus*, the king of *Sidon*. *Ventre*. H. 537, 1; A. 288, b; G. 377, R.—620. *Novæ regnæ*. He called his new city *Salamis*.—622. *Ilionea*. Comp. 236.—623. *Cognitas* (est). H. 463, 1; A. 205, d; B. 287, a; G. 281, exc. 1; M. 218, 2, b. *Mihi*. See on *ulli*, 440.—624. *Pelagi*, here for *Græci*.—625. *Ipsæ hostis*, even he (*Tenues*), though an enemy; though he had fought against the *Trojans*.—626. *Tenues*, so called from their ancestor *Tenues* of *Creta*.—626. *Ortum volebat*, gave it out, wished it to be understood, that he was descended. In this usage of *velle* there is an ellipsis

of *haberi*, or some similar word.—627. *Iuvenes*. As in 321. *Tectis*, the dative after *succedit*. Comp. E. V, 6 and 19; Ge. III, 418.—632. *Templa*, for *in templis*. In the Homeric age a thanksgiving sacrifice in honor of guests and strangers was offered at the family altar, not in temples. See Od. VIII, 59. *Hæmorum, sacrifices*; as in 49.—635. *Terga*, as often for *corpore, bodies*.—636. *Munera* and *lætitiæ* are in apposition with the foregoing accusatives. She sends these things as *resents and the enjoyment of the day*; means of enjoying the day; a hendiadya, equivalent to "gifts for a day of enjoyment," or festal-day. *Dei, the god of joy*, Bacchus (see IX, 387), is the better authorized MS. reading, which, however, A. Gallius ascribed to the ignorance of the copyists. For the form *dñ*, see H. 121, 1; A. 74, a; B. 145, R.—637. *Domus interior*. See on II, 483 and 487.—637, 638. *Domus splendida instruitur*, Servius interprets as an example of *prolepsis* or anticipation, joining *splendida* in sense with *instruitur* rather than with the subject *domus*; as if it were *domus instruitur ut regali luxu splendida sit*. We may translate freely: "The house is adorned with royal wealth and splendor." For other examples of *prolepsis*, see 659, III, 256; IV, 22.—639. *Arte superbo, worked with skill, and of royal purple*. *Sunt* may be supplied with the nominatives *vestes, argentum, and fada*; "there are," etc. *Vestes, tapetries* for coverings, as in Ge. II, 464. See 697.—640. *Ingens argentum, massive plate*; or a great number of silver vessels. Comp. III, 466. *Mensis, for in mensis*. *Caelata in auro, carved on gold*. The deeds of her Phœnician ancestors were chased on the vessels of gold and silver.—642. *Dacta, transmitted or derived*.—645. *Ferat and ducat*, expressing the purpose of *præmittit*, would require *ut* in prose. *Hæc* refers to all the incidents just narrated in regard to Aeneas and his friends. *Ipsam* relates to Ascanius.—646. *Caræ, like ciææ, is both subjective and objective*; that *loves*, or that *is loved*. Here it is used in the former sense, *fond*. In *Ascanie stat, is fixed on Ascanius*.—648. *Pallam*; an ample robe



Necklaces, composed of small gold jewels. (From the treasures found in Troy by Dr. Schliemann.)

covering the entire person, and worn over the *stola*. See figure of Juno, page 8. *Signis auroque, with figures and gold*; hendiadya for *signis aurois*.—649. *Circumtextum acanthæ, bordered with the yellow acanthus*. Perhaps the leaves of the acanthus were imitated in embroidery with golden threads;

hence, *yellow*. See page 35.—550. *Ornatas*; namely, the *palla* and *velamen*. *Myœnis*; here for Greece, as in II, 577.—551. *Potaret*, in the scanning of this verse, has the last syllable long by the *ictus*. See on 308.—552. *Donum* also refers to the *robe* and *veil*.—553. *Sceptrum*. Supply *iubet ferre*. The scepter was borne not only by sovereigns, but by other persons of rank. See on 42.—554. *Maxima, eldest*. See on 521. *Cello*; the remote object of *ferre*. Comp. *scœnis*, 429.—555. *Duplicem, double*, or two-fold with the two materials of which it was composed—*gems* and *gold*. Comp. 648, 728; III, 467.—556. *Celerans*, for *ut celeraret*. Comp. *orantes*, 519.—558. *Pacem et ora, in form and features*.—559. *Donis*; join with



A golden diadem found in Troy by Dr. Schliemann. Represented as worn.

incendat; that he may with (aided by) the gifts inflame the impassioned queen. *Furentem* is proleptic. See on 637. Cupid is conceived to exercise his own power, while aided also by the princely gifts of Aeneas; for these awaken kind feelings in Dido. Comp. 714.—560. *Quibus*. Comp. VII, 355.—561. *Denum, houses*; for *race*, or *nation*, as in 284. *Ambiguum, bilingual*. These words express the national prejudice of Vergil and the Romans, which had rendered the term *Punica fides* a synonym for bad faith.—562. *Urit, burns, disturbs* (her). Supply *eam*. She is troubled with the fear of Juno's enmity and her skill in mischief. *Ora recusat*. The anxiety of Venus about Aeneas had been relieved by the promises of Jupiter (see 257, sqq.); but now, as the banquet-hour approaches at nightfall (*sub noctem*),

she thinks of the new perils of the Trojans, and her fear returns. Possibly Heyne is right in thinking there is an allusion to the fact that night is apt to bring back and magnify the anxieties of the mind.—664. *Meeae—tamma, my strength, alone (who art alone) my great power, my child, who dost set at naught the Typhoian missiles of the supreme father.* Solus is joined by Wagner and later commentators with the preceding words, though the earlier authorities make it agree with the following *quis*. The thunderbolts of Jupiter slew the giant *Typhoeus*; Ge. I, 279; hence, *Typhoia*. Ancient artists represented Cupid as breaking in mockery the thunderbolts of Jupiter.—666. *Tua summa, thy divine power.*—667. *Frater.* See 618. *Ut*, as in 466. *Omnia.* Comp. 82.—668. *Iactetur* has the last syllable lengthened by the *ictus*. *Odiss.* Comp. 4 and 251, *ob iram*.—669. *Nota, for notum.* This accords with the Greek idiom. See Kühner's Greek Gr. 241, 3.—670. *Hunc* is used with the same sort of emphasis as *haec* in 717.—671. *Iunonia.* Hospitalities which are extended by the people of Juno, and which are subject to her influences, can not be safe for the Trojans. *Quo se vertant, what direction they may take.*—672. *Carmina* is an ablative of time.—673. *Flamma, with burning love.*—674, 675. *Ne quo—teneatur, that she may not be changed by any divine influence, but may be held, etc.* *Ut* before *teneatur* is suggested by the foregoing *ne*.—676. *Mecum, in common with me*; as well as I. Comp. Ge. I, 41; II, 8.—678. *Qua, in what manner?* The question depends on *accipe mentem*.—677. *Carli*; as in 646.—679. *Palago.* See on 126, and *recludit*, 358. But possibly the dative may be intended after *resistantia* as analogous to *superesse*.—680. *Sopitum.* See on *submersas*, 69.—682. *Qua*; as in 18. *Delos, the stratagem.* *Medius occurre, intervene, interfere.*—683. *Tu* is emphatic, as opposed to *hunc*. *Faciem falli, counterfeited his form.* *Amplius* is the acc. of time, and *quam* is omitted before *noctem*. M. 805, 806.—684. *Pueri puer.* The association of ideas is aided by the juxtaposition of the words. Comp. V, 569; X, 784. See H. 568; A. 844, *g*; B. 833, *f*; G. 688; M. 473, *a*.—686. *Amidst the royal banquet and the flow of wine.*—688. Comp. VII, 350.—690. *Gressu gaudens incedit* is equivalent to *gressu gaudet incedere*. The god takes delight in assuming the form and gait of Iulus, partly on account of his sportive nature, and partly, perhaps, in the anticipation of mischief. The former seems to be the predominant, if not the whole, idea.—691. *Ascanio*; a dative limiting *inrigat* instead of a genitive after *membra*. H. 884, 4, n. 2; A. 225, *a*; B. 244; G. 343, R. 2; M. 241, obs. 3.—692. *Inrigat, she diffuses.*—693. *Idaliae*; another form for *Idalium*, 681.—694. *Floribus et umbra*; join with *complectitur*. *Aspirans, breathing (odors) upon (him).*

695-756. Cupid, having thus entered the palace, disguised as the child Ascanius, exercises his power over the mind of the Queen, to make her forget Sychaeus and love Aeneas. She protracts the banquet by making many inquiries of Aeneas about the Trojan war, and finally begs him to give an account of the sack of Troy, and of his own subsequent adventures.

686. *Duce lactus Achate.* See on 275.—697. *Venit*; the present. H. 467, III; A. 351, *b*; B. 888, *c*; M. 145. *Aulæis superbia, of or with splendid draperies*; an ablative of description, limiting *sponda*. Others take the words here by synecdoche for the "curtained" or "tapestried hall," as *aulæae* were suspended from the ceilings in Roman banqueting halls as canopies. In this case the ablative is locative. Tapestries richly wrought with woven and embroidered figures were used variously as curtains, canopies, draperies, and coverings for thrones and couches. See illustration given on page 85.—698. *Aurea*; here a disyllable. *Compositus locavit.* The perfect *definito*, or perfect with *have*. See H. 471, I; A. 279; B. 60; G. 227; M. 335, *b*. Observe the relation of the tense here to the historical present, *venit*; *when he*

comes the Queen has already assumed her position and placed herself in the midst. *Mediam*, for *in medio*. Comp. 348. The Queen disposes her person with dignity (*composuit*) on a separate couch in the midst—that is, in the place of honor, having the Carthaginian princes, such as Bitias (see 738), on one side, and her Trojan guests on the other. Vergil supposes the guests to recline at the banquet, though this practice does not seem to have been in-

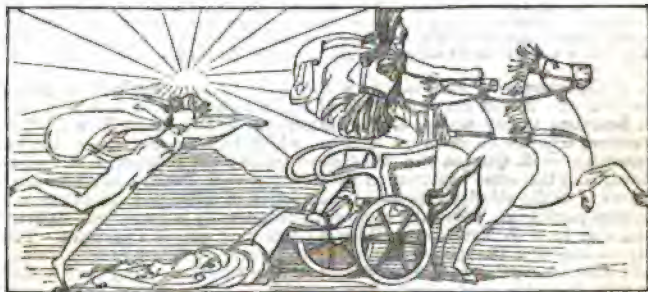


Bacchanalian reclined on a couch. (From a vase-painting.)

roduced until long after the heroic age.—599. Iam convenient, are already assembling; i. e., when the counterfeit Aecanius arrives.—700. Strato ostro, on the spread purple, or on purple couches; the *aulaea purpurea*. Comp. 697.—701. *Maubas*; dative after *dant*.—701, 702. *Canistis expediant*, they bring in, or present in baskets, or, with Servius, *erres from baskets*. *Tomis villis*, with, or of, soft naps.—703. The inner apartments (*intus*), where the servants are preparing the food, are separated from the courts or banquetting rooms by narrow passages, called *fauces*. An ordinary dining-room, or *triclinium*, would not, of course, be used on the present occasion. With *Famulae*, supply *suat*. H. 368, 8; A. 206, 6; G. 200; M. 479. *Quibus limits est understood*, of which *struere* and *adolare* are the subjects: *Whose care it is*, etc. *Ordine longo*, in a long row, or in long rows; referring not to the order in which the servants stood, but to the arrangement of the dishes of food, or provisions (*paenae*). To prevent confusion at such an entertainment, all the courses must be properly set out in the inner room by the servants (*famulae*), so that the waiters (*ministri* and *ministres*) might promptly perform their duty of carrying the dishes into the banquetting hall, and changing the courses.—704. *Struere*, to arrange; i. e., before they are carried to the guests. *Flammis adolare*; to worship the household gods with incense. Comp. E. VIII, 65; Ge. IV, 379. The altar of the *penates* is in

the *pondralia* (*intus*), and the servants stationed there are required to burn incense before them, as a necessary accompaniment of the rites of hospitality.—706. *Qui*. H. 439, 2; A. 187, *b*; B. 268, *c*; G. 282; M. 214, *b*. Onservant, *ponant*. See on 287.—707. *Res non et, and also*. The usage of *non* in juxtaposition to connect two single ideas is peculiar to poets and later prose writers. M. 460, obs. 1. *Per hinc laeta, through the festive halls*.—708. *Toris pictis*, the embroidered coverings (*aulaeis*) mentioned above, 697. *Iassi*, invited.—711. *Comp*. 648, 649.—712. *Pecti, to baneful passion*. *Comp*. IV, 90.—713. *Mentem*. See on 228. *Nequit*. H. 296; A. 144, *g*; B. 109, II; G. 185; M. 159.—714. *Fuere domusque*. *Comp*. 659, 660.—715. *Complexu colloque; in the embrace and on the neck*. *Pendeo* is followed by *ab*, *ex*, or *in*, with the ablative, or by the ablative alone. *Comp*. II, 546; VII, 164; XI, 577.—716. *Magnum-amorem*; that is, all the endearments that his supposed father wished to bestow.—718. *Inscia Dido, etc.* The force of the appositive Dido can be preserved in translation by joining *miserae* with it: *Unhappy Dido, not knowing what a powerful divinity is resting upon her*.—720. *Sychoseum*. See 343.—721. *Prævertens, to prepossess*. The god causes her to forget her first love, and reawakens her dormant passions (*resides animos*), which he occupies with a living object (*vivis amoris*), before her mind shall fall back into habitual thoughts of Sychoseus.—723. *Quies*; subject of *fuit* understood; *when the feasting was first suspended*; referring to the change of courses (*mensae*). For the *tenes* to be supplied, see on 216.—724. *Vina coronant, they wreath the wine-cups*. *Comp*. III, 525; Ge. II, 528. The Romans, in Vergil's time, were accustomed to put a wreath round the drinking cup as well as round the mixing bowl or *crater*. In the Homeric language, to crown the wine is to fill the goblet to the brim.—725. *Fit strepitus testis, the noise (of festivity) arises in the halls*.—726. *Laquearibus aureis*. The concave spaces or panels formed in the ceilings by the beams intersecting each other were called *laquearia* or *lacunaria*, and were decorated with gold. *Aureis*, a disyllable, as in 698.—728. *He*; frequently an adverb of time. *Gravam gemmis auroque, heavy with gems and gold*; i. e., a massive goblet of gold studded with gems. Observe the liveliness of the perfect; *now the Queen has already called for, etc.*—729. *Pateram*. See pages 8 and 75. *Quam* is the object of *implem*, supplied after *solidi*.—730. *A Belo*; supply *oræ*, or we may understand it of the order of time; “after Belus.”—731. *Nam*, elliptical as in 65. *Hospitalibus dare iura, that you give laws for guests, or, the laws of hospitality*. Jupiter is *patronus*, the patron of guests. “All strangers are from Jove.” Od. 14, 57.—733. *Vells*; H. 484, I; A. 266; B. 309, *a*; G. 253; M. 851, *a*. *Hinc* (*diad*). H. 406, II; A. 219; B. 235; G. 375; M. 291.—736. *Latinum libavit honorem, poured the libation of liquors*; a small portion of the wine was poured upon the table as a drink-offering to the gods.—737. *Lébaso*. For the participle alone in the ablative absolute, see H. 431, 4, *n* 2; A. 255, *b*; B. 264, *R*; G. 438, *R* 2; M. 429. It is not necessary to supply any noun. *Summo ora, to her lips*; the top of the mouth; as *prima ora*. Ge. III, 399.—738. *Incipitans, challenging*; calling upon him to drink the pledge. *Impiger, not backward*. *Haurit, drained*; not received, as some translate it.—739. *Se probuit, filled himself, drunken himself*. So *vappis prolutus*, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 16. *Auro*, meton. for the golden goblet. H. 637, III; A. p. 299, *metonymy*; B. 871, *b*.—740. *Procesus*. Supply *bebant*. *Cithara*; an ablative of manner. He sings, accompanying himself with the harp. *Cithara* is often used for any stringed instrument, whether *φάρμαξ*, *λύρα*, or *πάβραρον*. See page 147. *Grinthus*. Apollo, the god of the lyre, wore long, flowing hair, and hence his votaries are so represented. See IX, 638.—741. *Desuit* refers not to the music, but to the natural science taught him by Atlas. Atlas. Vergil adopts here the idea that Atlas was a real person-

age, and an astronomer, and in IV, 247, that he was symbolized in Mount Atlas.—742. His refers to Iopas.—743. Unde. Supply *sint. Ignes, lightnings*; as in 90.—745. Tantum, *so much; so early*; making the day so short in winter.—746. Vel quae mora, etc., *or what delay opposes the backward nights*; referring to the summer nights, which are backward in coming, being hindered, as it were, by the lingering day. Comp. Ge. II, 478-482. This is the old interpretation. Ladewig, however, regards the clause as merely an antithetical way of expressing the foregoing idea, referring *noctibus* to the *winter nights*, lingering and retarded in their progress to the dawn.—748. Nec non et; as in 707.—750. Observe the reversed arrangement of the words in this line. Other examples are XII, 29; E. VII, 4; Ge. IV, 342.—751. Filias Aurorae; Memnon. See on 489.—752. Quantus, *of what stature*; for heroes were conceived to tower above common men.—753. Immo age, nay, come (these disconnected details do but irritate our curiosity), *recount to us from their first beginning the wiles of the Greeks*. Origine does not refer to the beginning of the *siege* of Troy, but to the final stratagem which led immediately to the *sack* of Troy; for it is with this stratagem of the "wooden horse" that Aeneas begins his narrative in the Second Book.—755. Septima aetas = *septimus annus*. See introductory note to Third Book.



Hector's body at the car of Achilles. (Flaxman.)

BOOK SECOND.

Aeneas recounts to Dido the capture and sack of Troy.

1-249. After a brief introduction, Aeneas enters upon his narrative, which begins with the story of the wooden horse. The Greeks, now in the tenth year of the siege, disheartened by their ill success, resort to stratagem. On the night which precedes the burning of the city, they pretend to have given over the siege, and to have taken ship for their homes; leaving upon the plain, before the walls of Troy, an immense fabric of wood, made to resemble a horse, and of such size that it can be carried into the city only by enlarging the gate, or breaking down a portion of the wall.

Within this fabric are concealed many of the Grecian chiefs, while the army, under the command of Agamemnon, instead of continuing the voyage, is lurking behind the island of Tenedos, a few miles from Troy.

The Trojan multitude issues from the gates, and, gathering round the strange image, hesitate whether to convey it into the city, or to destroy it.

At this moment the cunning Sinon, who has purposely suffered himself to be made prisoner, is brought before King Priam, and by his artful story gains the confidence of the King, and leads him and his people to believe that the wooden horse, once placed within the citadel, will become, like the Palladium, the safeguard of Troy. The device of Sinon and the Greeks is aided by Minerva, who sends two serpents to slay the priest Laocoon for attempting to destroy the image consecrated to her. This prodigy confirms the Trojans in the purpose already formed, and by means of ropes and rollers they convey the wooden horse through the city up to the citadel.

1. *Contingere, they were silent*; a completed action; *tenebant*, an action continuing. Intenti may be rendered adverbially *intently, earnestly*.—
3. *Removere*; supply *me*.—4. *Ut*; interrogative *how*, as in I, 466. The question depends on *removere dolorem*, which here implies the notion of narrating.—5. *Quasque, and (the things) which*; the antecedent, as understood, is in the same construction as *dolorem*.—6. *Fando, while uttering*; a gerund in the ablative expressing the relation of *while* and equivalent to a present participle. This usage also occurs occasionally in prose. See Madvig, 416, obs. 1.—7. *Myrmidæum, Dolopum*; join with *quis* as a partitive. The Myrmidons and Dolopians were Thessalian soldiers, followers of Achilles, and, after his death, of his son Pyrrhus or Neoptolemus. They are specified here as being the most bloodthirsty enemies of Troy. Before *miles* supply *quis*.—8. *Temperet, could refrain*. See on *nascat*, I, 565. After *temperare* the dative *sibi* is understood. See Z. 414. *Caelo* for *de caelo*.—9. *Præcipitat*. Supply *se*, as in IX, 670; XI, 617; *is swiftly descending*. On the journey of night through the heavens, see on V, 721. *Snadant*. Comp. IV, 81.—10. *Amor*; supply *est tibi*; *if such a desire possesses you*. The infinitives *cognoscere* and *audire* depend on the predicate *amor est* which has the governing power of *cupis* or *vis*; or, the infinitive may be regarded as equivalent to the genitive of the gerund. See Z. 598, 2d paragraph; H. 533, II, n. 3; A. 270, a; B. 315, c; G. 582, R. 4; M. 419.—11. *Supremum laborem, the final disaster*.—12. *Memnisse—refuge, though my mind shudders to recall it, and has (hitherto) shrunk from it with grief*. Some, however, understand the perfect here as an *aorist* denoting an *habitual* action. For exam-

ples of the perfect joined with the present, see X, 726, 804.—14. *labentibus*; the present denoting an action which has been going on and is still continuing; H. 487, III, 2; A. 278, a. *So many years* (having passed and still) *passing away*.—15. *Instar*; in apposition with *equum*, and governing the genitive. It may be translated *as large as*. See M. 280, obs. 6. *Divina Palladis arte*. Homer says, in Od. VIII, 493, "they made the horse *with Minerva*"; and, Il. XV, 71, "*through the counsel of Minerva* they took Troy." The actual builder of the horse was Epeos. See below, 284.—

16. *Interunt, they construct*. *Abiete*, an ablative of means, is scanned here as a trisyllable, *ab-ye-to*. See on I, 78. Comp. *porcidibus*, 442.—17. *Votum*. Supply *esse*. The Greeks indicated by some inscription on the image that it was a *votive offering* or *votum* to Minerva, and was intended to secure through her favor a safe return to their country.—18. *Hæc* is equivalent to *in æquum*. *Lateri* explains *hæc*, and refers more definitely to the interior of the horse. Both terms limit *includunt*. Translate as if it were written *hujus in latius, in his body*. Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 32: *me in æquum Troianum includis*. The accusative with *in*, or the dative, is not unfrequently used after *includere*, *condere*, and *abdere*, as in such verbs the notions both of motion and rest are mingled. *Virum corpora*; for *viros*.—20. *Militæ, with soldiery*; used collectively.—21. *In conspectu, in sight*; i. e., of Troy.—22. *Oym*. For the genitive, see on I, 14. Comp. V, 78.—23. *Nunc tantum sinit*, *at present there is only a bay*; it is no longer an opulent seaport. *Male fida, unsafe*. So *male pinguis*, Ge. I, 108; *male amicum*, below, 735; *male sana*, IV, 8.—24. *Hæc* may be joined with *condunt*, according to the usage mentioned in 18, or with *profecti*.—25. *Ablisse*. Supply the subject *eos*. *Myccenas*; put for the whole of Greece; as in I, 284.—26. *Tenaria*; for *Troia*. *Læta*; the able-



Minerva. (From an antique vase.)

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tive under M. 262; H. 414, I; A. 243; B. 256; G. 388. The woe occasioned by the ten years' siege is *the long (continued) grief* referred to.—27. *Doria*; for *Graeca*.—29. *Tendebat, encamped; stretched* (his tents). See on I, 469.—30. *Laus*; subject of *erat* understood.—31. *Stupet, miratur*. H. 461, I, n. 2; A. 205, c; B. 287, c; G. 202, exc.; M. 215, a. *Donum*. The horse was at once a gift to the Trojans (see 36, 44, 49), and to Minerva (see above, 17). *Exitiale*. The idea is that of the narrator, not of the Trojan multitude. *Minervae*, an objective genitive; *the gift (offered) to Minerva*.—32. *Thymostes* is mentioned in the *Iliad*, III, 146, as one of the elders of Troy. A soothsayer had predicted that a child should be born on a certain day, who should cause the destruction of Troy. On that day both Paris, the son of Priam, and Munippos, the son of Thymostes, were born. Hence, Priam, supposing the prophecy had reference to Munippos, ordered both the infant and his mother, Cylla, to be put to death. Aeneas, therefore, is in doubt whether the advice of Thymostes to carry the horse into the city is given out of resentment and treachery (*dolo*), or under the influence of fate (*sic fata ferbant*).—33. *Arca*. See on I, 2.—34. *Persebant, tended or directed*. *Ferre* is thus used in such expressions as *res, unus, opinio, tempus, occasio, causa, natura fert*.—35. *Corys*, a Trojan chief, not mentioned by Homer, but by Vergil, I, 183, VI, 788, and elsewhere. *Quorum—menti*, supply *erat*; equivalent to *quibus melior sententia erat; who entertained a better purpose*.—36. *Pelago*; dative for *in pelagus*. See on I, 6, and 181.—37. —*qua*. There are two plans suggested as to the disposition to be made of the horse: one, to *destroy* it at once, the other to *penetrate* the fabric and ascertain what there is in it. These two main propositions are separated by *aut*. The first of them, however, contains two subordinate ideas as to the *method of destroying* the horse: some advise to cast it into the sea, and others, to burn it. Hence the propriety of —*que*, rather than —*et*; a reading sometimes adopted here, but without good authority.—40. *Primum, first*. Laocoon was foremost, not in giving counsel, but in making any active demonstration.—42. *Procul*. Supply *clamat*. For the ellipsis of *verba declarandi*, see on I, 76. *Insania*. Supply *est ista?*—43. *Orandum*: in vehement language the interrogative particles *utrum* and *ne* are often omitted.—44. *Careo dolis*. H. 414, I; A. 243; B. 256; G. 389, III; M. 361. *Sic notas Ulixes*. You should suspect that the craft of Ulysses is in some way connected with the wooden horse.—46. *Machina—inspectura*. Vergil has in mind the siege towers of a later period, which, being rolled up to the walls of the besieged city, enabled the assailants from the several stories and from the summit of the tower to hurl their missiles, and to pass over upon planks to the battlements of the besieged. Thus the Greeks might intend to use the wooden horse. For the use of the future participle here, see H. 549, 3; A. 298, b; B. 822, b; G. 673, 3; M. 425. *Ventura desuper* rather refers to the descent of those in the machine upon the city, than to the machine itself.—48. *Alqua* is occasionally employed, as here, in the sense of *aliquis quis, some other*.—49. *Quidquid est*. See on I, 387. *Et, even*. *Dona*. See on 31.—51. *In laeta inque alvum*. He hurled the spear with such violence that it penetrated not only into the frame, but even into the belly or inner cavities of the beast. On the repetition of *in*, see Z. 745. *Peri*, as in V, 818. *Cumপিগibus* is joined with *cursum* (—*curvatam*) as an ablative of means; *curving with jointed work*.—52. *Illa, it*; the spear.—53. *Cavae cavernae*. Forbiger compares this tautologous expression to similar poetic archaisms in Lucretius and Plautus; as *anxius angor*, Luc. I, 826; *sonitus sonans*, id. III, 816; *pulchra pulchritudo*, Plaut. Mil. IV, 1, 13. *Gemitum* is the hollow sound given back by the wooden fabric. Comp. III, 555; IX, 709.—54. *Si fata*, supply *fuissent*; *if the fate of the gods had been, or had so willed*. Comp. 488.

55. *fulmet, if our mind had not been perverted*; referring to the infatuation of the multitude.—**56.** *Impulserat, he had induced us*; for the subjunctive, *impulserat*, which would not so vividly have expressed the conviction of the narrator. H. 476, 2; A. 308, a; B. 306, R.; G. 599, R. 2; M. 348, d.—**57.** *Ecoe*. A striking incident now diverts their attention from the horse. *Maurus*. See on I, 228.—**59.** *Veniētibz*; join with *obstulerat*.—**60.** *Hoc ipsum, this very purpose*; namely, that of being brought before King Priam. *Strueret, might execute*. The subjunctive denotes the purpose of *obstulerat*.—**61.** *Fidens animi*. H. 399, III, 1; A. 218, c, R.; B. 294, 2; G. 374, R. 3; M. 289, a. *In utrumque, for either issue*; for either of the alternatives expressed in the following lines. For the gender, see H. 441; A. 189, d; M. 301.—**62.** *Vernare dolos, to follow out his stratagems*.—**64.** *Circumfusa ruit*; more lively than *circumfunditur*; the youth gather rapidly round. For the number of the verbs, see above on 31.—**65.** *Ab uno cumis, from one wicked act learn (to know) all the Greeks*; from the treachery of one understand them all.—**68.** Observe the spondaic verse.—**69.** *Hec*. The first object of Sinon is to gain the pity and confidence of the Trojans by pretending to have been cruelly treated by his countrymen.—**71.** *Super*; adverbially, *moreover*; as I, 29; IV, 606.—**72.** *Poenas cum sanguine, bloody punishment*. Comp. IV, 514; X, 617.—**73.** *Conversat. Supply sunt*. It in prose would stand before *compressus*. "In poetry, *et, nec* (rarely *aut, vel*), and *sed, sed enim*, are sometimes put after a word in the second member of a sentence." M. 474, d.—**74.** *Quo sanguine cretus, of what lineage he is sprung*. *Sit* is understood.—**76.** *Quid erat, what (information) he brings*. Comp. 161, VIII, 119. *Memorat, that he declares*. For the omission of *ut*, see H. 499, 2; A. 331, R.; B. 295, R.; G. 546, R. 3; M. 373, b, obs. 4. *Hacten* may be followed either by the infinitive or subjunctive; as here by *fari* and *memorat*. See on III, 134. *Quae—capto*; supply *est*; *what ground of confidence he has as a captive*.—**76.** *Fermina*. He lays aside his pretended fear.—**77.** *Quodcumque fuerit, whatever the result shall have been; for erit*. *Quodcumque* is used here substantively for *quidquid*.—**78.** *Me*; subject of *esse* understood. *Hoc*; object of *fateor* understood. *Sinonem*; the name is here an emphatic substitute for *me*. Comp. I, 48; E. IX, 53, 54.—**80.** *Finxit*. For the mood after *si*, see H. 507, 1; A. 305, 306; B. 292, a; G. 597; M. 332.—**81.** *Fando, by hearsay, or report*; an ablative of means. *Aliquod nomen, any mention*.—**82.** *Palamedis Bellidae, Palamedes the descendant of Belus*. The *et* in *Helium* is here lengthened as an exception to H. 587, II, 1; B. 345, 3, 2.—**83.** *Falsa sub proditione, under a false charge of treason*. Thiel calls this usage of *sub* a Grecism.—**84.** *Infans indicio, by wicked testimony*. Through the contrivances of Ulysses, a letter, purporting to be signed by King Priam, and a quantity of gold, were secreted in the tent of Palamedes, and these being produced against him, he was stoned to death by the Greeks on the charge of correspondence with the enemy.—**85.** *Demisere nec, they have cast down to death*; so *mori demittere*, V, 692. *Lamina, life*. H. 414, I; A. 248, d; B. 256; G. 389, R. 3; M. 268, b; or, with Thiel, we may consider *cassus* as derived from *caro* and followed by its case. *Lagrat*. They now mourn him because they need his wise counsels. It was his reputation for wisdom which had excited the jealousy of Ulysses. Supply *et* or *quem* before *nunc*.—**86.** *III—annis* answers to the conditional proposition commencing with *si*. *Et* connects *comitem* and *sanguis propinquum* as two considerations on account of which Sinon was sent; more fully expressed, it would be: *because he wished me to be his companion, and because I was nearly related to him*.—**87.** *Pausat*. As in III, 615, the term is calculated to excite compassion in the hearers. *In arma*; for *in bellum*.—**88.** *Stabat regno, flourished in his royal dignity*; the ablative as in I, 263. *Regum vigabat*

conditis, was strong in the assemblies of the kings. The Grecian chiefs held frequent councils in their camp before Troy.—89. *Et nos, I also*; the plural as in 139. *Que-que*. Comp. I, 18.—91. *Haec ignota, things by no means unknown*. The cunning of Sinon shows itself in connecting his pretended misfortunes with the real ones of Palamedes, the account of which has doubtless already reached the Trojans. *Supra ab ære, from the upper world*; from this region of the living to the lower world, *sub umbras*. Comp. IV, 660. For the *tenes* after *postquam*, see on I, 216.—92. *In tenebris, in gloomy solitude*.—94. *Me*; the subject of *fore* understood. *Tullius, should bring it about*; literally, *should have carried*. The pluperfect subjunctive serves as a future perfect subjunctive in connection with past tenses. H. 525, 2; Z. 496, 5; G. 660, 4; M. 379.—95. *Argos*; for *Græciam*. Comp. I, 285. Palamedes was from Euboea.—96. *Odis*. The hatred, namely, of Ulysses.—97. *Hinc, from this moment, or time*; so Thiel; others, *from this cause*. *Prima labe, the first ruinous step, the beginning of ruin*.—98, 99. The infinitives here are historical. *Ulysses was always terrifying, was disseminating, was seeking*. H. 536, I; A. 375, e; B. 315, g; G. 650; M. 392. *Conatus, conscious* (of wrong); i. e., *conscious sibi sceleris*; knowing his own guilt, and the danger of being exposed by me. But some understand, *conspiring* (with others). *Arma, weapons*; means for my destruction.—100. *Calchaste ministræ, Calchaste being his agent*. Sinon artfully breaks off here in order to excite the Trojans to further inquiries.—101. *Sed autem, but however*. These two particles are found thus connected nowhere else in Vergil. The second adversative seems intended to add additional emphasis. *Ingrata, painful*; i. e., to Sinon. But Forbiger understands *things unacceptable, or of no interest to the Trojans*.—102. *Si*; nearly equivalent here to *quoniam*. *Omnis*; all the Greeks; whether such as Palamedes and Sinon, or such as Ulysses.—103. *Id, this*; that which I have now narrated to you concerning myself: *si* (since) *you hold all* (of us) *in the same estimation, and it suffices to have heard this*. *Latendum, now at once*. It implies that the act has already been long delayed. Z. 287.—104. *Magno*. For the case, see H. 422; A. 252, d; B. 258, e; G. 380; M. 259. With *velit* and *mercenat*, *would wish, would purchase*, the protasis, *si possint*, is to be supplied.—107. *Prosequatur, proceeds*. This verb in this sense, and without an object, seems to occur only here.—109. *Moliri*. The term implies effort to overcome difficulties. *Bello*; join with *fieri*.—110. *Fecissent, would that they had so done*. See on I, 578. If they had gone away at that time, Sinon would not have been condemned as the victim for sacrifice.—111. *Bantis, when departing*; not actually on their way, but when on the point of going.—114. *Suppens, uncertain*; doubting what to do. *Sectantem, to consult*; a present participle denoting a purpose. See on I, 519.—115. *Adytis, from the sanctuary*.—116. *Placatis*, for *placavitis*. See on I, 201. *Virgine caesa, with a virgin slain*. For the construction, see on 418. The Grecian chiefs had assembled at Aulis before sailing for Troy, and, being detained by contrary winds, were instructed to sacrifice Iphigenia, the daughter of Agamemnon, as a propitiatory offering to Diana. According to the ordinary account, Iphigenia was saved by the interposition of Diana, and conveyed to Tauris.—118. *Quærendi*. Supply *vult*. *Latendum, a sacrifice must be made*.—119. *Argolica, Grecian*. A Greek must now be slain, just as the victim at the beginning of the war was a Greek. *Vix, responses*. *Ut, when*. See on I, 216. *Volgi, of the multitude*; the common soldiery.—120, 121. *Ima cœca, our inmost frames*. Comp. III, 308; VI, 54.—121. *Qui fata parent, for whom the fates are preparing* (death). This and the following question depend on *tremor*, implying *dubitantium, incertorum*. *Quam possent Apollo*; i. e., who it is that the oracle of Apollo means.—122. *Hic, here*; as an ad-

verb of time. Comp. *ibi*, 40; I, 728.—123. *Protrahit*. Calchas pretends to be reluctant. *Es numina divum*, these commands of the gods. Ulysses demands of Calchas what person is meant by this revelation of Apollo.—124. *Iam canebant*, were already foretelling.—125. *Artifices*, of the plotter. The cunning of Ulysses, as Sinon wished the Trojans to understand, was exercised in turning the oracle to his private purpose by causing his tool, Calchas, to single out Sinon as the victim. *Ventura*, what was to come.—126. *Bis quinos*. Comp. I, 71, 381, and note. *Testus*, with hidden purpose; covered in respect to his mind. So Heyne; but Henry takes it literally, concealed; "shut up in his tent."—129. *Composito*, for *ex composito*, by agreement; i. e., with Ulysses.—131. *Conversa (ea)*; equivalent to *earum rerum conversionem*. See on 413. *They* (readily) suffered the turning of those dangers, which each feared for himself, to the destruction of one unhappy wretch; because when once I had been declared the victim, they were all relieved from farther apprehensions for themselves.—132. *Paradi*; historical infinitive.—133. *Salsae fruges*, for *mola salsa*; the salted



Vittae. (From a bas-relief.)

meal. Comp. IV, 517. Grain, parched, crushed, and mixed with salt, was thrown upon the victim. *Vittae*, *fillets*, or twisted bands of white and red wool.—134. *Fatear*. The term implies that it might be considered culpable to have shrunk from a sacrifice demanded by religion. *Vincula*, the cords with which he was bound when being led to the altar.—135, 136. *Obscurus delictis*, I lay hid and unseen. Comp. VI, 268. *Si—dedissent*, if they should by chance have set sail. See on 94. I think it better, on the whole, to adopt the old punctuation here, though the *tenes* are thus used a little loosely. The uncertainty is whether the Greeks would, after all, set sail without having made the appointed sacrifice of one of their own countrymen.—139. We must regard *ques* as an accusative of the person, and *poenas* of the thing, under H. 374; A. 239, c; B. 217; G. 333; M. 228, b; from whom, perchance, they will also demand punishment. *Reposcere* also takes two accusatives in VII, 606.—141. *Quod*, wherefore, as to which; as in Greek δ for $\kappa\alpha\theta\ \delta$, $\delta\iota\ \delta$. H. 378, 2; A. 240, b; B. 222; G. 331, R. 3; M. 372, b, obs. 6. Comp. VI, 363. *Te*, addressed to Priam.—142. *Per*. The

following clause suggests the object: *if there is still any pure faith remaining anywhere among (to) men, by this I adjure thee.* Comp. VI, 459; X, 597, 908. For the separation of *per* from its case in adjurations, see on IV, 814. *Quae restet.* See on IV, 230.—143. *Laborum.* For the case, see H. 406, I; A. 291, a; B. 301, 5; G. 376; M. 292.—144. *Animi, a spirit;* put for the person himself. *Non digna, undeserved.*—145. *Lacrimis;* an ablative of cause; *by reason of these tears.* *Utro;* Servius explains by *insuper, moreover, not spontaneously.*—148. *Amisissae, whom you have given up.* *Hinc, henceforth.*—149. *Haec edisserere vera, declare these things to me true (truthfully).*—150. *Quo, whereof, for what purpose.*—151. *Quae religio, etc., what religious token (act of religion) is it, or (if none) what engine of war?*—154. *Asteral ignes;* sun, moon, and stars. Comp. III, 519; IX, 429.—155. *Enses;* the sacrificial knives. All the holy objects Sinon appeals to are witnesses of the outrage he has suffered, and that he is held by no tie of loyalty to his countrymen.—157. *Fas.* Supply *est.*—158. *Ferre sub auras, to bring to the light.*—159. *Tegunt.* Supply *illæ;* the Greeks.—160. *Promissis.* The prose construction is *in promissis maneat.* Comp. VIII, 648.—163. *Auxillia stetit, stood, was maintained by the aid.* H. 416; A. 245; B. 258; G. 408, R.; M. 256. *Ex quo, from what time;* relative to *ex illo*, below, 169.—164. *Sed enim,* as in I, 19. For the position of the words, see on 78.—165. *Fatale.* The Palladium was so termed



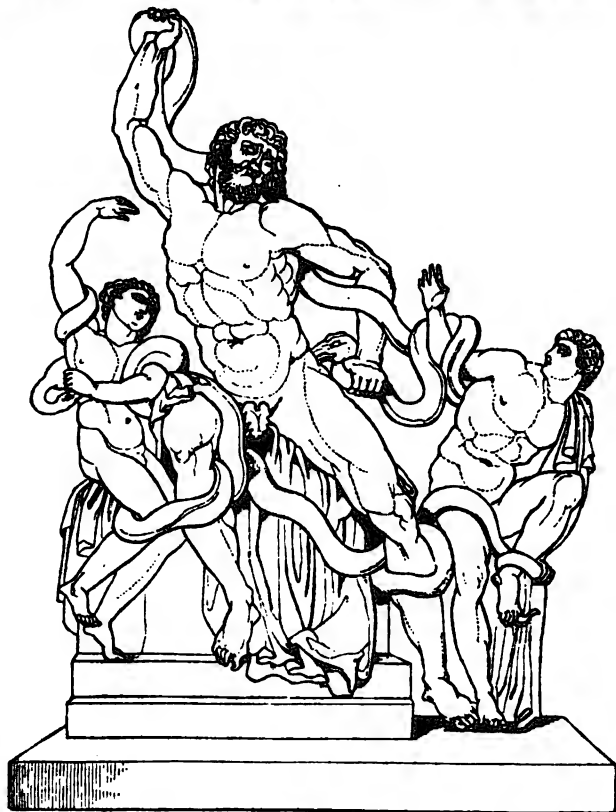
Diomedes and Ulysses.

because the fate of Troy depended on its preservation. It was a small, rude image of Pallas, which was believed to have fallen from heaven, and was guarded by the Trojans with great care, being even bound to the wall of the temple by chains, because the safety of the city depended on its possession.—168. *Vittas;* the fillets round the head of the image. *Finera, referri.* Historical infinitives. This metaphor seems to be drawn from the movement of a ship which the rowers have ceased to propel against the current, so that it again falls down the stream. Comp. Ge. I, 200.—171. *Ha signa, these tokens;*

i. e., *tokens of these things,* or of her displeasure. Comp. III, 505.—172. *Castra;* ablative. *Simulacrum;* the Palladium. *Arae* would be regularly connected with the foregoing *vix positum*, by *qua, et, or cum.* See 692, I, 586.—173. *Luminibus arrectis, from her darting eyeballs.*—174. *Ipsa;* the image itself, *per se.* *Ter.* See on I, 94. *Solo.* H. 434, n. 1: A. 243, b; B. 264, R. 3; G. 388; M. 263. *Dictu.* See on I, 111.—176. That an image should show such miraculous signs of anger is a sufficient reason to the minds of the Trojans, as Sinon is well aware, for the advice of Calchas and the hasty departure of the Greeks. There is, therefore, no difficulty now in believing that the Greeks have actually gone, and that what Sinon adds about the destination of the wooden horse is reasonable and true.—178. *Omnia ni repellant Argia, unless they seek the omens again in Greece.* They had before sailing for Troy taken the omens at Aulis. Perhaps Vergil has reference to the practice of Roman generals, who, under certain circumstances, went back to Rome to renew the auspices. *Numen, the divinity;*

meaning the *Palladium* itself.—179. *Quod avexere, which* (says Sinon) *they have carried away over (on) the sea.* This is not the statement of Calchas, which would have been quoted *indirectly* here, and therefore in the *subjunctive* mood, but the language of Sinon himself. Some, less naturally, I think, take *avexere* in the sense of *brought from Greece*; understanding by *numen* the *divine favor*.—180. *Quod petiere—parant, as to the fact that they have sought—*(it is because) *they are preparing.* H. 540, IV, n.; A. 333, a; B. 292, c; G. 525, R. 2; M. 398, b, obs. 2.—181. *Arma, deos*; i. e., re-enforcements for war and the favor of the gods.—183. *Moniti, being instructed*; namely, by Calchas. *Pro, in place of.* Here Sinon comes to the most delicate part of his story; he must give a plausible reason both for the building of the horse, and for its vast size, and he must make such suggestions as shall induce the Trojans to take it into the city.—184. *Quas placet, to atone for.* See on I, 20.—185, 186. The emphasis is on *immensam*, which should be joined to *attollere*. They were not only advised to build this in place of the *Palladium*, but to build it of vast dimensions, so that the Trojans might not get it into the city to serve as a new *Palladium*, and that they might be tempted through suspicion to lay violent hands upon it, and thus incur the anger of Minerva.—186. *Reberibus*; the *means of attollere*. *Caelo*; dative for *ad caelum*. See on *Latia*, I, 6.—187. *Partis*, the abl. of way or route. M. 274. *Momia*, for *uram*. The present *possit* after *justit* may be explained as Sinon's allegation; but it is probably a mistake of the copyist for *posset*.—188. *Men, or lost.* *Antiqua sub religione*; under the same religious security as that which they had enjoyed under the *Palladium*.—189. *Nam violasset, for* (said Calchas) *if your hand should violate*; this is the continuation, in the oblique form, of what Calchas had stated. *Saying, thinking, etc.*, are often implied in the foregoing verb, as here in *esset*. For the subjunctive, see on 94.—190. *Omen*; metonymy for the *fate* or destruction indicated by the omen. *Ipsam* refers to Calchas.—193. *Ultro*; probably not, as Forbiger takes it, *from far*, but of *its own accord, spontaneously*; i. e., without waiting to be again attacked.—194. *Meos* refers to the Greeks. *Ea fata, such fates*, namely, as the *crisium* in 190. This calamity would await the posterity of the Greeks, if the horse should be received into the city by the Trojans.—196. *Mille*; a round number. The II., II, 924, seq., makes the number of the Grecian ships 1,186.—199. *Hic*. See on 123. *Maius*, even a greater event than the adventure of Sinon.—201. *Dactas arta*. Though priest of Apollo, Laocoon had been appointed by lot on this day to make sacrifices to Neptune.—202. *Sollemnia, customary, ritual, sacrificial*.—203. *Ecco*. Comp. 57. *Geminis, two*; implying similarity. Comp. I, 162. *A Tenedo*. They come from Tenedos as an omen that the enemy is coming from its concealment there to destroy the city.—204. *Immanis oribus*; an ablative of description, limiting *angues*.—205. *Incumbent pelago*; translate in connection with *tranquilla per alta*; *swim along the tranquil waters pressing upon the sea*. *Partem, side by side*. *Tendant*; as in I, 205.—207. *Sanguineo, bloody*; of the color of blood. *Paras ostia*; all except the head and breast. *Postum pone legit, courses the sea behind*.—208. *Sinuatusque*, in connection with *legit* may be translated as a present participle, *curving*. *Volumine, in a fold, in folds*; meaning the undulating curves made by the long bodies of serpents in propelling themselves over the waves.—209. *Sperantis ale*; ablative of instrument. *Arva, the shores*.—210. *Oculis*. See on I, 223.—212. *Visu exsangues, terrified by the sight*. *Agmine certo, in an undeviating course*; indicating that they had been sent by a higher power expressly to destroy Laocoon, and were not merely seeking for prey. *Agmen* is also used of the motion of a snake in V, 90.—215. *Mors depascitur, devours*.—216. *Post*; adverbially for *postea*. *Ipsam* refers to Laocoon. *Auditis* is a dative of the end or purpose.

See on I, 22.—218. *Medium*; supply *eum*; around his body. *Olla*, around his neck. For the dative, see H. 384, II, 2; A. 225, *d*; B. 240, *a*; G. 848; M. 260, *b*.—219. *Superant*, rise above him. *Capita*, with the head; with their heads. Comp. *volumina*, 208, and similar examples of the singular in I, 579; VII, 392; IX, 721; X, 324. *Cervicibus altis*, with their necks (stretched on)



Laocöon.

high.—221. *Vittæ*. See on I, 228.—223. *Qualis mugitus*, (such) bellowsings as the bull raises when he has fled, etc. *Taurus* in prose would stand in the relative clause, thus: *qualis mugitus taurus tollit*. Comp. I, 816 and 430. If Vergil was familiar with the famous statue of Laocöon, now pre-

served in the Vatican, he chose rather, with true poetic taste, to transfer the spirit of that great work to his description than to adhere to the original in respect to all its details.—225. At, in transition. Comp. I, 267. *Delubra summa, the lofty shrines*; the same as the *arx* in 226. *Trionfalis*. See Dict. *Arcus* for *templum*. It was situated on the summit of the Acropolis.—227. *Sub pedibus*. The statues of Minerva are draped to the feet (see page 89), and some, as the Minerva Medica in the Vatican, have a snake coiled at the feet; and in some, as the Minerva Salutifera, also in the Vatican, there are two serpents represented. Vergil conceives of a statue of the goddess still remaining in the temple, after the Palladium had been stolen.—228, 229. *Novas pavor, new terror*; no longer apprehension for our personal safety, as in 212, but fear of the goddess who has punished Laocoon, and thus shown the danger of committing any outrage upon the wooden horse. *Omnia*. For the dat., see H. 384, 4; A. 285, a; B. 244; G. 343, R. 2; M. 241, obs. 8. *Insinuat*, supply *se*. *Scelus expiandum*; for *sceleris poenam solvitur*.—231. *Laesum*. For the mood, see on I, 388. *Tango, for corpori*.—232. *Ad sedes, to the shrines*.—233. *Omniament, accolam with one voice*.—234. *We divide the walls and throw open the bulwarks of the city*. Others understand by *moenia* the buildings within the walls. The Trojans are here supposed to throw down that part of the wall which forms the top and sides of the Scaean gate. Comp. 242, where the term *portae* would seem to indicate that the horse was carried in through one of the gates of Troy.—235. *Acingunt*, supply *se*; *apply themselves*. Comp. I, 210. *Rotarum lapsum, the movements of wheels*; for the simple term *rotas*. Comp. I, 301. *Olla, about the neck*; dative. Comp. IV, 503.—237. *Scandit, climbs or mounts*; a bold figure, indicating the difficulties overcome in conducting the wooden horse through the walls and to the summit of the citadel. Comp. VI, 515.—238. *Armata* for *armata*, as in I, 506. For the ablative, see H. 421, II; A. 248, c; B. 258; G. 289, R. 3; M. 268, a.—239. *Sacra omant*. Hymns were sung at the sacred festivals of the Romans by choirs of boys and girls.—240. The dat. *urbi* is governed by *inabitur*. *Minans, towering*; as in I, 162; IV, 88.—242. *Dardanidum*. See on I, 555.—243. *Substitit, halted*. Stumbling on the threshold was considered an evil omen. *Utaro*, the ablative of situation. The shock of the sudden halt caused the weapons of the Greeks secreted within the horse to clash and rattle.—244. *Instans*. Comp. I, 423, and below 491. *Immemores, caecae, thoughtless and blind* in respect to the circumstances which should have awakened suspicion: the stumbling of the horse and the noise of the arms from within. *Sistere* is followed by the accusative with *in*, or by the ablative either with or without *in*. Comp. X, 323.—246. *Tunc etiam, then also* as an additional warning. *Credita* is better joined with *ora* than with *Cassandra*. For the dative *Trois*, see on *ulla*, I, 440.—248. *Erat*. The relative clause gives the reason why they should be called *miseri*. See on I, 383; and comp. V, 624. But some make it concessive. See on IV, 534.—249. *Velamus*. See on I, 417.

250-487. While the city is buried in slumber, the Grecian fleet returns silently from the island of Tenedos, and Sinon, seeing the signal torch on board the ship of Agamemnon, opens the wooden horse. The leaders issue forth and commence the attack on the city, setting fire to it in various places, with the aid of Sinon, and are soon joined by their whole army at the Scaean gate. Aeneas is warned of the danger in a dream by the shade of Hector, and is roused from sleep by the increasing noise of the conflict and of the flames. He arms himself and hastens from the palace of his father, and, being joined by Corcebus and other warriors, undertakes to defend the city. After a momentary success his party is defeated, Corcebus and others are slain, and he is left with only two companions, with whom he proceeds to the palace of Priam.

250. *Vertitur*. The sky itself is conceived to revolve, while the earth stands still. *Exit caecae, ascends from the ocean*; i. e., Night rises in her

chariot from the eastern ocean when the sun sinks in the west. Comp. V, 721; and for this sense of *ruis*, VI, 589; VIII, 869.—252. *Myrmidum*; by synecdoche for *Graecorum*. Delos refers especially to the stratagem of the wooden horse. *Per mœnia, throughout the city*; not here the fortifications merely.—254. *Phalaax*; here for *host* or *army*. *Instructis navibus, their ships being drawn up in order*. They would advance in regular array, in order to be ready for an enemy, and to effect a simultaneous landing.—255. *Amica—lunae, the friendly stillness of the silent moon*; *friendly*, or *favorable* to the projects of the Greeks. *Lunae, of the moonlight night*. According to the post-Homeric tradition, Troy was taken at the time of full moon. We should infer from 240, 280, 397, 420, etc., that the moon was sometimes shining, and sometimes obscured.—256. *Nota, well known*; for the Greeks had been ten years encamped upon the shores.—257. *Extulerat, etc.*; intensive for the perfect: *suddenly raised the signal flame*; the signal by which Sinon was to understand when to open the horse. *Defensus, protected from discovery in his nocturnal movements*.—258. *Utens*. For the case, comp. 19 and 45.—259. *Laxat*. This verb is adapted to both objects, *Danaos* and *claustra*, by *zeugma*: *releases the Greeks, and loosens the bolts*. H. 626, II, 1; A. p. 298; B. 370, a, 2; G. 690; M. 478, obs. 3. The natural order of the ideas is also reversed. This license, which is termed *hysterion proteron*, is defined in H. 626, V, 2; B. 370, d, 2.—260. *Se praesent*; for *prodeunt*. *Rebata*. See on *Italiam*, I, 2.—262. *Deminum per funem, over (or along) a rope let down*.—263. *Præsum*. This should probably be understood literally, and then would only show that the speaker, in mentioning the names rapidly, was reminded at the moment when this one occurred, that he was said to have issued first from the horse.—264. *Doli fabricator, maker of the treacherous work*. He was directed by Minerva. See 15.—265. *Sepulchrum*. Comp. 253; III, 630; VI, 424.—266. *Foris*, ablative of the route. See on 187. *Omnia secios*; those who have just landed from the ships.—267. *Omnia, confederate*; implying that those already in the city and those just arrived have a mutual understanding of the plan of attack.—268. Comp. IV, 522. *Aegria, sorrow-laden*; said of men, as compared with the gods.—269. *Dona divum, by the blessing of the gods*; ablative, cause of *corripit*.—270. *In somnia, in slumber*. Comp. 302. Aeneas is repeatedly favored with warnings by visions and dreams.—271. *Largeus festus, a flood of tears*. Comp. I, 465.—272. *Baptatus hinc, ut quondam, (appearing) as formerly, after being dragged by the chariot*. Aeneas had seen the corpse of Hector in this condition after it had been brought back to Troy by Priam. The ghosts of the slain are conceived to appear like their disfigured and mutilated bodies. See VI, 494.—273. *Per—tumentis, for toris per pedes tumentis tractatis*. *Toris*, the Greek accusative, used with somewhat more boldness than usual, as it is applied not to a part of the person, as in I, 589, nor even to the dress, as I, 520. The ordinary Greek accusative here would have been *pedes*, accompanied by *toris* in the ablative.—274. *El mihi*. H. 389, n. 2; B. 244, R. 2; G. 340, R. 2; M. 226, obs. 2. *Qualis* refers to the appearance of Hector's person.—275. *Rediit*. The present in vivid narration. H. 467, III; A. 276, d; B. 58; G. 320; M. 336. *Qui redit* may be rendered *returning*. *Exuvias, the spoils*; those, namely, which had been taken from the body of Patroclus, whom Hector had slain in battle, and who had worn the armor of his friend Achilles. Hence, they are called here "the spoils of Achilles." For the accusative, see H. 377; A. 225, d; B. 219; G. 332, R. 2; M. 237.—276. *Inscutatus, after he had hurled*. The attack on the Grecian ships, here alluded to, is described in II, XV, 392, sqq. *Pupibus, upon the ships*; dative. The ships were drawn up from the water, with the sterns toward the land, and surrounded on the land side by fortifications.—278. *Quae plurima*. See on I,

419. The wounds are those wantonly inflicted on the dead body of Hector by the Greeks (see ll. XXII, 369-375), and the mutilations received when it was dragged by the chariot of Achilles. *Utro; comp. 198; at once;* without waiting to be first spoken to by the ghost; join with *compellara*. *Flens ipse, myself also weeping;* as well as he.—282. *Morae.* In his dream Aeneas does not realize that Hector is dead, but fancies that he has been



Hector.

long absent, and anxiously waited for.—283. *Expectate;* vocative by attraction for the nominative. H. 369, 3; A. 241, 6; B. 210, 3; G. 324, R. 1; M. 299, b, obs. 2. *Ut, how;* i. e., *how gladly;* or else, with Thiel, *how is it that;* join with *aspiciamus*.—287. *Nihil;* the object of *respondit* understood. *Nec—moratur, nor regards my useless inquiries.*—288. *Hæc fuge.* Comp. III, 44.—290. *A cubitina, from the summit;* from top to bottom; like the Homeric *αὐτὸς ἄκρον*, Il. XIII, 772. Comp. below, 608.—291. *Sat datum;* “enough has been done by thee, Aeneas, for the country and for Priam.” So Heyne. Perhaps, however, the sense is, *enough has been given by the fates;* the destinies of Priam and of Troy are satisfied or fulfilled. So *sat fatibus Venerique datum;* IX, 185. (*Qua*) *dextra, by (any) right hand;* by human prowess.—292. *Hæc, with this;* with mine. For the subjunctive imperf. and plup. after *si*, see H. 510; A. 308; B. 306, c; G. 569, R. 1; M. 347, b.—293. *Sæcra.* Supply *sua*. A limiting word pertaining equally to two substantives is sometimes expressed only with the last. Comp. *urgentem*, I, 566. The *Penates* of Troy are those which pertain to the whole state in common, as distinguished from those of individual families.—294. *Comites, as companions;* in apposition with *hæc*. *Hæc*, dative. *Mœnia;* for *urbem*.—295. The order is: *quas magna, ponto pererrato, denique statuas.* Comp. III, 159. The city referred to here is Lavinium, at least primarily; though the poet seems to have Rome in mind, as the ultimate offspring of Lavinium.—296, 297. The vision *seems* (comp. I, 258) to bring the figure of Vesta with the fillets round her head, and other things which pertained to her worship, from the *penatialis*, or sanctuary of the house; thus indicating that Aeneas will soon be called upon (see 290) to

take charge of this and the other *Penates* of Troy. Among the *Penates* of the city or state appear to have been included Jupiter, Juno, and Vesta; perhaps, also, Neptune, Apollo, and other great gods (see Smith's Dic. of Anc. Biog. and Myth., *Penates*). These are also called *Dei Magni*. See III, 12, and VIII, 679. Besides, there are the family *Penates*, which Aeneas will also have in charge. Diverse *læta*, with various sounds of woe. Comp. XII, 630.—299, 300. *Secreta*—*recessit*. The house of Anchises was remote from the Scaean gate, where the enemy were chiefly assembled, and was also solitary, or without neighboring houses. *Recessit*, as *refugit*, III, 536, denotes situation rather than motion.—302. *Summi fastigia tecti*, the parapet of the top of the roof. Comp. below, 458, and note.—303. *Arrectis auribus*. Comp. I, 152; II, 206.—304. *Velut quæm*. As the shepherd, ignorant (*inscius*) of the remote cause of the devastation around him, is amazed, so Aeneas, at first stupefied by what he hears and sees, does not comprehend the origin and nature of the uproar. Comp. X, 405; XII, 521. *Furentibus austris*; ablative absolute. *Austris*, for winds in general, as in I, 586.—305. *Rapidos montano flumine*, (made) *impetuous by the mountain flood*.—306. *Bomæ labores*; by metonymy for *segetes*.—307. *Insanus*, ignorant (of the cause).—309. *Fides*, the truth, or the fact; namely, that the Greeks had got possession of the city. Supply *est*.—310. *Delphobæ*. His death is described in VI, 509, sqq.—311. *Volcano*; for fire. See on I, 215. *Proximus*, next to the house of Delphobæ.—312. *Ucalagon*, a bold metonymy for the house of Ucalagon. Comp. III, 275. *Sigea freta*, the Sigeæ waters, or bay; about four miles northwest from Troy.—314. *Nec est rationis (est mihi)*, nor have I enough of deliberation; i. e., I have not a clear purpose in seizing arms; not considering what is to be done or gained in fighting.—315. *Bello*; dative for *ad bellum*. Comp. III, 540.—316. *Aroem*, the citadel.—317. *Fulchrum*, the predicate accusative after *esse* understood, which has *mori* for its subject. H. 438, 3, and 538, 2; A. 189, d; G. 423; M. 388, b. *Incucurrit*, etc., it comes to my mind that, etc.; in the midst of the excitement I have one thought only: that it is glorious to die in arms.—318. *Eccæ*. Comp. 208. *Panthus*, mentioned in II, III, 146, as with Priam on the wall. The Latin vocative *Panthu*, from the Greek Πάνθος. *Arctis Phœbique*, priest of the citadel only so far as he was priest of Apollo, whose temple, like those of the other tutelary gods, was on the citadel.—320. *Sacra deoæque*. Comp. above, 298. *Victor*; as in I, 68.—321. *Trahit, leade*. Comp. 457. *Curva tendit, hastens*; literally, holds (his way) with running. *Lumina*, (my) threshold; the house of Anchises and Aeneas. The arrival of Panthus with the sacred things is a fulfillment of the words of Hector's ghost: Troy commits to thee her gods. See 293. The poet leaves us to understand that the child and the sacred things are left by Panthus at the palace of Anchises. See 717.—322. *Res summa*, the public welfare; our common cause, the city. *Quæ hæc, in what condition*. So the best commentators; comp. IX, 623; but some understand, "at what point is the principal conflict?" *Quam præstans aroem? what stronghold do we (or are we to) seize?* Since you, Panthus, have fled from the citadel itself, what stronghold is still remaining in our hands, or, for us to lay hold of for defense! The present for the future is not unfrequent in animated discourse. See I, 48. H. 467, III, 5; A. 276, c; G. 219; M. 389, obs. 2.—324. *Summa, final*.—325. *Futurus, fut.* This is an impressive way of saying, we have ceased to be Trojans; Ilium no longer exists. H. 471, II, 1; A. 279, a; G. 298; M. 335, b. *Dardaniæ*, dative.—329. *Sinon*. See on 259. *Miscet, scatters all around*.—330. *Insanians* expresses the joy Sinon feels in the success of his stratagem, as well as his contempt for the victims of it. *Alii, others*; as opposed to that portion of the Greeks who have descended from the horse. *Expatantibus portis*, at the open gates; more fully translated:

at the gates having their double doors thrown open. Comp. 366.—331. *Milia* quot. Supply the antecedent *tot*, the subject of *adversus* understood. See on I, 430. *Myrmæa*. H. 438, II; A. 258, a; B. 249; G. 411; M. 375.—332. *Alii*, another portion of the main body from the ships, of which the first *alii* is part. *Angusta viarum*, the narrow passageways. See on I, 422.—333. *Oppositi*, opposed, that is, to the Trojans who attempt to resist.—334. *Stat stricta*, a lively substitute for *et stricta*; suggesting the position of the blade firmly grasped, and raised for the blow. *Munroæ curæ*, an ablative of manner limiting *stat*. *Primi*, those who are foremost, or at the gate.—335. *Caeso Marte*, in the nocturnal, or uncertain, conflict. Comp. IX, 518.—336. *Munio divum*; not by his own deliberate purpose, for he had not *et rationis in armis*.—337. *Tristis Erinys*, the dark fury; the gloomy spirit of conflict.—339. *Addunt se socios*. Comp. VI, 778.—343. *Agglomerant*, supply *as*; gather around. *Mestro*, for *meo*, as in 139.—341. *Insano*, frantic; understood here by some of hopeless love. But, perhaps, it may refer to the madness of the object of his love, by a usage kindred to that of *sceleratus*, in 576.—344. *Genui*, as a (future) son-in-law.—345. *Parentis*, prophetic.—346. *Andant*; subjunctive under the same principle as above in 248.—347. *Quos ubi vidi*. See on I, 72. *Andere*, venturing upon. H. 535, I; A. 372; B. 315, f; G. 527, R. 1; M. 395.—348. *Super*, as in I, 29. Besides the enthusiasm they already manifest, I seek to enkindle more, and so begin with these words. *His*, abl. of manner.—349. *Pectora*; as *animi*, 144, for *persona*. *Andantem*. Supply *me*. *Si vobis*—*est*. The protasis is in the indicative, since there is no uncertainty. *Extrema*, destruction; *extreme perils*. *Cupidæ curæ*, a fixed desire or resolve. Sequel. For the inf. depending on *cupido*, see note on 10.—350. *Sit*. See on *evidens*, I, 161. What is the state of (lit. to) our fortunes.—351. *Excussere*. The ancients believed that the capture of a city or country was preceded by the departure of its tutelary gods.—352. *Quibus*, through whom; ablative of means. See on 168.—353. *Marianus*, *ruinus*. "Let us die, and (to that end) rush into the midst of the enemy."—Ladewig. Others take it for a striking example of the *hyeron proteron*. See on 259. Comp. III, 662.—354. *Una salus*, predicate nominative: to hope for no safety (is) the only safety of the conquered.—357. *Caecos*, maddened, blind, or furious with hunger.—360. *Nox atra*. The moon is at times obscured. See 397, 420, and 621. But night in general, whether with or without a moon, may be understood as dark, contrasted with day.—361. *Fando*. Comp. IV, 361.—364, 365. —*que*—*que*, both, and. See on I, 18. *Inertia*, lifeless; referring to the corpses of the slain. Others, with Heyne and Thiel, refer it to the helpless bodies of old men, women, and children, and persons unfit for war. *Poenas dant sanguis*, suffer punishment with blood; suffer death. Comp. 72.—369. *Faver*. H. 608, V; A. 359, f; B. 354, b; M. 503, a, obs. 1. *Plurima imago*, very many an image; innumerable corpses, representations of death, everywhere seen; thus Ovid, Met. 10, 726, *repêtitæque mortis imago*.—370. *Dammum* is joined by some, I think less correctly, with *caloræ*. Comp. 40, and I, 497, where *caloræ* is not limited by any genitive.—371. *Androgeus*, a Grecian hero, not mentioned in Homer. *Creduus*. Supply *nos esse*.—372. *Ultra*, at once, first; as in 279; without being first addressed.—376. *Fida responsa*, reliable answers. *Sensit delapsus*, having fallen, he perceived (it); a Greek idiom for *sensit se delapsum esse*.—378. *Retro* represent, checked.—379. *Velut*, etc.: a comparison derived from the Iliad, III, 33, sqq. *Asperis*, for *asperis*. *Sentibus*, abl. of situation.—380. *Humi nitens*, making his way along the ground. See on I, 193.—380. *Attollentem iras*, "throwing his neck upward, threatening wrath."—Thiel. *Iras* is equivalent to *iratum caput*. *Colla*. Greek acc.—383. *Et damna*, etc., and we surround them with our carried arms; the dative *eis* is understood; we

are poured about them. See on I, 412. *Qae* connects the verbs *circumfunditur* and *sternitur*.—385. *Labari, conflict*; like *sternere* in Homer.—386. *Successu, triumphs*, are ablatives of *causa*; both success and boldness of spirit make the youth exult. So Wagner. Hence, it is unnecessary to suppose any zeugma here by making *animis* an ablativus of manner.—388. *Extendit se dextra*; for *extendit se dextram*; shows herself favorable; *dextra* agreeing with *fortuna*.—389. *Insignia, martial ornaments*; the arms by which the Greeks were distinguished from the Trojans; especially their helmets and shields.—390. *Dolus*. Supply *est*. *Requirit*. See on 8.—391. *Deluda*. See on I, 195.—392. *Insigne decorum, the beautiful device*; i. e., the well-insigned shield. Shields were often adorned with raised work in metal, representing sometimes a thunderbolt or some formidable animal, or, as on the shield of Achilles, scenes from life. For the acc. instead of the ablat. after *induitur*, see on 275.—396. *Hand numine nostro*; abl. of manner; under an unfavorable divinity; literally, under a divinity not our own. The possessives sometimes have the force of *secundum, propositum*.—400. *Fida, safe*, as affording a retreat to the ships.—401. *Conducuntur*; for *se conducunt*. Comp. 24.—402. *Nihil fas (est) fidere, etc.*, no one may be confident (there is no hope) when the gods are opposed. So Heyne. Others translate: "It is not right for any one to trust in unwilling gods." The sentiment is intended to introduce the incident which immediately follows, and which turns the tide of success against the Trojans.—403. *Priamela, daughter of Priam*; from the Greek form *Πριάμητις*.—404. *Crimbus*. See on I, 480. A temple *Minervae*. She had fled to the shrine of Minerva for refuge. *Adytis, from the inner sanctuary*. This was the outrage referred to in I, 41, which provoked the wrath of Minerva against Ajax Oileus.—407. *Spectem, spectacle*. *Cursebus*. See 341, sqq. *Furista manta*; ablat. absolute.—408. *Perituras*. See on 47.—409. *Denatis armis*; ablat. of manner, as in 398. Comp. III, 222. *His, or hostibus*, in the dat., is understood after *incurrimus*.—410. *Delubri culmine*. A party of Trojans was hurling down missiles from the top of the temple of Minerva on the citadel.—411. *Obstruunt*. For the quantity of the last syllable here, see on *pavor*, 369.—412. *Armerum facie, etc.*, on account of the appearance of our arms, and the mistake arising from our Grecian creeds; so *facies* is used in V, 768.—413. *Eruptae virginis, at the rescue of the virgin*; a causal genitive, like *indurum*, 412. For the use of the participle, see H. 549, 5, n. 2; A. 292, a; B. 390; G. 667, R. 2; M. 426.—414. *Undique*; with *collecti*. *Acerbum*. Ajax was exasperated by the loss of Cassandra.—416. *Adversum, opposed* to each other; opposing. *Turbas rupta, a whirlwind having burst*; not an ablativus of manner.—417. Comp. I, 85, 86.—418. *Egula*; with *latus*. Comp. *tegmina*, I, 275. The winds are sometimes described as riding on horses; as Eurip. Phoen. 2, 18: *Ζέφυρος ιππικὸς*; Hor. O. 4, 4, 44: *Eurus per Siculas equitavit undas*.—419. *Imo fundo*. Comp. I, 84 and 125.—420. *Si quis*; for *quocumque*. *Per umbram*. Comp. 397.—421. *Invidia*. See 399, sqq.—422. *Primi, the foremost*; those in front. Comp. 384. *Mentis*. This participle is usually passive, as here. We may translate it *counterfeit*, or *assumed*. *Mentitos* is understood with *disceps*.—423. *Agnoscent, they recognize*; they perceive that our arms and shields are theirs, though worn by enemies. *Ora sum discordia signant, they (the primi, 422) point out (to the other Greeks) our speech, differing (from theirs) in sound*. Vergil seems to have regarded the speech (*ora*) of the Greeks and Trojans as being dialects of the same language. Thiel and Ladewig take *signant* here in the sense of "indicate." Jahn explains it by *pro signo habent*.—424. *Illi, instantly, thereupon*. So in the Augustan poets.—425. *Penele*; scanned *Pē-nē-lē-i* (*Πηνελόπει*). *Dextra*. Comp. I, 98. *Armipotens*. See on *deusvot*, 410. *Ad aram*. The great altar stood at the foot of the steps in front of the

Πρόναος, not within the temple itself.—426. *Uaus*, emphatic, as in I, 18.—427. *Aequil.* H. 399, II; A. 218, *b*; B. 234, 2; M. 289, *a*; G. 374.—428. *Dis aliter visum*. He deserved to live, but the gods willed it differently. Comp. below, 430.—429. *A sodia*, by their friends on the summit of the temple, who are ignorant of their real character. See 410. *Panthu*. See 318.—430. *Infula*; by metonymy for the priestly office.—431. *Flamma meorum (civium)*. Aeneas speaks as if burning Troy were a funeral pile, in which his slain countrymen had been consumed.—432. *Vestro* may be referred both to Troy, implied in *Ilaci*, and to *meorum*.—433. *Vicos Danaum, perile from, encounters with the Greeks*. *Vitavisse, meruisse*, the subject, *me*, is omitted. *Fata fulsant* contains the notion of *decreasing, commanding*; hence, the following subjunctive with *ut*.—434. *Mann, by my hand*; by my bold deeds.—435. *Iphitus et Pelias mecum*; supply *develluntur*; are separated (from the rest) with *me*. *Quorum*; a participial genitive, after a proper name used partitively. Comp. I, 71. R. 106, *c*; M. 284, obs. 2.—436. *Vulnere Ulis*, the wound of, that is, given by, *Ulysses*.—437. *Vocati* is interpreted by Burmann and others as a participle, not as *vocati sumus, quorum*, *Ulixi* being taken as a parenthesis.

438-556. Aeneas is now attracted by the noise of the combatants to the palace of Priam. On reaching the palace he finds the great body of the Greeks, led on by Pyrrhus, making a furious assault on the front. He effects an entrance by a private postern gate, and, ascending to the roof, aids the defenders in hurling down missiles and masses of the building material on the assailants. From the roof he sees the Greeks under Pyrrhus finally burst through the principal gate, and rush into the interior courts. He sees Pyrrhus slay Polites, a son of Priam, at the feet of his father, and Priam himself, after a feeble resistance, near the family altar.

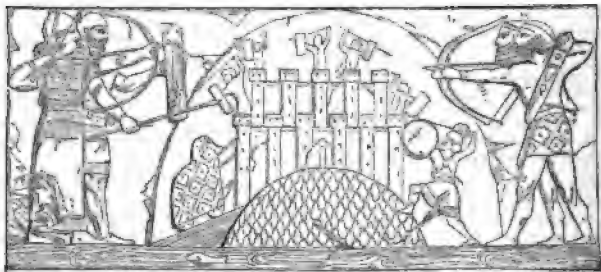
438. *Osa, etc.*, as if other battles were nowhere raging; i. e., as if all the fighting were concentrated here.—440. *Sic* is explanatory of the foregoing words, and qualifies *indomitum, ruentis, and obessum*; so furious, rushing so, and so closely beset. *Martem, conflict*. H. 637, III, *n*.; A. 312; B. 306,



An attack upon a fortified palace. (From an Assyrian bas-relief.)

b; as in 335. For the participle after *cernimus*, see H. 535, 4; A. 292, *c*; M. 395, obs. 5. The Greeks are making an attack on the front of the palace in two divisions. One party, headed by Pyrrhus, is storming the gate, under cover of their shields, which they join together above their heads, by lapping one shield over another, like the tiles or shingles of a roof; thus

forming a *testudo*, under the shelter of which they are safe from the missiles hurled down upon them by the defenders; 441 and 469, *sqq.* The other party is attempting, by scaling ladders, to gain the battlements; 442-444.—441. *Acta testudine*, a *testudo* having been advanced. *Limen*, the gate.—442. *Parietibus*. For the case, see on l. 476. On the pronunciation of the word here, *paryetibus*, see note on *abietis*, 16. *Postis sub ipsos*, close to the very posts; i. e., of the palace gate.—443. *Mittuntur*, they climb; referring to the assailants. *Gradibus*, on the steps of the ladders. *Join sinistris* with *obiciunt*. They present their shields with their left hands against the missiles of the defenders, being protected thus, while they grasp the battlements with the right.—444. *Fastigia*, battlements of the parapet. See on 458.—445. *Tecta culmina* refers to the whole roofing, including also the gilded rafters, *auratus trabes*, underneath the tiles. *His telis*, with such weapons, or missiles, as these.—446. *Ultima*, the end of things; when they see that things have come to the last extremity.—447. *Extrema in morte*, in the last deadly struggle; on the verge of death.—449. *Alii*. These are



Attack upon an ancient citadel. (From an Assyrian bas-relief.)

Trojans in the vestibule and court, standing ready with drawn swords to meet the enemy, if they should burst through the doors. *Imas fores*; the doors below, as distinguished from the roof where Aeneas stood.—451. *Instaurati animi* refers both to himself and to his two companions.—452. *Vim*, force; new impulse.—453. *Limen erat*, etc. This passage serves to explain how Aeneas and his comrades made their way into the palace in the rear, while the host of Greeks was swarming round the front walls and the principal entrance. *Limen*, force, and *postes* all refer to the private entrance in the rear (*relictis a tergo*), secret, or unknown to strangers. Within this were corridors, affording an easy communication (*pervius usus*) of the various buildings or parts of the palace with each other (*inter se*).—456. *Inocuitata*. In a more public place the custom of the Trojans and Greeks would have required the matron to be attended by a female servant.—457. *Securos*; Priam and Hecuba. *So patres*, below, 579.—458. *Evado*, I make my way; by the private passage just described. *Ad summi fastigia culmina*, to the battlements of the top of the roof. Comp. 302, and note. The poet has in mind a roof resting in the rear, or with its "eaves," on the colonnade which surrounds the courts, and sloping upward to the top or terrace of the outer wall, where it is fortified with a battlemented parapet, interrupted here and there with turrets. From this roof or terrace Aeneas commands the view both of what is going on outside of the palace in front of the walls and gate, and also in the courts within.—460. Tur-

rim; acc. after *aggressi*, having assailed. See on I, 312. Such a watch-tower in Troy, but not on Priam's palace, is several times mentioned in the Iliad; as II. III, 13, sq.; XXI, 526, sqq. In *præcipite*, on the verge.—461. *Summis eductam testis*, reared from the top of the roof; i. e., from the palace roof or terrace described in note on 458.—463. *Qua summa labantis tabulata*, etc., where the highest stories afforded yielding joints. The *summa tabulata*, highest flooring, or highest stories of the palace, served as the base or floor of the tower; and if the tower was of wood, it could be easily thrown down in one mass, when loosened and separated at that point.—464. *Altis sedibus*, from its lofty foundations; the *tabulata* and *tecta*, or palace roof, just mentioned.—466. *Agmina*. The acc. as in I, 680.—468. *Interea* refers to the time occupied in tearing up the tower, and in the replacing of the Greeks destroyed by its fall.—469. *Vestibulum*, the entrance into the atrium, or first court. See on 449.—470. *Exsultat*, springs to and fro, indicates the swift movements of the warrior. *Lucæ aëna*, with the gleaming of brass; lit., "with bronze light." The *spear-head*, *shield*, *helmet*, *corselet*, and *greaves* were of burnished metal.—471. *Qualis ubi*, such as the snakes when, etc. Comp. IV, 143; I, 592, *talis*, *qualis est coluber*, *ubi*, etc.—472. *Sub terra* is contrasted with *in lucem*. *Tumidum*. He is supposed to be swollen by eating venomous herbs.—473. *Postis exuvia*, his old skin being laid aside.—475. *Ardus ad solem*, rising erect toward the sun. *Ore*; abl. of situation. Comp. Ge. III, 426, 437, 439.—476. *Periphas*. The name, but not the person, is borrowed from the Iliad, V, 842.—477. *Boyrta pube*, the Scyrian band; followers of Pyrrhus, from the island of Scyros (now Skyro), one of the Cyclades, which was ruled over by Lycomedes, the grandfather of Pyrrhus.—478. *Succedunt tecta*, advance to the palace. They hurl fire-brands up to the battlements to prevent the Trojans from casting down missiles on Pyrrhus and the other assailants.—479. *Ipsæ*, Pyrrhus.—480. *Læminæ*; the lintel and threshold, for the door. *Parrumpit*, *valit*. The present denotes the continuance of the act, or the attempt to break, and *wrench*, not the completion of the act. *Postis*; here for *fores*; the door. *Cardine* means here the hole in the lintel and threshold, in which the pivots at the top and bottom of the door turned.—481. *Aerata*, *bronze*; covered with bronze. Comp. I, 448, 449.—482. *Ore limits fenestram*; an opening with a broad mouth. See on *silvis*, 164.—483. *Apparet*. Through this opening the great central apartments are at once visible to the Greeks; for the vestibule admitted directly to the courts, which were connected by open passages, so that the eye could range through the whole at one view.—485. *Armata*; the armed guards defending the vestibule, mentioned in 449. *Vident* refers to the Greeks.—487. *Ovae aedæ*, the second court, or square, around which the more private apartments were built, was often called *cavaedium*.—491. *Instat vi patria*, presses on with his father's fury; with the impetuosity inherited from his father, the wrathful Achilles.—492. *Suffragro*, to wither and (him). *Ariste*; pronounced here *ar-go-te*. See on 16. The battering-ram, perhaps, in its primitive form, is meant; that is, a long stick of timber, wielded by men without the aid of machinery. *Orebro*; as below, 627.—493. *Cardine postes*. See above, 480. Join *cardine* with *emoti*; started from the socket.—496. *Milite*; as a collective noun. See on 20.—496. *Aggubus ruptis*, the dikes being broken down. The Po in many places was kept within its channel, like the lower Mississippi at the present day, by embankments; and Vergil was familiar with the disastrous floods produced by a *orevassæ*, or breach in the dike.—497. *Exit*; i. e., from its channel.—498. *Oumale*, in a mass; *ablat.* of manner, as in I, 106.—499. *Vidi ipsæ*, I myself saw. Aeneas, who had been repelling the storming party of Greeks from the battlements, was compelled to witness the entrance of Neoptolemus and the other assailants at the gate, without the power to

render help.—501. *Nurus, daughters*; here, both for the daughters and daughters-in-law of Hecuba. *Per aras*, usually explained as equivalent to *inter aras*.—504. *Barbarico, barbario*, because the gold and spoils which adorned the door-posts were trophies captured from *foreign or barbarian* enemies of the Trojans. It was customary to hang such spoils on the door-posts of houses, as well as temples. Comp. V, 393; VII, 158.—505. *Tenant*; as I, 308; *occupy, hold all*, where the fire does not rage.—506. *Fuerint*. See on *videat*, I, 181. The fate of Priam has just been indicated in general terms, but it is natural to ask the particulars of his death. *Requiras*. H. 498, 1; A. 811, a; B. 308, a; G. 250; M. 370.—507. *Uti*, of time, as *ut*, in 67.—508. *Medium*. Comp. I, 348.—509. *Arma*, especially the *lorica*, or coat of mail. *Diu*, join with *desuctis*. *Senior, the aged king*.—510. *Umaris*, dative. See on I, 412. *Ferrum*, accusative, after *cingitur*, by a Greek construction, instead of the ablative. See on *auxibus*, 275. *He girds on his unavailing sword*.—511. *Pertur*, is *hurrying*; but he is interrupted by Hecuba. See 525.—*Morturas*. Comp. *periturus*, 408.—512. *Adibus in media, in the midst of the palace*; in the inner court. See on 487. *Nudo sub axe, under the open vault or sky*.—515. *Nequiquam, in vain*, for, in the end, its sacredness failed to save them. *Circum*. See on I, 82.—516. *Præcipites*, for *se præcipitantes*.—517. *Sedebant*. See the custom to flee for refuge, in time of peril, to the altars and images of the gods.—519. *Mans, purposes*.—520. *Ungi*. Supply *te*.—521. *Auxilio*. For the ablative case, see on 44. *Defensoribus istis, such defenses as those weapons of thine*.—522. *Non nunc, etc., not even if my Hector were now here*. For not even Hector would now avail us with arms; it is only the altar, and the gods, that can save us.—525. *Sacra in sede*; i. e., on the altar, or steps of the altar.—526. *Polites* has been defending the entrance to the palace, in company with those mentioned in 449. *Pyrrhus*, from whom he has already received a deadly wound, is on the point of dispatching him. *Pyrrhi de caeda, from the death-dealing hand of Pyrrhus*.—528. *Partibus, in the porticoes*; the ablative of situation. His flight is through the colonnades which surround the courts, and also across the courts. *Vasus*, either *empty*, referring to some of the courts not yet occupied by the Greeks, or *open, spacious*. Comp. 761. *Lastrat, traverses*.—529. *Infesto vulnere, with a deadly aim or thrust*; join with *insequitur*.—530. *Iam iam, now, even now*. —*que connects the verbs*. *Præmit*, for *transfigit*; as IX, 330. Others understand: *is close upon him*.—533. *In media morte tenetur*; i. e., death is all around him; his son lies before him dead, and his own death impends instantly.—535. *Audis, reckless deeds*.—536. *Si*, as in I, 603. *Curat*. See on IV, 230.—538. *Curam*, equivalent to *oculis meis*.—539. *Feedant, have violated*. It implies both the outrage to his nature as a father and the defiling of his person with the blood of the slain; for the touch, or even the presence, of a corpse, rendered the individual religiously impure. See VI, 150.—540. *Quo*. H. 415, II; A. 244, a; B. 255; G. 395; M. 269. *Mentiris, you falsely pretend*; for you would dishonor such a father.—541. *In hostis, in respect to his enemy*. *Iura fidemque supplicis*. A suppliant had a right, by the laws of Jupiter, to the protection of him to whose faith he committed himself: *cuius in fidem venit*. When Priam went to the tent of Achilles to beg the body of Hector, Achilles observed his rights, and the faith due to him as a suppliant. So Forbiger. Others understand *fidem of the trust or confidence* placed in the victor by the suppliant.—542. *Sepulcro*, dative of the end; *for the grave, for burial*.—543. *Hectorem*. See on I, 200.—544. *Senior*. Comp. 509. *Sine ictu, without force, or effect*.—545. *Rapulam*. Supply *est*.—547. *Ergo, so then*. The particle here expresses bitter irony.—548. *Degenerem*; a scornful allusion to the comparison between father and son, just made by Priam, 540, sqq.—550. *Hec diem*,

while saying this. *Tremantem*; not with fear, but with age. See 509.—552. *Comas laeva impl.*; for *comas laevam impl.* Comp. 728.—553. *Extulit, raised on high.* Lateri; dat. for *in laevo*. See on 18. *Caspale tamen, up to the helm.* For the position of *tenuis*, see on I, 13. *Sorte—tulit, took him away by fate, or according to his destiny.*—556. *Populis—terris*; translate, with Forbiger, as an ablative, denoting the cause of *superbum*; thus, *the sovereign of Asia once proud of so many tribes and countries (under his sway).* Comp. 504, and V, 268, 478.—558. *Sine nomine, without a name*; because deprived of the head, that by which the individual is distinguished.

559-681. Aeneas is reminded by the fate of Priam and his house of his own father and family, and is hastening homeward, when he discovers the Grecian Helen, the cause of all these misfortunes, lurking in the temple of Vesta. He stops, and is on the point of taking vengeance by putting her to death, but is deterred by his mother, who appears to him in her own form, and reveals to him the gods at work in the destruction of Troy. He submits to fate, and, guarded by Venus, arrives at his home in safety.

559. *Tum primum.* Aeneas is now for the first time awakened to all the horrors of his own situation, and that of his family.—

562. *Sabitt, come to my mind.* Supply *mentem*. Comp. 575. *Creusa*; the wife of Aeneas, and daughter of Priam.—563. *Domus* has the last syllable lengthened by the *iatu*s. See on *pavor*, 369. *Casus, the fortune*; as in I, 622.—564. *Respicio,*

I look about. He has been absorbed in the scene in the court below, and the death of Priam. Now he withdraws his eyes to consider what is going on around him on the battlements. *Sit.* For the mood, see on 506. *Quae copia, what number, or force?*—566. *Ad terram, etc., they have cast themselves (from the battlements) to the ground.* The perfect definite is used here with reference to the foregoing historical present.—567. The passage as far as 567 appears inconsistent with VI, 510-527, and is said to have been set aside by Tucca and Varius, the critics to whom the manuscript of Vergil was committed by Augustus. Hence, they are wanting in most of the manuscripts; but they are regarded as genuine by the best recent commentators, and, also, as not unworthy of the poet. *Ades,* Vergil often joins this participle with *iam*. It may be translated, *now indeed*. Comp. V, 268, 364; VIII, 585; XI, 275, 487. *Super unam eram, for super-eram unus; I was remaining alone.* *Limina, shrines.*—568. *Servantem, keeping*; i. e., holding, as a place of refuge, secure on account of its sacredness.—570. *Erranti.* He has left the battlements of the palace, but is still on the Acropolis, and seeking to escape to his own house, without coming in contact with the enemy. Hence he pursues a devious course, looking about cautiously; *per cuncta oculos ferenti.*—571. *Eversa Pergama, the overthrow of Troy.* See on 413. *Posnas Danaum, punishment from the Greeks.* Comp. *Ulixi*, 435. *Comingis, Menelaus.*—573. *Communis Eriny;* because she had been the cause of the ten years' war, which had been attended with many disasters to the Greeks, and was now closing with the destruction of Troy.—574. *Aris sedebat;* i. e., on the steps of the altar.



Priam. (From an ancient gem.)

Irata, odious, hateful.—576. *Ignem, fury*; the fires of passion. *Subit ira, wrath enters (my soul), wrath impels me.*—576. The infinitives as in 10. *Sceleratas poenas*; for *sceleris poenas*; *the penalty of her guilt.* Comp. VI, 568.—577. *Myconas*; for *Graciam*. Comp. I, 650.—578. *Triumpho*; *ablat. abs.*, with *parto*.—579. *Coniugium*; for *conjugem*. Comp. XI, 270.



Menelaus pursues Helen. (From a vase painting.)

Patres, parents; as *soceros*, 457.—580. *Comitata*. Comp. I, 312, and note. *Ministria*. Abl. with *a* omitted. In the *Odyssey*, books 4th and 15th, we find Helen reinstated as queen in the palace of Menelaus at Sparta. It should be remarked that the impression given by Vergil of Helen is widely different from that which we get from the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, where she is represented rather as the victim of misfortune than as a deliberate evil-doer.—581, 582. The future perfects express the bitter indignation with which he conceives of her about to return in triumph *after having occasioned* all this woe. "Shall she be happy *while looking back upon* the ruin she has brought upon us?" Comp. IV, 591.—583. *Nem ita, it shall not be thus.*—584. *Pemineas*; possessive; as *Hectorum*, 543.—585. *Extirpasse*. The infinitive here is peculiar, as it expresses the cause of *laudabor*, which, in prose, would be *quod extirpaverim*; translate, *I shall be praised for having destroyed*. *Nefas*; meton. for *nefarium*.—586. *Explesse*; more intensive than *implere*; *to have made full of, to have filled with.*—587. *Ultrix flammæ, with avenging fury, or fiery vengeance.* See on I, 215. *Satiassæ, to have appeased*. The *Mænæ* of the slain can not be quiet in the lower world until they are revenged.—590. *Pura luce, in clear light*; not in a cloud, as gods often appear.—591. *Confessæ*; for the present, as *comitata*, 580; *manifesting herself as a goddess*; not disguised as in I, 814, sqq.—592. *Quanta, so great as*; for the gods are conceived to be of lofty stature. *Dextra*; she seized the hand with which he was about to slay Helen. *Prebensum*—continuit; supply *me*. See on I, 69.—595. *Nestri*. Venus is represented as *first* joining herself with the family of Aeneas. Comp. I, 250.—596. *Præus, first*; i. e., before you think of slaying Helen. *Ubi*. Interrogative.—597.—*ne* in prose would be joined to *superat*.—599. *Resistat*. See on I, 58.—600. *Tulerint, hauerint, would already have, etc.* The perfects suppose the completion of the action at the present time.—601. *Tibi* is an ethical dative, limiting the entire sentence. Comp. I, 102, 281. *Not the hateful form of Helen, not the guilty Paris, but the severity of the gods, is*

overthrowing this dominion for thee.—602. —ve; translate *nor*. See H. 564, II, 2; B. 330, c; M. 458, c, obs. 2.—603. *Opea, might, power*. A calumina. Comp. 290, and note.—604. *Aspice*. Venus now causes Aeneas to see all that the gods see. The great gods themselves are destroying the city.—605. *Tibi*; the dative, as the remote object after *habebat*, instead of *visus tuos*, or genit. *tui*. *Umidæ caligat, gathers misty*.—606. *Ne quæ parentis iussa timeo, do not fear to follow any commands of thy mother*; for now that your eyes are opened to things invisible, you may understand that her counsels are safe.—609. *Undantem, rising in waves*. Comp. VIII, 257: *fumus agit undam*. *Pulvere, with mingled dust*. Literally, *dust being mingled*.—610. *Neptunus*. Neptune had built the walls of Troy for Laomedon, the father of Priam, and was defrauded by that king of his stipulated reward. Hence his hostility to Troy. *Tridenti*; join with *amota*.—612. *Scæas*. The Scæan gate was on the west side of Troy, looking toward the sea. By this the Grecians were still pouring into the city. Comp. 330.—613. *Prima, foremost*; in the van; as leader of the Greeks. Hor. O. 3, 8, 63: *me (Juno) ducente victricem catervas*.—615. *Iam*. Now at length even Pallas joins in the destruction. She usually aids in building, not destroying. *Esopos*. Comp. 564. His attention had been directed thus far by Venus to the walls and the gate, where Neptune and Juno are acting; now he turns to behold Minerva, who sits upon the top of the citadel, probably on the pediment of her own temple.—616. *Nimbo effulgens et Gorgone maeva, bright with a cloud, and with the cruel Gorgon*. Both the surrounding "nimbus," and the Gorgon's head on her shield, are made luminous by the flames of the burning city.—617. *Ipse pater*; even Jupiter, though not unfriendly to the Trojans, must execute the decree of destiny.—619. *Eripe fugam, hasten your flight*; while flight is still possible.—620. *Limine*. For the case, see on 244.—621. *Dixerat*; intensive perfect; *had said*.—622. *Ditræ facies, fearful forms*; the gods now made visible to Aeneas, and exerting their powers against Troy.—624. *Tum vero, then indeed*; when my eyes were thus opened. *Visum (est), was seen*.—626. *Neptunus*. Troy is thus called because Neptune constructed its walls.—628. *Ac veluti quum, even as when*.—627. *Perro bipennibusque, hendiadyes for ferreis bipennibus*. See on I, 61. *Acidissim, etc., which they have begun to cut* (literally, *being cut upon*) *with iron, and frequent blows of the axe*. Instant; with inf., as I, 423.—628. *Minatur, threatens to fall*.—629. *Comam, leaf-crown*; the foliage of trees is often so called. *Vertice*; join with *nata* as an ablative of manner.—630. *Supremum, for the last time*; adverbially. Comp. III, 68.—631. *Iagis, from the hill-tops*; join with *avulsæ*.

632-746. Anchises at first refuses to join Aeneas in his flight, but yields at last to the signs and warnings sent by Jupiter. While they are making their way out of the city, Creusa, the wife of Aeneas, is separated from her companions and lost; but she is not missed until they reach the place of rendezvous, outside of the gate.

632. *Descendo*. Aeneas descends from the Acropolis to his father's palace. *Decente deo, the divine one (Venus) guiding*. Comp. 690. *Deo, like deus (Alecto)*, VII, 498.—633. *Expedior, recedunt*. Aeneas, by the divine agency of his mother, is carried safely through the fire and the enemy, weapons and flames moving aside from him.—634. *Perventum (est a me) —parvum*.—635. *Antiquas*. The necessity of forsaking his home is the more painful, as it has been the abode of a long line of ancestors.—638. *Primum, in both instances, agrees with quem*. Aeneas must carry his father; for he had been formerly disabled by a stroke of lightning. See 643, 649.—638. *Integer ævi*; for *integer ævo*; *unimpaired in age*. H. 399, III, 2; A. 218, c; B. 324, R. 1; G. 374, R. 2; M. 290, g. So Hor. O. 1, 28, 1:

integer vitas. Comp. IX, 255.—639. *Sanguis and vires* are also thus connected in V, 396. *Stant robore, etc.*, whose strength remains firm in its own vigor, needing the aid of none. For the ablative, see on *regno*, I, 268.—640. *Agitate, urge forward*; implying both planning and executing.—642. *Satis superque*; there is an allipsis of *est* and *quod*; it is enough and more, that I have seen, etc. The pl. as *nos*, 89. Una, H. 175, n. 1; A. 94, a; B. 163, c, 8; G. 95, R. 2; M. 71. Troy had been captured and sacked by Hercules during the reign of Laomedon. Anchises has survived that capture. *Supravivimus*, for *superfuimus*; as in 597, and III, 339.—644. *Sic postum, thus, O thus, lying*. He reclines on a couch, in the position of one dead, or dying. Comp. IV, 681. *Adfati, having bid farewell to my body*. It was the custom, immediately on the decease of a Roman, for the nearest relative at the bedside to call on the dead by name, and utter three times in a loud voice the word *vale*. See on *vocatos*, I, 219.—645. *Mann, by violence; in conflict; i. e.*, by provoking the enemy to attack me. *Miseretur, the enemy will show compassion*; that is, they will put me out of my misery by slaying me, while seeking to plunder my house and person.—646. *Facilis iactura sepulchri, the loss of burial is easy*. This sentiment is very unusual for a Greek or Roman, but not unnatural for an old man in despair. Comp. IV, 620; VI, 338.—648. *Demoror*. H. 467, III, 2; A. 276, a; B. 58; G. 221; M. 334. *Ex quo*. Supply *tempore*.—649. *Fulminis adfavit ventis, blighted with the blasts of lightning*. See on I, 45. Anchises was struck with lightning and thus crippled for divulging to mortals his amour with the goddess Venus.—650. *Perstabat*; figuratively; *he persisted*. *Fixas* is used literally; *fixed* (in his position and place). Comp. 654.—651. *Nos*; comp. 139; the plural for the singular. *Effusi lacrimis (sumus)*; equivalent to *effusi in lacrimas*; we were dissolved in tears. Some supply *orantes*, or *obstantes*; but it seems to be unnecessary. *Lacrimis* is the ablative of manner.—652, 653. *Ne vellet*. The purpose of the entreaty implied in the foregoing words.—653. *Fato urgent incumbere, to urge on the fate (death) already impending*. *Incumbere* is used figuratively for *accelerare*.—654. *Haeret*, by a kind of Zeugma, is both figurative and literal here, corresponding to *perstabat* and *fixus* in 650. *In*. Propositions belonging alike to two terms are sometimes joined by the poets to the second, instead of the first. Comp. V, 512; VI, 416. See note on 298.—655. *In arma furor, I am rushing to arms; or, to the combat*.—656. *Iam*; after every plan has been tried in vain to save my father. *Furtiva, resource*.—658. *Sperasti — expectavisti*; as in IV, 419. *Tantum nefas, such an impious thought*; as that a son should forsake his father in peril.—660. *Sedat hoc animo; supply tibi; this is determined in your mind*. For parallel expressions, comp. IV, 15; V, 418; VII, 368.—661. *Idi leto, to that death (which you choose)*.—664. *Hoc erat (illud) quod, was it this for which? was this the purpose for which?* Comp. IV, 675. For the accusative *quod*, see on 141.—665. *Eripis*. The present here with *quod* seems to mean as to your rescuing me: as to your interposing to save me; the event being scarcely yet past.—667. *In alterius sanguine, in the blood of each other*. *Maestus*. Hark. 439, 2; Z. 376, b. *Ornam*. The present subjunctive after the leading verb *erat* is anomalous; but in the mind of the speaker it stands connected rather with *eripis* than *erat*; thus, you have been rescuing me that I may see, etc.; this was your purpose. The following observation from Madvig. 383, obs. 4, is to the point: "Sometimes the tense of a dependent proposition is regulated less accurately, not by the leading proposition, but by a remark in another tense, which is inserted between the leading and subordinate propositions."—669. *Revivam*. See on *memores*, 75.—670. *Nunquam* is an emphatic substitute for *non*.—671. *Alpeo; dat.* The arm passed through the leather straps, the *insertoria*, which are fastened across

the middle of the shield, and the hand grasps the handle between the center and the circumference. See woodcut. Observe the imperfect in this passage, as in 588.—674. *Patri*, for *ad patrem*.—675. *Et, also*.—676. *Expertus, taught by experience*. *Sumptis in armis, in taking up arms*. See on 415. *Quondam, once called*, but now not treated as your wife.—680. *Dictu*.



Aeneas rushing to battle. (From a vase painting.)

See on I, 111.—682. *Levis apex, a light, pointed flame*. It was the appearance of a flame, pointed like the peak of a priest's cap, and called *light*, because it was unsubstantial. *Vertice—summa, from the crown of his head*; his head being uncovered. *Tacta innoxia, harmless with its touch*; in respect to its touch. Comp. Ge. III, 416.—385. *Meta, join with goodly*.

Trojidae, the historical infinitive; *we were hurrying about*. See on 89.—
 686. *Sanctos*, because sent by the gods.—688. *Caelo*, for *ad caelum*; as
 in 186.—690. *Aspicis, look upon us*; i. e., with favor. *Hec tantum*, supply
peto a te; *this only I ask of thee*; i. e., one look of pity.—691. *Hæc*
amina firma. Anchises thinks he sees in this prodigy a token of divine
 favor, but requires some additional sign to confirm his hope.—693. *Inte-*
ruit is impersonal, and *laetum* is an adverb; *it thundered on the left*.—
 694. *Join multa cum luce* with *facem ducens*.—695. *Tecti*, the palace of
 Anchises.—696. *Ideæ silva*. In the pine forest on Mount Ida, south of
 Troy. The course of the meteor showed that the family of Anchises must
 flee to Mount Ida.—697. *Signantemque*, and (thus) marking (our) way.
 The participle is connected with *condere* by *quæ*. Even when the connection
 of ideas is not so close, a participle may be substituted for the infinitive
 after a verb of seeing; as Liv. 21, 38: *conspiciunt alios imminentes—alios*
transire. Some understand by *via* the course of the meteor itself; *suas*
vias. *Tum, at the same time*. *Longe limite*, ablative of the manner of *dat*
lucom. *Sulcans, its track*; like a furrow in the air.—699. *Se tollit ad auræ*,
lifts himself up; from his couch. See 644.—703. *Vestro in numina, etc.*,
Troy is in your divine keeping. Comp. IX, 247. That which survives of
 the family of Anchises and of the Trojan race represents Troy, and is des-
 tined to found a new Troy in another land.—704. Tibl. H. 384, 4, n. 2; A.
 235, a; B. 244, c; G. 350; M. 249.—705. *Clarior* refers to the roaring of
 the conflagration.—706. *Aestus, etc.*, the flames roll nearer their burning
tides.—707. *Cervicis*. H. 386; A. 228; B. 242; G. 346; M. 243. *Imponere*,
 passive as middle equivalent to *imponere te*.—708. *Subibo*. Supply *te*; *I my-*
self will take you on my shoulders. *Umeris* is the ablat. of manner. Comp.
 IV, 599. *Ista*. See on 521.—711. *Lange, at some distance*. Comp. 725.
 The parties must not go in one body, as that would be more likely to at-
 tract the attention of the enemy.—712. *Advertite*, with the ablat. of *an-*
imus instead of the accusative, is very rare. Supply *ad ea*; *attend to those*
things which, etc.—713. *Egressis, to those having gone forth*; i. e., *as you*
go out of the city, etc. Madvig, 241, obs. 6. The dative of a participle is
 occasionally used to denote *when* (under what circumstances) a thing shows
 itself. See also on I, 102.—713, 714. *Templum—Cereris*, for *templum*
Cereris desertum.—717. *Sacra*. See Hector's admonition, 298. The sacred
 things had been conveyed to the house of Anchises by Panthus. See 320.
 —720. *Abluere*. To engage in religious rites, or to touch the sacred things,
 without first washing the hands in living, that is, running, water, was
 deemed impious.—721. *Latens umeros* corresponds to the Homeric *εἰπας*
ὑμῶν. For the accusat., see on I, 228. *Sublecta, bent, or bowed* (to receive
 the burden).—722. *Super*, adverbial; as in IX, 168.—725. *Pone*. Comp.
 X, 326. *Opaca locorum, obscure places*. See on I, 432.—727. *Adverso glom-*
erati ex agmine, crowded together in an opposing phalanx. This is the inter-
 pretation of Wunderlich, followed by Thiel and Forbiger, who regard *at*
 here as denoting *manner*.—729. *Suspensum, anxious*. Conditl. See 711.—
 731. *Evadisse, to have passed through in safety*. Aeneas now relates the sud-
 den panic which the near approach of a party of Greeks occasioned, and
 which led, in the confusion of the moment, to the separation of Creusa
 from the rest of the party.—735. Muhl. H. 385, II, 2; A. 229; M. 243, a.
Nescio quod—aliquid; some. H. 529, II, 5, 8; A. 334, c; B. 294; G. 469,
 R. 2; M. 356, obs. 8. *Male amicam*. Comp. 23; IV, 8.—738. *Confusam*
arripit; equivalent to *confudit et eripuit*. Comp. I, 69. *Curva*. Comp. I,
 157.—737. *Nota regione, from the known direction*.—738-740. The ir-
 regular construction and arrangement are occasioned by deep emotion. Be-
 low (738), the ghost of Creusa reveals to Aeneas that she is in the service
 of the goddess Cybele, but leaves him uncertain how she was taken away;

and this is still a mystery at the time when Aeneas is telling the story. Translate thus: *Alas! did my wife Creûsa, taken from me, unhappy one! by fate, remain behind? did she wander from the path? did she sit down weary? (It is) uncertain.* The questions are probably direct, though they may be indirect after the example in E. IV, 52. The first interrogative, *ne*, would come regularly after *misero*. For the case of *misero*, see on 785. *Seu* is for *an*. See on I, 218. *Ne* connects *incertum* (*est*) and *est reddita*.—741. *Ne* *amissam* *respecti* *animamve* *reflexi*, nor did I look back for the lost one, or turn my thoughts (to her). *Respecti* is taken in its literal sense, as in V, 168; IX, 389; X, 369.—742. *Cereria*, the temple of Ceres. See 714. So *Apollo*, III, 276. For the omission of *ad*, see on I, 2.—744. *Defuit—falsit*, she alone was missing, and had escaped the notice of her companions, etc.—745. *Amens*; causal; in my madness. *Que* is joined, in scanning, with the following verse. See on I, 832.—746. *Everam*. See on 418.

747-804. Aeneas returns through the city, and wanders everywhere in search of Creûsa, even venturing into the midst of the Greeks, who now hold complete possession. The shade of Creûsa appears to him, consoles his grief, assures him of her happiness, and predicts his final settlement in Italy. He returns to his friends, who have been joined in the mean time by a multitude of fugitives, and conducts them to Mount Ida.

748. *Curva*, for *cava*; hollow. *Recondo*. Comp. the use of *occult*, I, 812.—749. *Oingor*. Aeneas has given his weapons to his attendants, while carrying his father.—750. *Stat*, supply *mihi sententia*; I determine. Comp. *sedet*, 660.—751. *Caput*, for *vitam*.—753. *Qua*. See on I, 83.—754. *Observata* *sequor* *per* *noctem*, I examine and retrace my footsteps in the darkness; join *retro* with *sequor*. *Lumine* *lustror*, survey with my eyes. Comp. VIII, 153.—755. *Horror*, for the objects which occasion horror.—756. *Si* *forte*, *si* *forte*, if by chance, if (but) by chance. The repetition denotes the mingled feelings of hope and fear. With *si* *tulisset*, *reporturus* may be supplied as the *epodois*.—759. *Aestas*, as in 706.—761. *Portibus*, *asyle*, both abl. of situation. The temple of Juno was a place of refuge and safety, especially on the present occasion, because that goddess was revered more than any other by the Argives.—764. *Mensae*. Perhaps small tables and tripods of bronze, or of gold and silver.—765. *Auro* *solidi*, solid with gold; for *ex auro solido*. Comp. I, 655. *Sine* *fine*, incessantly.—773. *Maior*. The ghost of the dead was supposed to be larger than the living person.—774. *Steterunt* has the penultimate syllable shortened by *epistole*. H. 608, VI; A. 851, a; B. 854, e; M. 502, obs. 1; G. 716, R. 1. *Paucibus*. See on I, 326.—775. *Adhuc*, *demere*. See on 99. The line is repeated in III, 183.—779. *Fas* may be rendered *fate*. *Ant*, instead of *sec*. See on 602. "The connection of a new proposition, which is also negative, by a simple *aut*, is rare and poetical." M. 458, o, obs. 2.—780. *Longa—exilla*, distant wanderings; far from your native land. Supply either *unt*, or with *Servius*, *sunt* *obscunda*. *Lydius*. The Tiber was often called Etruscan, or Tuscan, because it rises in Etruria; and *Lydius* is here used by Vergil as synonymous with Etruscan (*Tuscan*), because the Greeks taught the Romans to believe that the *Etrusci* were from Lydia, in Asia Minor.—782. *Virum*, as in I, 264, for *hominum*; join with *arva*.—783. *Res* *laetas*, auspicious fortunes. *Regia* *conflux*. Lavinia, the daughter of king Latinus, was destined to be the wife of Aeneas.—784. *Parta*, secured to thee, destined for thee. The participle must also be supplied with *res* and *regnum*. See on I, 553. *Creusae*, causative genit.; tears for Creûsa. See on *lacrime* *rerum*, I, 462.—785. Comp. 7. Creûsa rejoices that her fate will not be like that of Andromache, and other Trojan princesses, who are about to be carried away as slaves. See III, 326-327.—786. *Servitum*.

H. 546, 2 and 4; A. 802, R.; B. 826, a; G. 436; M. 411.—788. *Genetrix*, Cybele.—792. *Collo* is the dative after *circumdare*. The lines occur again in VI, 700, sqq.—794. *Somno* for *somnio*, a dream. *Matresque virosque*, both matrons and men; in apposition with *numerus*.—798. *Pubem*, a band; in apposition with the foregoing accusatives, and denoting, as in VII, 219, the whole body of the followers of Aeneas.—799. *Animis*, in spirit. Their resolution is fixed. Comp. XII, 788. *Opibus*, in respect to means. They have gathered money, provisions, and the remnants of their movable property.—800. *Valim*. H. 525, l.; A. 340; B. 310, c; G. 630. General relatives regularly take the indicative in *direct* discourse. *Deducere*, the proper expression to denote the planting of a colony.—801. *Lucifer*, a name applied to the planet Venus as *morning* star; which, as the evening star, is Hesperus, or Vesper. Comp. I, 374.—803. *Portarum*. All the gates were now guarded by the Greeks. *Opes*, of (giving) aid; of delivering my country; or else take *opis* for *salutis*.—804. *Cessi*, I yielded to fate. *Montis petivi*. Comp. 636.



Troy, as it appears after the excavation of 1879 (copied from the "Ilios" or Pergamos of Dr. Schliemann). The view is taken from the Bridge on the ancient Scamander. The Theatre is in the hills to the left which border the Valley of the Simois. The hills to the right, which belong to the same plateau, dominate the Plain of the Scamander. Behind Hissarlik extends the site of Novum Ilium. The clouds to the left are over Mount Ida. To the right of Hissarlik are Dr. Schliemann's houses and magazines.

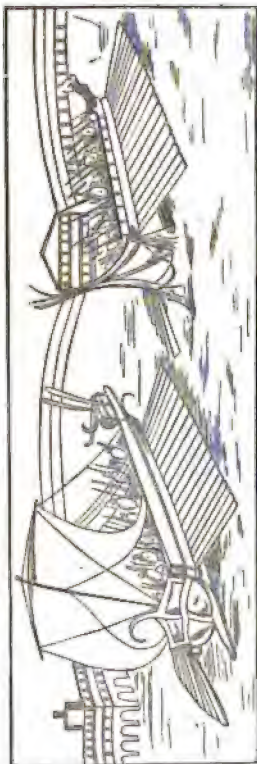
NOTE.—The recent investigations of Dr. Schliemann have made it evident beyond any reasonable doubt, that Ancient Troy, or at least Pergamos, its citadel, was on the hill now called Hissarlik, situated about three miles and a half from the northwestern shore of the Troad, and between the Scamander and the Simois, which came together a short distance northwest of the hill. The excavations made under the eye of Dr. Schliemann have brought to light the remains of several towns. Dr. Schliemann thinks seven, which have successively occupied this site; the first having been built in a remote and prehistoric age on the natural surface, and each of the others over the ruins of the one preceding; so that the remains of the original city are found at a depth of more than fifty feet below the present summit. The third of these buried cities is supposed to be the Troy of Priam. Its ruins bear the marks of a fearful sack and conflagration, such as was described in the traditions embodied in the second book of the *Aeneid*. The fragments of walls and buildings show that the citadel was defended

by strong fortifications, and that the inclosed dwellings, though not large, were several stories in height. Either the city of Troy must have been much smaller and much less populous than represented by Homer and subsequent poets, or it must have extended over the ground below and around the present Hisarlik, and the suburbs must have been built of such perishable materials that no trace of them was left. At any rate, the classical Troy or Ilium, Schliemann's "third city," was so completely obliterated that Homer, or the authors of the *Iliad*, and all later poets, knew it only by tradition. The rich treasures discovered by Schliemann, especially articles of gold and bronze, indicate the existence of great wealth, luxury, and refinement, entirely in keeping with the accounts tradition has handed down of the riches and power of Priam.

Precisely how much of Vergil's vivid and powerful description of the sack and burning of Troy is derived from tradition and from earlier writers, and how much is due to the imagination of the poet himself, it is impossible to determine; but after following Dr. Schliemann through his interesting researches, every one must feel that the real scene, the capture, the pillage, and the conflagration of Ilium, must have been quite as fearful as it is pictured in this second book of the *Aeneid*.

BOOK THIRD.

The voyages and settlements of Aeneas before his arrival at Carthage.



Ships under sails and oars.

The time embraced in the narrative of this book is nearly seven years. It begins with the events immediately succeeding the fall of Troy, which occurred in June, B. C. 1194. Heyne has given the following chronological arrangement of the narrative: The Trojan fugitives, under the command of Aeneas, spent the remainder of the summer, and the following winter, in building ships in the harbor of Antandros (*sub Antandro*), a city on the southern side of Mount Ida. This was the *first* year, that is, the first summer and winter, after the fall of Troy. The second year begins with the departure of the exiles for Thrace, early in the summer of B. C. 1188, and is spent in the attempt to establish a colony there (66, 67). In the third year the new colony, called Aenea, or, as some think, Aenos, is abandoned, and the wanderers, stopping at Delos to consult the oracle (78), proceed to Crete (181) and commence the colony of Pergameum (182-184). Having passed the fourth year and part of the fifth in Crete, they are compelled by a pestilence to give up this settlement also (190), and sail to Actium in Acarnania, where they remain during the fifth winter (284). They resume their voyage in the beginning of the sixth summer, and first landing near Buthrotum, and meeting with Helenus and Andromache (294-505), they cross the Adriatic to Portus Veneta, in Apulia (528), and from thence continue their voyage along the coasts of Italy and Sicily to Drepanum (707), which they reach at the close of the sixth summer, and where soon afterwards Anchises dies (710). In the beginning of the following, or seventh summer (see I, 84, sqq.), they start for Italy, but are immediately driven by a storm to the coast of Africa.

1-68. Aeneas, with twenty ships, built in Antandros, passes over to Thrace and attempts his first settlement of Aenea, or Aenos. After commencing his colony, he is warned by the shade of the murdered Polydorus to flee from Thrace, and again sets sail with his followers.

1. *Res Asiae, the fortunes of Asia.* Troy was the chief city of Asia Minor, and the head of an extensive league. Hence its affairs may be called the affairs of Asia, as opposed to the *res Agamemnonias* (54), or power of Greece.

Troy itself, however, was tributary to Assyria, as we learn from Plato in the dialogue on laws, III.—2. *Immeritam, not having deserved* (such a fate). Laomedon and Paris were the guilty ones, not the Trojans in general.—3. *Humo*; for *ab humo*; that is, from its foundations. *Pumat*. The present indicates that the ruins of Troy are still smoldering. *Neptunia*. See on II, 625.—4. *Diversa, remote*. *Desertas, solitary*; not in the possession of others. So Heyne.—5. *Angurilla, omens, warnings*, such as in II, 294, 780. *Ipsa* virtually emphasizes *sub*; *close under*.—6. *Sub Antandro*. Antandros (now *Dimitri*) lay on high ground above its harbor.—7. *Ubi sistere detur, where it is granted us to settle*. For the infinitive, see on I, 66.—8. *Prima*; *first part of*. See on I, 541. By the Roman mode of reckoning, this was the second summer, not the first, after the sack of Troy.—9. *Et* has the same relation to *vix* here as *que* in II, 692. *Oum* in 10 may be rendered *and then, or, and now*. *Fatis*, dative.—12. *Magna dis*. See on II, 297. For the spondaic verse, see H. 610, 8; A. 362, a; B. 256, g; G. 761, R. 1; M. 503.—13. *Terra Mavortia, a land of Mars*, the tutelary god of the Thracians.—14. *Arant*. Supply *quam* as the obj. See on I, 12. *Regnata, ruled over*. Comp. VI, 770 and 793. Comp. IV, 609; VI, 836; Hor. O., 2, 6, 11. *Lycurgus* was an early king of Thrace, who had fiercely opposed the rites of Bacchus. The present king, Polymnestor, had married Ithone, the daughter of Priam.—15. *Hospitium, guest-land, ally*; in apposition with *terra*. *Sociique Penates*. Supply *erant*. *Fortuna*; i. e., the prosperity of Troy.—17. *Moemia*. The city of Aenos, now *Eno*, on the Hebrus or *Morizsa*, is, perhaps, the one which Vergil has in mind, though there was a tradition that Aeneas founded Aenea near Thessalonica. *Ingressus*. Supply *terram*. *Fatis iniquis*; abl. of manner; *under inauspicious fates*; or, *against the fates*. They were not known, however, to be hostile from any previous indication, but from what turned out after the landing was made.—18. *Aeneadas*. He calls his followers or citizens *Aeneadas*, from his own name; implying that he also names the town after himself.—20. *Anspilibus, etc., patrons of, or favorable to the work commenced*.—22. *Tumulus, a mound*. Polydorus had been left unburied on the shore, and the sand had covered his body. *Quo summo, on the top of which*.—23. *Haslibus, shafts, or straight shoots*; resembling the handles of spears. Join the abl. with *horrida*.—25. *Ornatus* is a participle. *Tegeram*; according to the custom (comp. II, 248) of adorning altars and sacred places with boughs and wreaths. The myrtle was sacred to Venus.—26. Observe the liveliness of the historical present *video*, joined by *—que* to *accessi*.—28. *Eno*; dat. limiting the verb, for *ab* or *ex hac*. *Drops of dark blood oozes from that shoot which is first torn up, its roots being broken*. *Sanguine*; descriptive ablative.—29. *Mibi membra quatit*. Comp. I, 92.—30. *Gelidas*; an instance of prolepsis. The effect of fear is assumed instead of being predicated.—31. *Alterius, of a second*.—32. *Pendulus tentare, to explore thoroughly*.—34, 35. Aeneas supposes that the preternatural appearance may have been produced by the Nymphs who preside over the spot, or by Mars (*Gradivum*), who is the guardian of Thrace; and he now implores them to give the signs (*visus*) a favorable issue, and to mitigate the omen; that is, to send another token by which he may know that the gods are not displeased with him.—36. *Secundarent, make favorable*. For the omission of *ut*, see on II, 75.—39. *Eloquar*. For the subjunctive, see on I, 565.—41. *Laceras*. Every cornel or myrtle shoot is connected with the body of Polydorus. *Iam, now at least*; after having repeated the torture. *Sepulta*. He is covered by the sand.—42. *Parce* with infin., as in E. III, 94.—43. *Aut*, continues the force of the negative. Comp. II, 779. *Troy produced me not a stranger to you, nor does this blood flow from the tree*; but from my lacerated body. Forbear, then, for you are doing violence to a human body, and even to a friend and fellow-countryman.

—45, 46. *Furca*; because of the *iron points*, or spear-heads. *Iaculis* *increvit acutis*, *has grown up in sharpened javelins*. The spears, left in the body of Polydorus, have miraculously put forth roots in the accumulated sand, and sent up new shoots, straight and tapering; fitted, indeed, for javelins. *Iaculis* is the ablative of manner.—47. *Andipiti*, *twofold*; occasioned both by the blood, and by the voice of the shade.—48. *Mentem*, *in mind*. See on I, 328.—50. *Infulx*; in a general sense, of Priam, as of Ulysses in III, 691. *Alendum*. H. 549, 3; A. 294, d; B. 325, b; G. 431; M. 422.—51. *Regi*; Polymnestor.—55. *Pas* *omne*; every obligation imposed by religion and the laws of hospitality.—56. *Pectus*; here of the third conjugation. *Quid non pectora cogis?* *what do you not teach (urge on) mortal breasts?* Both accusatives are governed by *cogis*, in analogy with verbs of teaching or demanding. H. 375; M. 229, 2.—58. *Primum*. He consults Anchises *first* as the most venerable and the most experienced in auguries.—59. *Refere*, *I report*, or lay before them.—60. *Animas*; for *sententia* or *consilium*. The infinitive follows in apposition, as in Hor., Epode 16, 17-21: *sic sententia ire*. H. 589, II; A. 270; B. 315, Rule 73; G. 553, II; M. 388, b, obs. 1.—61. *Dare clasibus austru*; for *classis austria*. H. 636, IV, 2; A. p. 298, *hypallage*; B. 370, c, 2. See on IV, 658.—63. *Aggeritur*, *is heaped upon*; *added to*. *Tumulo*; the mound mentioned in 22. *Arae*. Sometimes a pair of altars stood to the *Manes* of a deceased person. See below, 305.—66. *Inferimus*. On the grave or ashes of the dead it was customary to pour libations of milk, honey, sacrificial blood, and unmixed wine.—68. *Condimus*, *we put to rest*. Without these ceremonies the Manes were supposed to be wandering in misery. See VI, 320-330. *Supremum*, *for the last time*; according to the custom described in note on II, 644.

69-120. Aeneas arrives at the island of Delos, where he is hospitably received by King Anius, the priest of Apollo. On consulting the Delian oracle, the Trojans are told to seek out the land from which their earliest ancestors were derived. This Anchises pronounces to be Crete.

69. *Palage*; dative; supply *erat*; *when first the sea could be trusted*; i. e., in the spring or early summer.—70. *Auster*; for *ventus*.—71. *Deduxit*, *draw down*, Comp. below, 185. The ships were drawn up and sheltered on the land after a voyage had been completed. *Complent*, *cover*; i. e., with the ships. See VI, 5; IV, 397.—73. *Sacra tellus* refers to Delos, a small island in the midst of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana, and the seat of one of the principal oracles of Apollo.—74. *Matrī*; Doria, wife of Nereus. The dative limits *gratissima*. This verse retains the final vowels in *matrī* and *Aegaeo*, unelided. See on I, 617. Neptune is called the Aegean because, according to Homer, II. XIII, 21, 22, his palace was in the Aegean Sea.—75. *Pius*; because in this act Apollo showed his filial piety to his mother, who had found shelter in Delos. *Cirum*. See on I, 13.—76. *Myconoe e oelae Gyroque*, etc., *which, when wandering about all seas and shores, the pious Archer bound to lofty Myconos and Gyros*. This is shown by Wagner to be the authentic reading. *E* implies both that it is *attached to them*, and still at a distance from them; a usage of *e* illustrated in Hand's Thursellinus, under *ex*, 24. Vergil seems to have been unacquainted with the relative situation of these islands.—77. *Coll*, *contemnere*. See on I, 66. Before Delos was thus fastened it was uninhabited.—78. *Fessos*. The voyage was somewhat more than two hundred miles.—79. *Veneramur*, *we approach with reverence*.—80. *Idem*. H. 451, 3; A. 195, s; B. 235, end; G. 296; M. 488.—81. *Tempora*. See on I, 228.—82. *Ocurrūt*, *hasten to meet us*.—83. *Hospitio*, *in hospitality*.—84. *Templa*. The plural indicates the courts and porticoes as well as the *cella*, or temple proper. *Venerabar* implies approaching the temple as a worshiper,

and offering sacrifice on the altar. *Saxo vetusto*. The material is expressed either by the ablative alone, as I, 655, II, 765, V, 663, or by *ex* with the ablative, as IV, 138.—85. *Da, grant to us our own abode*; not absolutely *give*, but *fix* by revealing to us the place which the fates destined for our permanent (*proprium*) abode.—86, 87. *Serva altera Pergama, save the second Troy*; i. e., by your counsel save us, who are to found the second Troy. *Reliquias*. Comp. I, 80.—88. *Quam sequimur? what leader are we to follow?* For the use of the present, see on II, 322.—89. *Inlabere*; properly said of the inspiration of the priest, but here of information to be given to the suppliant directly by the voice of the oracle.—90. See on II, 172.—91. —*que, both*, is lengthened here by the ictus. *Idmina* is put for the whole temple, and with *laurus* is in apposition with *omnia*.—92. *Mons*. Mount Cynthus. *Adytis reclusis*; abl. abs. The earthquake is connected with the sudden opening of the inner sanctuary. Comp. VI, 81.—93. *Submisit petimus terram*, freely translated, *we prostrate ourselves upon the ground*.—94. *Quae, etc.* *The land which first produced you from the stock of your ancestors*; i. e., produced you by producing your forefathers. See on I, 573. *Ubere lacto, in her fruitful lap*; on her teeming soil.—97. *Hic*, as in I, 272, refers to the place just mentioned. *Oris*. Abl. See on I, 285.—101. The oracle directs them to return to their mother country; but the question now is, what is the real mother country or cradle of their race.—102. *Genitor*. Anchises. Comp. above, 9 and 58.—104. *Iovis insula*; as Jupiter was born there.—105. *Mons Idaeus*; now *Psiloriti* or *Monte Giove*, in Crete. From this the Trojan Ida derived its name.—106. *Cen-tum*; a round number; in Homer also, II. II, 649, *ἑκατόμβη*; in the Odyssey, XIX, 174, there are said to be *ninety* Cretan cities. *Regna, realms*; properly so called because in every city there was an *ἀναξ*, or *sovereign*. Comp. I, 338.—108. *Primum*. Comp. I, 1. Some traditions made Teucer a native of the Trojan country, others a Cretan, who migrated to the Troad. He is called *maximus* as the *ἀρχηγός*, or original father of the race.—109. *Regno*; dative.—110. *Nondum steterant, had not yet been built*.—111. *Hinc*. From Crete was derived the worship of Cybele, mother of the gods, *magna mater*. *Cultrix Cybelae, inhabitant of Cybele*. She had a temple in the Phrygian town of Cybele. Here, and in XI, 768, Ribbeck has adopted a MS. reading *Cybelus* for *Cybele*. *Aera, brazen cymbals, and brazen shields*, used by the priests, or Corybantes, in the worship of Cybele. Comp. Ge. IV, 151.—112. *Nemus*. There was a grove on the Trojan Ida consecrated to Cybele, in imitation of that on the Cretan Ida. *Silentia*. The strict secrecy of the *mysteria*, and the practice of exhibiting the figure of the goddess in a chariot drawn by lions, were also brought from Crete (*hinc erant*).—116. *Nec—cursu*. The distance from Delos to Crete is about 150 Roman miles. *Addit.* H. 518, I; A. 266, d; B. 806, a; G. 575; M. 351, b, obs. 2.—118. *Aris*; abl. of situation.

121-121. Aeneas lands in Crete without opposition, as King Idomeneus has fled from the country. His new settlement is soon visited with plague and famine, and the Penates declare to him in a vision that the Delian oracle referred not to Crete, but to Hesperia, or Italy. Anchises recalls the tradition of the twofold origin of the Trojans (Teucer from Crete, and Dardanus from Italy), and advises him to set sail for Hesperia.

122. *Idomeneus*. Idomeneus was one of the most distinguished of the Grecian chiefs at the siege of Troy. In fulfillment of a vow made during a tempest, to sacrifice to the gods the first object which should meet him on landing in Crete, he was compelled to make his own son, Merion, the victim. A pestilence which befell the people soon afterwards being attributed to this act, Idomeneus was expelled from his country, and, therefore, planted

a new dominion in the Sallentine district of Southern Italy. See below, 400, and XI, 264, sq.—123. *Hoste*. H. 421, II; A. 243, a; B. 256; G. 389; M. 261. The meaning is: "There is no one left in the country who will oppose us."—125. *Bacchata*, where *Bacchus* is worshipped on the hills. There is no corresponding English term. Comp. Ge. II, 487. This island, the largest of the Cyclades, was noted for the cultivation of the vine, and for the worship of *Bacchus*.—126. *Niveam*, referring to the white marble of *Paros*.—127. *Cycladas*. *Aeneas* has particularized some of the *Cyclades* and some of the *Sporades*, and now sums up the whole in the terms *Cycladas* and *terris*. *Legimus, we sail along*. Comp. II, 208; Ge. I, 327. It governs the accusatives, *Naxon*, etc. *Concitta, disturbed*. This reading rests on the best authority. The idea is that the number and proximity of the islands render the sea, thus pent up and interrupted in its currents, rougher and more dangerous.—128. *Vario certamina, in manifold strife*; i. e., with various cries of mutual encouragement, and with rival effort. Comp. V, 140.—129. *Petama*. See on 124, below.—133. *Pergameam*. Supply *urbem*. The real name was *Pergamum*. *Cognomina*. See on I, 275.—134. *Aroem attollere tectis, to erect a citadel with (lofty) buildings*; i. e., build the usual fortifications, temples, and public edifices on the acropolis. The infinitive after *hortor* is poetic. H. 535, IV; A. 381, a and g; B. 315, f, 3, R.; G. 546, R. 1; M. 390.—135. *Iam* fire must be taken together; *even now*. Comp. V, 835-838. *Subductae*. See on 71.—136. *Conubis*, here a trisyllable; *conubis*.—137. *Iura domosque dabam, I was administering justice and assigning dwelling-places*. Comp. I, 507. *Tabida*, in an active sense; *waiting*. *Membris, dat.*; to (upon) our bodies.—138. *Corrupto caeli tractu, the region of the air being infected*; i. e., the region, or tract, of the atmosphere pertaining to Crete.—139. *Batis, upon our crops*; the same construction as *membris*.—140. *Animas*, for *vitas*.—141. *Sterilis*, an instance of *prolepsis*; as 30. *Exurere*, historical infinitive. *Serius*. Its rising, which occurs in the hot season, was supposed to produce drought, and sometimes pestilence.—143. *Ortygiae*. See 124.—144. *Ira*. See on *attollere*, 124. *Mar*, ablative absolute with *remenso*, as *pelago remenso*, II, 181. *Veniam precari*. The favor to be asked of *Apollo* is a revelation, informing them *what end*, etc.; the clauses introduced by *quam*, *unde*, and *quo* being thus dependent on the idea of responding or instructing implied in *veniam*.—145. *Fatis rebus*. Comp. I, 452. *Perat*, like *da* in 85, is said of *Apollo* as being able to relieve them by declaring what the fates decree concerning them.—147. *Terris*, ablative of situation.—150. *Vid*. It was a dream, as in II, 270. *Laentis*. Supply *mei*, limiting *oculos*.—151, 152. *Se fundebat* gives more fullness of meaning than *lucom fundebat*.—154. *Delato, when, or if, conveyed to Delos*. *Dicturus est, is on the point of saying*; *would say*.—155. *Ultra, of their own accord*; without being first invoked. This condescension is in return for the piety of *Aeneas* in saving the images of the *Penates* amidst such dangers.—156, 157. *Secuti, permenal (sumus)*.—158. *Idem*, for *idem*. In *astra*, a phrase probably symbolical here, as *ad aethera*, 462, of the glory of the descendants of *Aeneas* in general.—159. *Magnis (viris)*, a great people. Some, however, understand *die*; i. e., the Trojan *Penates*.—160. *Para*. *Aeneas* was not actually to build the great city of Rome, but only to prepare the way for it by founding *Lavinium*. See on II, 295.—161. *Non suavit, did not point out*. Aut. See on II, 602.—162. *Orestae*. H. 426, 1; A. 258, c, R.; B. 249, N.; G. 412; M. 296, a, obs. 1.—163-166; repeated from I, 530-533.—167. *Nehis*. The *Penates* identify themselves with the Trojans. *Dardania*. The brothers *Dardanus* and *Iasius* were natives of *Corythus*, now *Cortona*, a city of *Etruria*. They migrated from Italy to *Samothrace*, and from thence *Dardanus* passed over to the Troad, where he married the daughter of *Teucer*,

and received with her a share of the kingdom, which thus took the name of Dardania. The later name of Troy was derived from his grandson, Tros.—168. *Pater* is applied to *lausus* as being, in common with his brother, an original member of the family, or one of the patriarchs. *Quo* must be referred to Dardanus as the conspicuous name; *lausus* being merely appended as naturally associated with Dardanus.—170. *Requirat, let him (Anchises) seek.* Anchises is recognized as the chief adviser and director of their movements. *Tibi, Aeneas.*—173. *Neo sopor erat, nor was that (wholly) slumber, or merely a dream; it was preternatural.* *Illud.* The regular construction would be *ille*. See M. 313, obs. Comp. VI, 129.—174. *Velatas comas.* They were veiled or bound with the *illata*. See II, 168, 298.—175. *Galidus.* Comp. 80. *Corpore, from my body.*—177, 178. *Munera intemerata, libations of unmixed wine. Focis, on the hearth; the altar of the Penates. Laetus.* Join with *facio*, not *honore*; *I joyful, or joyfully, inform.* Comp. 169.—179. *Ordine pando, I narrate.*—180. *Prolem ambigam, the twofold lineage.*—180. *Agnovit* governs the accusatives and the infinitive *deceptum esse* as direct objects.—181. *Movo.* It was natural that at this late day Anchises should be liable to err in deciding which of the early homes of his ancestors the oracle meant. *Veterum locorum;* an objective genitive after *errore*; *a new error in respect to old places, or ancestral seats.*—183. *Talis casus, such fortunes;* namely, as that we should wander so far, and settle in Italy.—184. *Respeto;* for *memini*. *Portendere;* supply *eam*; *that she prophesied.*—185. *Vocare, 'that she mentioned.*—187. *Oredaret, moveret;* questions of appeal; *who could believe,* etc.—188. *Moniti, warned;* i. e., by the vision.—189. *Divis, the word or command of Anchises.*—190. *Quoque, also* this settlement as well as the one in Thrace. *Fanda reliquit, a few (of our number) being left.* In Vergil's time, Pergamum and the supposed descendants of the Trojan colonists still existed in Crete.—191. *Aequor;* acc. after *currimus*; *we traverse.* See on I, 67, and comp. V, 285.

192-204. The Trojans, having set sail from Crete, are driven about by a storm for three days and nights, and on the fourth reach the Strophades, small islands west of the Peloponnesus, where the Harpies dwell. They are annoyed by the Harpies and make an assault upon them. Celeno, chief of the Harpies, pronounces a curse upon the voyagers, and they leave the island in terror.

193. *Caelum—pensus (apparet).* Supply *ead.* *Astitit;* a livelier word than *surrexit*.—195. *Inharruit unda tenebris, the wave became rough in the darkness;* the sea became boisterous or *bristling*, and was overpowered by the gloomy shadow of the clouds.—199. *Abstant.* Comp. I, 88. *Ingeminant, etc.; the lightnings continually flash from (lit. in) the risen clouds.*—201. *Discernere, etc.* *Palinurus* does not perceive in the heavens, i. e., by looking at the heavens, when the day ends and the night begins. *Caelo* is the abl. of situation.—202. With *neo* supply *dicat*, which is occasionally omitted, as here, after *negat*. *Meminisse, etc.; supply as; and says that he does not know his course in the midst of the wave.*—203. *His adeo soles, three whole days;* *adeo* qualifying *tres;* *three, even so many.* *Incertos caeco caligine.* The days are called *uncertain* in which their way is uncertain on account of the profound darkness. Comp. V, 270.—206. *Aperire montes, to disclose its mountains;* to bring its mountains into view. *Volvere fumum.* Therefore the Trojans suppose it to contain the dwellings of men.—207. *Remis insurgimus.* They exchange sails for oars, in order to have the ships more under their command as they approach the shore, where there may be rocks and shallows.—209. *Strophadum.* The name of the islands is said to be derived from *στροφάειρα*, as the pursuers of the Harpies, by the command of Jupiter, here *turned back* to Greece.—210. *Stant, are situated;* a lively

substitute for *sunt*, as *incedo*, I, 46, and *colitur*, above, 78.—211. *Insulae* *leale in magna*. The diphthong *ae* in *insulae* is not elided, but shortened. See H. 608, II, n. 8; A. 359, *e*, and 355, *d*; M. 502, obs. 1.—212. *Aliae*. The others, whose names are known, were *Ocyrops* and *Aello*.—213. *Clausa*. The house of Phineus was shut to the Harpies after they had been expelled by the Argonauts, Zetes, and Calais, who pursued them over the sea. They had tormented Phineus by constantly devouring or defiling all the food that was placed upon his table.—215. *Pestis et ira, plagae and curae*.—216. *Virgineo volucrum vultus, the faces of the winged creatures are virgin-like*; literally: "they have (*sunt iis*) the virgin-like faces of birds."—221. *Ocupigenum* agrees with *pecus*. *Nullo custode*, *ablat. absol.* They were sacred to the Harpies, and left to feed, as was usual with sacred animals, without a herdsman.—222, 223. *Divos-lovem*. We devote a portion of the prey as a sacrifice to the gods, out of gratitude for our preservation. *In partem praedamque*, *hendiadys for in partem praedae*. Comp. I, 61.—224. *Toros*, *couches*, or seats of piled-up turf. *Dapibus*. H. 421, foot-n. 1; A. 248, *e*; B. 258, *a*; G. 405, R. 1; M. 280.—225. *Subitae*, instead of the adverb, *subito*. *Horrisco lapsus, in terrific flight, or descent*; *ablat. of manner*.—226.



Harpy.

Clangoribus perhaps refers to the loud flapping of their wings on alighting. Comp. I, 397. But Wagner compares Hom. II. III, 5, *κλαγγὴν παῖς πέτρωνας*, and understands *their discordant cries*, indicated also in *vox dira*, 236.—229, 230. Comp. I, 310, 311.—231. *Aris*, altars erected for the sacrifices mentioned in 222, 223.—232. *Diverse caeli, from an opposite part of the heaven*. Comp. II, 716.—233. *Pedibus*. See 217.—235. *Edico, I direct*; as a verb of *commanding*, followed by the subjunctive (*ut ope- rant*), and, as implying *I announce*, also followed by the infinitive, *geren- dum esse*.—236. *Iussu*. Supply *facere*.—236, 237. *Tectos, latentia*. *Pro- leptic*. See on I, 637.—238. *Specula*. Some high rock serves as a watch- tower.—241. *Paedare*, in apposition with *proelia*. See on 60.—242. *Tergo*. *On the body*.—243. *Infelix, ill-boding*. Eumyt describes her fury; *shrieks forth*.—247, 248. *Bellum etiam pro caede, bellumne, war also in return for the slaughter of our oxen, even war?* In return (*pro*) for the oxen of which you have robbed us. *Laomedontiadae*. Here, a reproachful epithet, as Laomedon was base, comp. IV, 542; but not always so. See VII, 105; VIII, 18 and 158.—249. *Patrio regno, out of our father's do- minion*; for the Harpies were daughters of Pontus or Poseidon. But *patrio* may mean *their own*; that assigned to them by Jupiter.—251. *Pater om- nipotens*. Jupiter was the source of all the attributes of his children, and thus imparted to Apollo the gift of prophecy, and the power to inspire others with prophecy.—252. *Furiarum*. The poets do not always dis- tinguish the Harpies from the Furies.—253. *Ventis vocatis, having pro- pitiated the winds*. Comp. above, 115, and V, 59.—254. *Italiam*. See on I, 2.—256. *Nostrae caedis, of our slaughter*; your attempted slaughter of us.—257. *Ambesas*. See on *submersas*, I, 69. *Subigat*, after *ante- quam*. H. 520, I, 2; A. 327, *a*; B. 304, 2; G. 579; M. 360. *Malis*, join with *absumere*.—259. *Gallina*. Comp. 30.—260. *Armis, etc., nor do they now wish any more to seek security with arms, but with vows and*

prayers.—261. *Pacem* is not improper in connection with *armis*, any more than with *votis precibusque*; for we can either fight for, or pray for *peace*.—262. *Sive—aut*. Their vengeance is to be deprecated if they are goddesses; their continued persecution, if they are only horrible monsters. The subjunctive is that of indirect discourse. M. 332, obs.—266. *Funem*, the *hawser*, or *cable*, which moors the ship to the shore.

267-277. The Trojans sail by the islands of the Ionian sea, Zacynthus, Dulichium, Same, Neritos, Ithaca, Leucate, and reach *Actium* in Acarnania, on the bay of Ambracia.

267. *Excussas—rudentia*, (see on 257) *to uncoil and let out the ropes*; both those by which the sails were unfurled, and those by which they were held in their places. They had let down and tied up the sails before landing. See 207.—270. *Iam apparet, etc.* They coast along the west side of Greece to Buthrotum.—271. *Neritos*; probably a small island near Ithaca, though some understand it to refer to the mountain of that name on the island of Ithaca.—275. *Et aperitur Apollo, and* (after we have passed by Leucadia) *the temple of Apollo opens to the view*. This was situated on the promontory of *Actium*, near the town of the same name, at the entrance of the Ambracian gulf. Shipwrecks frequently occurred here, and, hence, the temple is said to be dreaded by sailors.

278-289. At Actium they celebrate games in honor of Apollo, and leave a shield suspended on the door-post of the temple, with an inscription to commemorate their visit.

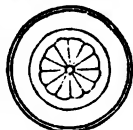
278. *Inspirate*; because they have encountered such dangers on the sea, and sailed so near the homes of their enemies.—279. *Lustramus Iovi, we perform lustral sacrifices to Jupiter*; literally, "we are purified to Jupiter." It is now the fifth year since the sack of Troy, and Vergil takes the opportunity to represent the Trojans as performing a *lustration* according to the practice of the Romans; thus referring that custom to their Trojan ancestors. The lustral offering is made to Jupiter as supreme. Of course, offerings are also made to Apollo. Augustus had ordered quinquennial games to be celebrated in honor of Apollo at Actium, to commemorate his decisive victory achieved there, in B. C. 31, over Antony and Cleopatra. By representing Aeneas as performing lustral games at the same place, and as thus being the founder of the Actian games, he pays a high compliment to Augustus. *Votis*; meton. for *sacris, sacrifices*.—280. *Celebramus litore ludis; hypallage for celebramus in litorebus ludos*. See on 61.—281. *Olus labante; ablat. absol.* The oil with which they were anointed flowed from their bodies while wrestling. So Forbiger. *Palæstras; here, athletic games*.—284. *Circumvolvitur, etc., the sun is completing his great year*; is bringing the year to its close. The accusative is governed by *circumvolvitur* as a deponent verb. *Magnum* seems to be merely an epithet.—286. *Abas cave*; an abl. of descript. *Gestamen Abantis, the equipment of Abas*; carried by Abas. This was an ancient king of the Argives, some one of whose descendants, Vergil imagines, was slain by Aeneas at Troy; thus leaving to the victor his shield as a trophy, which is now fastened upon the door-post (facing the visitor, *adversis*), so as to meet the eye of one entering the temple.—287. *Eam, the fact*, merely, that it is an offering made by Aeneas. *Carmina, with the verses*; the verse following.—288. *Aeneas*; supply *dedit*; *Aeneas consecrated these arms* (taken) *from the victorious Greeks*.

290-505. Aeneas sails again to the northward, and lands at Pelopides, the seaport of Buthrotum, in Epirus. At Buthrotum he has an interview with Helenus, the brother of Hector, and Andromache, formerly the wife of Hector, and more recently the slave of Pyrrhus, but now the wife of Helenus. By a wonderful combination of events, Helenus and Andromache have come to be the rulers of Chaonia, a part of Epirus.

Just before parting with Aeneas, Helenus, who is a priest and prophet, gives him instructions about his future course; informing him that his new kingdom is to be planted, not on the nearest (or Adriatic) shore of Italy, but on the farthest (or Tyrrhenian) shore; that he must pass round the peninsula, shunning the new Greek colonies established by Idomeneus, the Locri, and Philoctetes; that he must not enter the straits of Scylla and Charybdis, but sail round Sicily by the south, and enter the Tuscan Sea from Drepanum; that he must seek an interview with the prophetess or Sibyl at Cumae, who will give him directions for his future guidance.

291. Abscondimus, *we lose sight of*; or pass rapidly away from. *Arceas, heights, or mountains.*—292. *Portu*, dative.—293. *Chaonia*. The harbor is so called because situated in Chaonia, a region of Epirus. The name of the port pertaining to Buthrotum was *Polodes*, now *Armyro*. *Oleum*; as a common appellation of walled cities. The city was at some distance from the port, but not on high ground.—295. *Helenum*, one of the sons of Priam, renowned as a prophet. Being made prisoner by the Greeks, he was carried by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, to Epirus. That the son of the principal enemy of the Greeks should now be a king in Grecian cities fills Aeneas with wonder. The position of the words aids the contrast of ideas.—296. *Oemigis*; as in II, 579.—297. *Patrio marito, a husband of her own country*; i. e., of Troy, the country which had become hers by marrying Hector. *Iterum cessasse, has again become subject to, or fallen to the lot of*. Helenus is her second Trojan husband.—299. The infinitives after *amare*, as in II, 10.—300. *Progredior*. Aeneas goes attended with a part of his companions only, and without Ascanius. Afterwards the Trojans are all entertained by Helenus. *Portu*. See on I, 2.—301. *Solemnia dapes, annual funeral sacrifices.*—302. *Falsi Simoisii, the feigned, or counterfeit, Simois*. Helenus and Andromache had indulged their love of country by applying Trojan names to this stream and to other objects in their new kingdom. See 335, 336, 349, 497.—304. *Hectoreum ad tumulum, at the tomb of Hector*. This was a cenotaph, or tomb without the body or ashes of the dead. His real tomb was at Troy. *Viridi, etc., which (formed) of green turf (and) empty, she had consecrated.*—305. *Geminas aras*. See on *aras*, 63. *Caussam lacrimis, an occasion for tears*; because the tomb and the altars would remind her of Hector. For the dative, see on *causis*, I, 429.—307. *Magnis monstriis, (terrified) by the great prodigy*. To her the sudden apparition of Aeneas and his followers was the more likely to seem supernatural, because her mind was on the deceased Hector.—309. *Longo tempore*; for *longo post tempore*. H. 430; A. 256; B. 252, R. 2; G. 393, R. 2; M. 276, obs. 4.—310. *Vera facies, a living form*. Te; addressed to Aeneas.—311. *Recessit, has departed (from thee)*. The sense is: "If thou art dead, and comest from the lower world, and from the assembly of Trojan heroes there, tell me where in that world is my Hector!"—313. *Clamoris, with loud lamentations*.—314. *Sabido, I utter in reply*. *Raris, etc., I speak in faltering words.*—316. Answer to the question in 310.—317. *Delectam, deprived of*; literally: *cast down from*.—318. *Exsuperat, overtakes or attends thee*.—319. *Hectoris Andromache, etc., once the Andromache of Hector, dost thou keep the marriage ties of Pyrrhus?* Not said in reproach, but in grief that her hard fate is such. Ladewig and others adopt the reading of Peerikamp in this passage: *Aut quas digna satis fortuna revisit Hectoris Andromachen? Pyrrhin' conubia servas?* For the genitive, *Hectoris*, see on *Oilei*, I, 41. *E* in the interrogative *ne* is elided.—320. *Delecti*. She is the victim of necessity and fate, but she can not escape some sense of shame in the thought of her connection with Neoptolemus.—321. *Virgo*. The allusion is to Polyxena, the daughter of Priam, slain as a sacrifice at the tomb of Achilles, who had been enamored of her, and had sought her hand in marriage.—323. *Insum, when commanded*. The participle indicates the cause of *felix*.

Sortitus, allotments, distributions by lot. Compare the style of this passage with that of I, 94, sqq.—325. *Non*; for *ego*; in contrast with Polyxena.—326. *Stirps Achilles*; for *filii Achilli*. Pyrrhus.—327. *Servitio mitrae, having borne children in slavery.* According to Pausanias, I, 11, she bore three sons to Pyrrhus: Molossus, Pileus, and Pergamus.—328. *Lacedaemonia*. Hermione was the daughter of Menelaus of Lacedaemon, and of Helen, the daughter of Leda. Her grandparents, Tyndarus and Leda, had promised her in marriage to Orestes, but her father gave her to Pyrrhus. Orestes, already frantic with the consciousness of having murdered his mother (*scelerum furis agitata*), and still more maddened at the loss of his betrothed (*creptas coniugis*), came upon Pyrrhus either at Phthia, his paternal home, or at Delphi, where he was worshipping at the altar erected to Achilles (*patrias aras*), and slew him.—329. *Famulamque*. The particle *que* here connects *famulo* and *famulam* in the sense of *et ipsam*; *gave me to Helenus a slave, (being) also myself a slave.*—332. *Patrias*; equivalent to *patria*.—333. *Morte*. Thiel makes this an ablative of time; *at the death*. See on IV, 436. *Reddita, being delivered up.* Ladewig says, *being given again to a king*; i. e., to King Helenus after King Pyrrhus. Helenus as a prophet had saved Pyrrhus on his homeward voyage, and thus won his gratitude.—335. *Troiane Chame*. Chaeon was a friend or brother of Helenus, for whom he is said to have sacrificed his life.—336. *Pergama Iliacamque arcam*. The second term defines the first by *epexegesis*. Comp. I, 2: *Italiam Lavinaque litora*; and I, 569. *Iugis*; ablative of situation; or dat. after *addidit*, as after *imponent*, VI, 774.—339. *Quid*; supply *agit*; *how fares the boy?* *Venitur*. Comp. I, 546.—340. *Quem tibi*, etc. This is the only fragmentary verse of the Aeneid in which an idea is not fully expressed. *Quas* is found instead of *quem* in the Medicean MS. as quoted by Ribbeck; but *quem* is given in most MSS., and connects better with the following lines. The verse may be filled out as follows: *Quem tibi iam Troia obsessa et enixa Creusa; whom Creusa bore to thee when Troy was already besieged.*—341. *Tamen, still, though she be no more.* The story of Creusa's disappearance at Troy may have reached Andromache during the several years of the wanderings of Aeneas.—342. *Equid*; an emphatic interrogative particle. See H. 878, 2; A. 240, a; M. 451, obs.; *do then*, etc. Do their deeds, and the knowledge that he is related so nearly to them, stimulate him to noble conduct!—343. *Avanctulus*. Hector, according to Apollodorus, III, 12, 5, was the brother of Creusa.—345. *Incasum, in vain*, for grief can not restore the dead.—347. *Suos, his countrymen.*—349-351. *Troiam, Pergama, etc.* See on 302. *Arenam-rivum, the shallow stream with (or of) the name of Xanthus*. For the ablat., see H. 419, II; B. 263; G. 402; M. 272, obs. 3. *Amplector*. It was the ancient custom to embrace and kiss the threshold, the gate, and the door-post, either on leaving or revisiting the ancestral roof. Comp. II, 490. The Trojan names bring Aeneas to his home again.—352. *Tenui*. After the interview between Aeneas and his friends above described, all the Trojans are summoned, and invited to share in the hospitalities of King Helenus.—354. *Ansal medio, in the midst of the court, or atrium*. See on *media*, I, 505. *Libabant pocula, they poured out cups of wine in libations*. Comp. I, 936. So remarkable a meeting required special honors to the gods. For *pocula*, see below.—355. *Impositis sacro dapibus, having placed the feasts (or sacrifices for the gods) on golden chargers*; as at a Roman *lectisternium*. *Pateras tenebant*. They held the goblets while making libations. These religious ceremonies open the banquet given to the guests.—359. *Interpres divum*. The knowledge of future events was derived either from direct in-



Patera.

spiration or from signs. Helenus had both gifts. He receives the direct influence of Apollo, like the Pythia on the tripod at Delphi, or like the priests in the oracular grotto of Claros, in Ionia; he also understands the warnings of the stars, and the notes and the flight of birds; that is, he is a prophet, an astrologer, and an *auspex*.—362, 363. *Prospera religio, auspicious augury*. Numine, by revelation; by divine tokens. The clause is explanatory of the foregoing.



Cortina and tripod.

Repositas, for *repositas*; *remote*. Comp. VI, 59.—365. *Diota nefas*. H. 547, 1 and 2; A. 803; B. 826, b; G. 437, R. 1; M. 412, obs. 1.—367. *Obscenam famem, dire, unnatural hunger*; that impels to revolting or unnatural food. Vito; indicative for the indirect interrogative *vitam*, or *vitanda sint*, dependent on *fare*. For the *present tense*, comp. II, 323. Ladewig makes these questions *independent*; regarding *possim* as potential. *Quid sequens*, (by) *pursuing what course*.—369. *De more*. Comp. I, 818.—370. *Vittas resolvit*. The fillets must be removed from his head when about to be inspired, "that the god," says Schmid, "might work freely in him." See VI, 77, sqq.—371. *Lamina*. Vergil understands that Apollo has a temple in the new Pergama of Helenus, as in the old Pergama.—372.

Multo, powerful. *Suspensum, awed*.—374, 375. Nam introduces the ground on which Helenus reveals the will of the gods to Aeneas; namely, the fact just mentioned by Aeneas in 362-364. *Maiores auspicio, under the greater auspices*; i. e., under those of the greater gods. Jupiter himself directs Aeneas. *Manifesta fides (est), is a manifest truth*. *Ire* is the subject of *est*.—376. *Sortitur, determines*. *Volvit vices, disposes events*. See on *volvare*, I, 9 and 22. *Is vertitur ordo, such is the course of things moving round*; i. e., in the urn of destiny. *Is and sic* explain and corroborate the *manifesta fides*, and do not refer to the following revelation.—377. *Quo*, followed by the subjunctive. H. 497, II, 2; A. 817, b; B. 298, 1, R.; G. 545, 2; M. 440, obs. 5. *Hospita, foreign*.—380. *Par, etc., Juno*, i. e., the dread of Juno, *forbids him to utter*.—381. *Italiam*. Not the whole of Italy, but that part which is destined for the Trojans. *A long, difficult (invia) voyage separates that destined Italy far from you by continuous lands (longis terris)*.—383. *Procul, afar*, with reference to Epirus. *Terris* is an ablative of means, to be joined with *dividit*. It refers to the southern part of the peninsula, and also to Sicily, which they must pass round before they can reach their new country. Supply *cuius* before *portus*; *whose ports, as if near by, etc.*—384. *Lentandus, must be bent*; must be dipped.—386. *Sallis Ausonii, of the Ausonian sea*; that part of the sea which lies between Tuscany and Sicily.—386. *Infernique lacus*. Lake Avernus. *Lustrare* here is used in the sense both of *traverse* and of *survey*, or visit. See Z. 775; A. p. 298, *cennum*; H. 836, II, 1; M. 478, obs. 3. *Aeacae*, from *Aea*, a city of Colchis. *Insula* refers to the promontory of Circeium,

now *Monte Circeo*, having the sea on one side and the Pontine marshes on the other, and probably once an island.—387. *Possis*, the subjunctive after *antiquam*. See on 257.—389. *Oum*, etc. The sow and her progeny of thirty young, found near the Tiber (as described in VII, 82), will indicate the place where Aeneas shall build the new city. *Tibi*, dat. of the agent; to be joined with *inventa*. Secret, solitary.—392. *Mati*. Supply *iaculant*.—398. *Hæc hæc, these coasts, this part of the Italian shore*, near us, on the Adriatic and the gulf of Tarentum.—399. *Naryx Locri*. A colony of Locrians from Naryx, or Narycium, opposite Euboea, said to be the followers of the Oileian Ajax, settled on the coast of Bruttium, near the present village of *Motta di Bursano*. They were also called the Locri Epizephyrii.—400. *Sallentina*. The Sallentine fields, between the Tarentine gulf and the Adriatic, are now the *Terra di Otranto*, or district of Otranto. *Milite, soldiery*; collective, as I, 495.—401. *Idmoneus*, on being driven from Crete (see 121, 122), settled in the southeastern part of Italy. *Dux Meliboei*, Philoctetes, who was a companion of Hercules, and on returning from Troy to Meliboea, his native city in Thessaly, was driven away by a sedition of the people, and settled in Petelia, near the modern Strongoli, which, according to Cato's account, had been founded long before, and was now fortified by Philoctetes with a wall.—402. *Philoctetæ limits muro*. *Subnix, resting on*. Comp. I, 506.—404. *Litæ*. The shore where the first landing shall be made in Italy.—405. *Velare*, imperative passive; *be veiled*; *cover thy head*. Comp. II, 707. This was the custom of the *Romæns*, not of the Greeks, when sacrificing. *Omas*, Greek accusative, modifies *velare*.—406. *Inter sanctos ignis, amidst the holy fires*; i. e., *during the holy sacrifices*.—407. *Hostilis facies, adverse appearances*; the sight of any inauspicious object, which would vitiate the omens (*turbat omina*) ascertained by inspecting the victim, rendering them either unavailing or evil. *The face of an enemy*, as some understand, can hardly be the meaning here.—409. *Belligens, religious custom*.—410. *Digressum, having departed*; i. e., after you shall have left that first landing-place in Italy. *Oræ*. For the case, see on I, 377.—411. *Angust, in prose*, would agree with *claustra*. *Barescent, shall begin to open* (to the view).—412. *Laeva*. Turn to the south, follow the shore on your left, instead of going through the straits to the north, and on your right, as you face the east coast of Sicily.—414. *Hæc loca*, the places on the right. The tradition seems to have been that the rent between Italy and Sicily was first produced by some volcanic convulsion, and that it was perpetuated and increased by the rush of the sea through the channel thus formed.—415. *Tantum valet mutare, has so much power to change things; can effect such changes*.—416. *Proinus*, join with *una*; *continuously one*.—417. *Medio*, ablat. of place; *in the midst, between*.—419. *Litæ*. Heyne says that *litore* is put here for *maris*; but it is more naturally taken as an ablative of situation after *diductus*: *separated, at the shore*; or, perhaps, *in respect to the shore*. *Anguste aestu*, ablat. of manner after *interluit*; *with a narrow flood*.—420. *Scylla*, now *Scoglio*, on the Italian side of the strait, is a lofty rock, surrounded by smaller rocks, producing a roaring of waves, described in the fable as the barking of dogs. *Charybdis*, at the point corresponding to the modern *Caloforo*, is a whirlpool which is most noticeable when southerly winds force a great mass of waters into the strait, and against the Sicilian shore.—421. *Ter. Od. 12, 105*: *τρίς τ' ἄν ηἴσεται*; *three times a day*.—422. *In abruptum, down to the bottom, or headlong*. *Sub auræ*. See on 576.—426. *Præ hæminis facies, etc.* *The upper part of the form*, (is that) of a human being.—427. *Pube tennæ, as far as the groin*. *Postrema*. Supply *facies*.—428. *Delphinum-luporum, joined as to the tails of dolphins to the womb of wolves*; having the tails of dolphins joined to the belly of wolves. *Lupi* is substituted here for *canes*. See 432.—429. *Metas*, prop-



Scylla. (Flaxman.)

erly the goal, or turning point, in the race-course; here, for *promontory*. — 436. *Pro omnibus*, for, in place of, all other things; one thing to be observed, even if all others are neglected. — 437. *Primum*, first of all; before all other deities; join with *numen*. Comp. V. 540. — 438. *Oane vota*. Vows are expressed in the rhythmical form, or chant, common to all religious formulas. Comp. II. 176. — 439. *Victor*; because he will have overcome all difficulties. — 440. *Finis*, for *ad finis*. *Mittere*, thou wilt be conveyed. — 442. *Divinos lacus*. See on 386. *Silvis*; ablat. of cause. The lake was only about a mile and a half in circumference, and, at that time, hemmed in with woods. See VI. 238. Hence it may be said to resound with woods. — 446. *Digerit in numerum*, places in order. She arranges the leaves so that the words on them form sentences in verse. Forbiger understands it also of the order of events. — 448. *Eadem* refers to the prophecies; object of *prendere*. — 449. *Ianua*, etc., the door disturbs them by admitting the wind. — 450. *Deinde, thenceforth*; answering to the foregoing *cum*. *Oavo saxo*; the same as *sub rupe*, 443, and *antro*, 446. — 452. *Inconsulti, uninstructed*; without any responses, since, when they enter, the leaves are so disturbed as to be unintelligible. — 453. *Hæc let not any amount of delay (expenditure of delay) be of so much (value) to you, or in your estimation*. *Tanti*. H. 404, n. 1; A. 252, a; B. 238, R. 4; G. 266; M. 294. — 454, 455. *Et vi cursus*, etc., and though your voyage urgently invite your sails to the sea. The more natural expression would be, *ventus vela vocat*. VI. 313, *vehementer, urgently*. — 456. *Quia, so that not*, connects the dependent clause with *ne fuerint tanti*. H. 504; A. 319, d; B. 297, 2; G. 550, R. 2; M. 375, c. — 457. *Ipsa canat*. That she may not in the case of Æneas commit her prophecies to the uncertain leaves. The subjunctive depends on *poæcas*. *Volens, kindly; sua sponte*. — 459. *Quomodo*; interrogative, how; the question is dependent on *expediat*. — 460. *Dabit*; as in 85. — 461. *Idcat*. H. 503, I; A. 320; B. 301, 5; G. 634; M. 364. — 462. *Ingentem*; an instance of prolepsis. — 463, 464. *Postquam—delino*; like *cum—tum*; after—thereupon. *Auro gravia*, etc., heavy with gold and with cut ivory; i. e., massive vessels of gold and

carved ivory. The final vowel of *gravia* is lengthened here by the *ictus*.—466. *Stipat carnis, loads to the ships*, instead of *loads the ships with*. See on I, 195.—466. *Dodonaos lebetes*. It was said that bronze caldrons were suspended on the oak-trees of Dodona that the priests might learn the will of Jupiter and the fates from the sounds produced, when the kettles were struck against each other by the wind. Dodona was in the dominions of Helenus.—467. *Loricam—trilicem*. A coat, or hauberk, of chain mail, in which the hooks, or rings, fastened into each other (*consertam hamis*), were of gold, and in three layers; that is, it was of three-ply golden chain-work.—468. *Conum galeae* is equivalent to *galeam*. See woodcut on page 61.—469. *Arma Neoptolemi*. See 383, and II, 470.—469. *Sua*. See on *sua*, I, 461.—470. *Duces, attendants, or grooms for the horses*. Some, with Forbiger, understand *pilots or guides*. But Ladewig quotes Liv. XLII, 5, to show that with presents of horses, grooms (*agasones*) were also given; and it would appear from 569 and 690 that Aeneas had received no one from Helenus who knew the way, and could act as a *guide*.—471. *Remigium*; for *remiges, rowers*. Aeneas might need oarsmen, as some of the Trojans had been left in Crete, and others may have perished. *Socios*. The old companions of Aeneas, as opposed to *remigium* or *remiges*, those just added to his company. *Arms*, in its usual meaning.—472. *Vellis*; ablat. of manner. *Iubebat Anchises*. Comp. 9.—475. *Dignate, deemed worthy of*. See on I, 384.—476. *Bis crepte*. See on II, 642.—477. *Tibi*. See on II, 274. *Tellus*. See on *en*, I, 461.—478. *Hanc*; *this*, or the nearest shore of Italy, as in 396. *Præterlabare*. Supply *ut, after necesse est*.—480, 481. *Quid ultra provehor, why am I hurried too far* (in discourse) *ultra*, i. e., *quam opus est*.—483. *Sabtemine*; here, a thread of gold wrought into the cloth in figures.—484. *Nec cedit honor, nor does she fail to show equal respect*; literally, *nor does she come behind the honor*; namely, that which Helenus has shown to the Trojans. Others understand, *the honor due to Aecanius*. For the form of the *chlamys*, see page 141.—485. *Textilibus, woven*. Phrygia was famous for beautiful woven fabrics.—486. *Et hæc*. Helenus has made appropriate presents to your friends; I make *these* also to you.—487. *Sint, testatur*. See on I, 20.—489. *Mili limits super*, which has the force of a present participle of *superare*; (*the only image*) *that survives to me*.—491. *Pubesceret, would be growing up*.—493. *Vivite fallaces*; a parting salutation, like our *farewell*, but more impressive, because less frequently used. *Quibus, etc., whose destined (sua) fortune is already achieved*. *Alia ex aliis in fata, from one destiny to another*; nothing settled and fixed like that implied in *sua*.—497. *Ægæum Xanthi*. See on 302.—499. *Anspiciis*. See on II, 396. *Fuerit*; fut. perf. *Obvia, exposed to*.—500. *Thybridis*, an older form for *Tiberis*, limits *vicina*. H. 391, II, 4; A. 218, d; B. 234, R. 1; G. 356; M. 290.—503. *Epiro, Hesperia, (situated) in Epirus (and) Hesperia*; referring to Rome and Buthrotum.—504. *Utramque*, in apposition with *urbes*. We may translate thus: *We will make our kindred cities and nearly-related nations, in Epirus, in Hesperia, which have the same Dardanus as their progenitor, and the same fortunes, both one Troy in epiro*.—506. *Es cura, this duty*. Perhaps Vergil has in mind the friendly relations actually established by Augustus, after the battle of Actium, with the people dwelling in the Chaonian country.

506-587. Aeneas sets out again on his wanderings. He sails as far north as the Ceraunian promontory, and from thence crosses over to the port of Venus (*portus Veneris*), on the Italian side, in Calabria. After sacrificing, and seeking, according to the directions of Helenus, to propitiate the favor of Juno, they resume their voyage, and pass by the harbor of Tarentum, the promontory of Lacinium, Caulon, Scyllaceum, and then come in sight of the volcano of Aetna, to the shores of which they are driven in seeking to shun the terrors of Scylla and Charybdis. The country about Aetna is

inhabited by the giant race of Cyclopes. The Trojans pass a night on the shore at the foot of Mount Ætna, and are terrified by the strange noises of the volcano.

506. *Palago, on, or over the sea*, as in II, 179. *Cœmanis*; mountains on the coast of Epirus, north of Buthrotum, forming the promontory nearest to Italy. *Iuxta* also follows its case in IV, 255.—507. *Italiam*. See on I, 2.—508. *Ruit, sets*; contrary to the signification of the same word in II, 250. *Opaci*; proleptic, belonging in sense to the predicate.—510. *Sortiti ramos, after assigning the oars by lot*. Perhaps they determined by lot which body of men should be ready to take the oars when the signal should be given at midnight to commence the voyage across the gulf. Otherwise, *Ladewig* suggests, there might be disorder and delay.—512. *Nox Horis nota*. Night is conceived of as a goddess riding through the sky in a chariot conducted, like the god of day, by the hours, which are also personified. Comp. V, 721.—517. *Oriona*. The first two syllables here form a spondee. See on I, 535, ad fin.—518. *Onota constare, that all things are tranquil*. *Constare* is like the English "settled," applied to the weather.—519. *Signum*. Vergil is thinking of the Roman signal given by a trumpet. Comp. 289. *Cæstra*. See on IV, 604.—522. *Hamilem*; appearing low because distant in the horizon. In fine weather it is possible to see entirely across the Adriatic from Otranto to Albania.—527. *In puppi*. He stands near the image of the tutelary god in the hinder part of the ship.—528. The genitives are governed by *potentes*. See on I, 80.—529. *Vento*; an ablative of means. *Secundū*. Comp. *subitas*, 235.—530. *Portus*. The harbor intended is probably *portus Veneris*, now *Porto Bodisco*, or *Porto di Vudisco*, about six miles south of Hydruntum, the modern *Otranto*. *Patescit*. Comp. *rarecent*, 411, and note.—531. *In arce, on a height*. The temple of Minerva, built by Idomeneus, was on a summit, and from a distance appeared to be near the shore. But as they approached, the lower grounds between this height and the water gradually came in sight, and thus the temple seemed to recede (*refugere*) from the shore.—533. *Ab Euro fluctu, (sheltered) from the eastern wave*. Comp. 570. Others make *ab fluctu* the agent of *curatus*.—534. *Cantæ, cliffs, or rocky promontories at each extremity of the harbor*. These break the force of the waves, and also conceal the harbor itself (*ipso latet*), though they open to the eye (*patescunt*) of the voyager as he draws near. They are the points of two ridges of towering rocks (*turritæ scopulæ*) which run out into the sea, on either side, in two natural walls.—535. *Gemino—muro, send down their arms in two similar walls*. Comp. I, 163.—537. *Primum omen, as the first omen*.—540. *Bello*, dative, as in II, 316. *Armenta* and *quadripedes* are here varied terms for *equi*.—541. *Olim, sometimes*. *Oarra*, dative.—542. *Ingo, with, or under the yoke*; an ablative of manner.—543. *Et, also*; a token of peace as well as of war.—544. *Quæ prima*. The temple of Pallas is the first shrine which presents itself on their arrival, and thus the goddess seems to be the first to greet them.—546. *Præceptis, according to the instructions*. See 486, sqq. *Maxima, as the most important*. See on I, 419.—548. *Obvertimus*. Supply the dative, *pelago*. Comp. VI, 3. The sail-yards are turned by the ropes attached to the *cornua*. Hence, to turn the *cornua* is to turn the yards; and this, again, is to turn or give direction to the sails, which must receive the wind from aft, and belly towards the front; that is, in the present case, towards the sea.—550. *Graugenum*. See 398, sqq.—551. *Hinc, then, next*. *Herculei*. One tradition ascribed the founding of Tarentum (now *Taranto*) to Taras, son of Neptune, another to Hercules, and still another to Phalantus, a descendant of Hercules.—552. *Diva Lacinia*. The temple of *Iuno Lacinia*, one column of which is still standing, was on the promontory of Lacinium in Bruttium, six miles southeast of Croton. *Contra, opposite to the Tarentine shore*.—553. *Navifragum*; on account of frequent gales, and the want of

harbors.—554. *Tum, then*, after having coasted the southern extremity of Italy, and doubled Cape Spartavento, they come in sight of Aetna. *E finota*, far off on the sea and rising therefrom.—556. *Voces, sounds*; roaring of the *dashing waves at or on the shore*.—558. *Hæc-illa, this certainly is that Charybdis*, that, namely, which Helenus described to us.—559. *Canebat*. See 420, sqq.—560. *Eripita*. Supply *vos*. *Eudentem* describes the noise made by the water as the prow rushes through.—565. *Ad Manis*; a bold figure to signify down to the very bottom. *Desedimna, we have sunk*; we are already in the lowest depths.—566. *Clamorem, a resounding echo*. *Clamor, voices, and gemitus*, are all applied here to the noise of waves.—567. *Elisam, dashed forth*. *Rorantia, astra, the dripping stars, or sky*. The expression is bold, but justified by the appearance of objects at the moment through the spray.—568. *Reliquit, has left*. This action precedes *allabimur*. We float to the shores of the Cyclops, *after we have been deserted both by sun and wind*. Comp. 181.—570, 571. *Et ingens ipse*. So far as regards the haven *itself*, it is capacious and safe; but the noises and fires of the neighboring mountain suggest danger.—573. *Turbine fumantem, etc., smoking in a volume of pitchy blackness and with glowing ashes*.—576. *Sub aras* is not *high* into the air, but simply up into the open air, as opposed to the inner depths of the mountain.—577. *Glemerat, rolls, gathers up*, at the mouth of the crater.—579. *Insuper*. Comp. I, 61.—580. *Flammam aspirare, etc., that huge Aetna placed above (him) emits the flame* (breathed forth by the giant) *from its broken cavities*. *Caminis*, the openings forced (*ruptis*) by the flames through the sides of the mountain.—582. *Subtexere, overpreads*. The subject is *Trinacriam*, though we should have expected *Aetnam*.—583. *Monstra, prodigies*; the noises of the volcano, which the Trojans do not comprehend.

588-604. In the morning the Trojans discover a stranger approaching from the woods. He describes himself as a follower of Ulysses, lately deserted by his companions, when they had fled in haste from the island, after escaping from the cave of the Cyclops, Polyphemus. The cave of Polyphemus and his bloody feasts are described by Achemenides, the stranger.

588. *Primo Eo, at the first dawning*. H. 429; A. 256; B. 251, a; G. 392; M. 276.—590. *Mædæ*; abl. of manner.—591. *Culta* refers to his clothing and external appearance.—593. With the nominatives supply *crant illi*.—594. *Tegumen, for vestis*. *Ostera, as for the rest*. Apart from his squalid appearance, the other indications of language, dress, and equipment proved that he was a Greek, and, indeed, he had been engaged in the Trojan war.—599. *Testor*, equivalent to *precor*.—600. *Lamen, for aera*.—601. *Tenas, for ad terras*. See on I, 2.—602. *Eolo* is a monosyllable here.—606. *Sparcite me*; equivalent to *me discerptum spargite*.—608. *Pereos* retains its final vowel before *hominum*, without shortening it. *Hæmim*, emphatic; *of men*; not by the hands of monsters like Polyphemus.—607. *Gemibus*; probably intended for the dative, joined with *haerebat*. So Forbiger. But, on account of the order of the words, some take it for an ablative after *volutans, on (his) knees*. *Volatans*. Supply *se*; *prostrating himself*.—608, 609. *Parl, fatari*, for the infinitive, see on 184. *Delude* belongs to *hortamur* understood. It does not always stand at the beginning of its clause. See I, 195. *Agitet, is (now) pur suing him*.—610. *Multa*. Comp. I, 465, and note.—611. *Pignora*. The pledge is the giving of the right hand.—614. *Nomina*, preferred by Ribbeck to *nomen*. *Caletore—pauper, my father Adamastus being poor*, denotes the reason why Achemenides had engaged in the Trojan war.—615. *Fortuna*; the poverty to which he was born.—616. *Crudelia Minia*. Several of his companions had been killed and devoured by the Cyclops, Polyphemus, who had confined the whole

party in his cave, until they escaped through the artifice of Ulysses. *Idem*. See on I, 494.—618. *Sancis dapibusque cruentis*, (the house) of blood and of gory feasts. Thiel and Forbiger agree in making these limiting ablatives of quality, though the omission of the adjective with *sancis* is very harsh.—619. *Ipsæ*; Polyphemus. See on I, 40. Supply *est*.—621. *Mes visa*, etc. No one can endure to behold him or to speak to him. *Ulli* limits the predicates *visu facilis* and *dictu affabilis*. For the supine, see on I, 111.—629.—*vs.* See on II, 602.—630. *Simul*, for *simul atque*; as soon as.—631. *Per* denotes extension, and suggests the enormous length of the giant's body.—633. *Per somnum*; join with *eructans*. *Mero*. The wine given to him by Ulysses. The story is narrated in the 9th Book of the Odyssey, 182-542.—634. *Sortiti vias*, having determined our parts by lot; i. e., the parts, more or less dangerous, which each should take in the transaction.—635. *Telo*. The instrument used was a sharp-pointed stake.—637. *Phoebæ lampadis*. Comp. IV, 6. *Instar*; in apposition with *quod*. See on II, 15.—641. *Qualis* refers to his appearance and his features, *quantus* to his size.—645. *Tertia iam*—complait. Already the moon is coming to the full for the third time.—646. *Cum*, in the sense of *since*, an adverb of time, is followed by the indicat. present.—647. *Ab rupes*; comp. E. I, 8; the situation of the Cyclops; (towering, or, perhaps, descending) from the rocks. See 554, 655, 875.—651. *Primum*. After long watching, now, for the first time, he has caught sight of ships, and these the Trojan fleet.—652. *Huc—addixi*, whatever it should prove to be, I resolved to give myself up to it. *Fuisset* serves as a future perfect subjunctive after the *past*, *addixi*. At the moment when he made the resolution his form of expression would have been *addicam*, *quæcumque fuerit*.—654. *Potius*. Rather than leave me to be destroyed by the Cyclops.

655-681. Polyphemus, who has been deprived of his eye by the artful Ulysses, descends to the shore to wash the blood from the socket. He overhears the Trojans as they attempt to sail away, pursues them far into the water, and then utters loud cries which call forth all his giant brethren. They stand about on the hills casting threatening looks in vain at the Trojans, who are already beyond their reach.

658. Observe the ponderous line adapted in sound to the object described.—659. *Trunca—firmat*, a lopped-off pine-tree (held) in his hand guides and assures his steps. Comp. VI, 30.—660. *Ea*. See on *hoc*, I, 17.—662. *Ad æquora*, to the open sea; where he could most easily lave his eye. The expression elaborates the idea contained in *altos fluctus*. Some, however, take the line as an example of *hysteron proteron*.—663. *Inde* refers to *æquora*; he washes it with the water dipped with his hand from the sea.—664. *Gemitu*, for *at gemens*; comp. II, 328. It denotes the manner of the act expressed in *dentibus infrendens*, while *dentibus* itself is the manner of *infrendens*.—666. *Inde*, of place. *Celerare*; historical infinitive.—667. *Sic merito*, having thus deserved; i. e., to be received into our ships.—669. *Voca*. Comp. 553. It refers here, according to Heyne, to the noise of the oars.—671. *Ionies*; i. e., coming from the direction of the Ionian Sea. *Potius*. Supply *est* and *ille*. *Æquare—sequendo*, to equal the waves in pursuing; to overtake those who are borne on the swift waves.—673. *Penitus exterrita (est)*, far within (its borders) was terrified.—676. For the difference of number in the verbs here, see on II, 31.—677. *Nequiquam* qualifies the whole phrase, *astantis lumen torvo*.—679. *Vortice*; ablat. of situation.—681. *Constitarunt*. See on II, 774. The perfect of this verb is often used as a present. The oak was sacred to Jupiter, and the cypress to Heate, the Diana of Hades.

682-715. They leave the shores of the Cyclops, and coasting by the mouth of the river Pantagia, the towns of Megara and Thapsus, the bay of Syracuse, then by the

river Helorus and the promontory of Pachynum, they sail westerly by Camarina, Gela, Mount Agragae, or Agrigentum, and doubling Lilybaeum, the western cape of Sicily, arrive at Drepanum, where they are received by king Accestes, and where Anchises dies.

682. Praecipitis agrees with nos. Quocumque rudentis exortere, to uncoil the ropes for any course whatsoever. Comp. 267.—683. Ventis secundis; dat.; to the guiding winds; to whatever course they may be favorable.—684-686. Jahn, with Heyne, regards these verses as probably interpolated. They are given, however, by all the manuscripts. The wind was bearing the fleet to the northward, and directly toward the straits of Scylla and Charybdis. The warning of Helenus is opposed to this course, yet the danger from the Cyclops seems at the moment so much greater than any other that they resolve to sail back (*certum est*, etc.) towards the straits; but then suddenly a breeze is sent by a favoring divinity from the north, and thus they escape both the perils of the straits and of the Cyclops. This is substantially the explanation of Ladewig. Utramque is in apposition with Scyllam and Charybdem, which are governed by inter. Discrimine parvo; ablative of description; with small distance (of death). Translate thus: On the other hand, the instructions of Helenus warn them not to hold their courses between Scylla and Charybdis, each (whether they go through the strait on the right or the left side) being a way but little distant from death. Hi; for ne. Dare lintea retro must be understood of their return towards the straits; for the wind was then in that direction, and, as Ladewig remarks, they could not have resolved to use their sails against the wind.—687. Augusta, narrow; because Pelorus is situated on the straits.—688. Vivo. See on I, 167. The Pantagia flows into the sea below Leontini between rocky banks. Hence its mouth is of natural rock.—689. Thapsum; a level peninsula bounding the Megarean Gulf on the south side.—690. Talia, such things (as these); or, less naturally, with Conington and others, such shores (litora). Relegens retorsum, coasting back again. Vergil conceives Achaemenides to have approached the coast of the Cyclops from the southern point of Sicily. He is now sailing with Aeneas in the contrary direction. Errata = pererrata; which had been wandered over.—692. Sinu; dative after praesentia. The bay of Syracuse is formed by Ortygia and Plemyrium.—697. Insed; commanded; i. e., by Anchises.—698. Exsupero, for praetervehor; I sail by. Helori. The river Helorus runs into the sea a little above the promontory of Pachynum with a very gentle current, which is sometimes even rendered stationary by the easterly wind, so that the neighboring lands are overflowed and fertilized.—701. Camarina. Not the city itself, but a lake near the city, was forbidden by the oracle of Apollo to be removed. And when the inhabitants, on account of pestilence, caused the lake, in spite of the oracle, to be drained, the city was thus exposed to its enemies, who passed over the bed of the lake and captured it.—702. Immanis, wild or savage, is referred by Forbiger to furvi, but understood by most editors to agree with Gela, and translated fierce, in reference to the character of its rulers. Gela takes the long a final from the Greek.—703. Agragae; a hill on which was situated the splendid city of Agrigentum, some ruins of which are still in existence.—704. Magnanimum, etc. This would seem to be rather the remark of the poet than of Aeneas.—705. Datis ventis; ablat. abs. Salmas; mentioned both by ancient and modern writers as remarkable for the abundance of palm-trees in its vicinity.—706. Saxa caeca, by reason of the hidden (or submerged) rocks. Join with dura, dangerous.—711. Nequiquam, (sued) in vain; because he was not suffered to see the end of all their wanderings, and the accomplishment of their enterprise.—718. Contuit refers to the voice of the speaker; he ceased to speak; quiescit, to the task and fatigue of narrating; he rested.



Melpomene, the Muse of Tragedy.

BOOK FOURTH.

Dido—her love and death.

1-89. Dido confides to her sister Anna the passion she has conceived for Aeneas, and, encouraged by her, she begins to think of winning him to an alliance in marriage; meanwhile the public works of Carthage and the duties of government are neglected.

1. At denotes the return from the narrative of Aeneas to that of the poet, which was interrupted at the end of the first book. *Gravi cura, with deep passion.*—2. *Sanda.* See I, 719-722. *Alt;* not voluntarily, for at first she resists the feeling.—3. *Multa, multas, great,* in the sense of *abundant*; proved by many great deeds. This seems more natural than, with Jahn and others, to join these words with *recurat* in the predicate. *Honos,* the glory of his family, as sprung from Jupiter and Venus. Comp. 12, and

X, 228.—8. *Male sana*. Comp. II, 28.—9. *Inscumia, somnia graviora et terribilia, startling dreams*.—10. *Quis-hospes*; an elliptical expression, equivalent to: *quis est hic novus hospes, qui successit?*—11. *Quam*, etc., *bearing himself what one in countenance?* i. e., *presenting what a noble countenance!* *Pectore et armis*, qualities of *hospes*. Supply *est*. *Armis*; from *arma*. Though Forbiger, Ladewig, and others refer *armis* to his bodily frame, deriving it from *armus*, and explaining it of his form or stature. Comp. XI, 644.—12. *Genus*; accusative after *esse*. *Eum* understood, is the subject.—13. *Degeneres animos, souls of base descent*. The heroism of Aeneas confirms his claim to a divine origin.—15. *Fixum immotamque*; in agreement with the following clause, which is the logical subject of *sedet*.—17. *Deceptam*. See on I, 69.—18. *Potius succumbere, I might have yielded*. H. 476, 4; A. 308, c; B. 306, c, R.; G. 246, R. 1; 599, R. 3; M. 348, c, obs. *Culpae*. Loving and marrying another after Sychaeus, to her mind, was a fault; for she had resolved to remain true to him.—21. *Sparcos Penatibus*. For the construction, see on II, 418.—22. *Hic*, refers to Aeneas. The quantity here is short, as in VI, 792. *Labantem*, an instance of prolepsis.—24. *Optam*, H. 484, I; A. 267; B. 309, a; G. 253; M. 351, a. *Prius* is expressed again in *ante*, 27, owing to the length of the intervening passage.—24, 26. *Dehiscat, redigat*. See on *memoret*, II, 75.—26. *Erebi*, a god of Hades, for Hades itself.—29. *Habeat*, supply *eos*, referring to *amores*; *let him keep them*.—30. *Stamm-obortis, she bedews her (own) bosom with gushing tears*.—31. *Luce*, for *quam vita*. *Sorori, to thy sister*; more expressive than *mihi*.—32. *Solane iuventa, wilt thou solitary through thy whole youth pine away with grief?* literally, *be wasted away grieving*. *Iuventa* is an ablative of time, modifying the phrase *moerens corporis*.—33. *Moris*, future perfect (*noveris*) with the sense of a *future*.—34. *Id*, i. e., your abstaining from marriage. *Sepultos*, naturally transferred from the buried body to the *Manes*, at rest in Hades, and free from earthly anxieties.—35. *Esto, granted (that)*; referring to what follows. *Aegram, in thy grief*; mourning for Sychaeus.—36. *Libyae*, the genitive denoting origin. *Tyro*, an ablative, also denoting origin; *a Tyro, from or of Tyre*; equivalent here to *Tyrii*.—37, 38. *Triumphis dives*, because it abounded in warlike tribes and chiefs continually engaged in internal wars.—38. *Amori, bello, certo, and ludor*, take the dative by poetic usage.—40. *Gastulae urbes*. The Gaetuli dwelt in the country south of Numidia. Some of them retained their nomadic habits, and others dwelt in villages composed of huts.—*Genus*, in apposition with *urbes*. See on *genus*, I, 389.—41. *Inhospita Syria*. Inhospitable on account of the barbarian tribes in its neighborhood.—42. *Siti*, ablative, cause of *deserta*. *Tyro, from Tyre*. The idea of *motion from* is implied in *surgentia*. *Dioam*. See on *tamperet*, II, 8.—44. *Germanique minas*, added by way of *epitaphia*, to define more particularly the nature of the war.—45. *Iunone*. Ablat. absolute with *secunda*. As Juno is the guardian of Carthage, if she has favored the coming of the Trojans, it must be for some good to her people. It seems hardly probable that her name should be mentioned here simply because she is the goddess of marriage.—49. *Quantis rebus, etc., by what achievements will the Carthaginian glory raise itself!* Others: *with what resources, or with what fortune*, etc. Comp. *factis*, III, 462.—50. *Tu*, both in the 47th and 50th verses, is used to impress the advice more forcibly.—54. *Incesum*, (already) *burning*.—55. *Pudorem*. Her regard for the memory of Sychaeus led her at first to look upon the love of Aeneas as a violation of duty and as a cause of shame.—56. *Per aras, at the altars*; namely, of the gods immediately mentioned.—57. *De more*, join with *maclant*. Comp. III, 869. *Bidentia*. *Bidens*, as a victim for sacrifice, usually, though not invariably, means a *sheep*. According to Hyginus

(see Aul. Gall. XVI, 6), the *bidens* is a sheep which has two long and conspicuous teeth in the full set of eight. Dr. Henry says that the sheep in this condition is from one to two years old. At this period two of the eight milk-teeth of the lamb have been supplanted by two long teeth of the permanent set.—58. *Lagiferae*. Ceres, according to an old poet, Calvus, quoted by Servius, "instituted laws, and marriage, and founded great cities."—59. *Inter cornua* (she pours the libation) *between the horns*; thus consecrating the victim. She is occupied both in propitiating the gods by sacrifice, and in divining the future by inspecting the entrails (*inhians acta*).—62. *Pinguis*; because of the numerous victims sacrificed upon them.—63. *Instaurat, fills up the day with offerings*; "renews" the sacrifices throughout the day.—64. *Pectoribus* lengthens the final syllable here.—66. *Est, from edo; devours*. *Mollis flamma, the subtle fire*. Wagner and others take *mollis* in the accusative plural agreeing with *medullas*, and meaning *penetrable or yielding*.—69-73. *Qualis harundo, such as the hind, which ungarded the shepherd, having sped his arrow while pursuing with his weapons, has transfixed from afar in the Cretan woods, unconsciously leaving the swift arrow* (in the wound). *Liquit* is closely appended by *que* to the foregoing proposition, and equivalent to a present participle.—75. *Sidonias opes, Phoenician wealth*; the splendor of her new city. *Paratam, prepared to receive Aeneas, and thus to save him from longer trial and delay*.—77. *Badam convivii*; that is, a repetition of the banquet of yesterday.—80. *Ubi digressi (sunt), when they (the guests) have retired*. *Vicinia, in her turn*; in contrast with *labente die*.—82. *Stratis relictis, on the couch left by Aeneas*.—84. *Asonium*. He too is absent; but, in fancy, she caresses him; in the same sense as she hears and sees Aeneas. Conington, however, takes *detinet* literally.—85. *Si, (seeking) whether*. See on I, 181.—87. *Bello; dative after parant*.—88, 89. *Minae murorum ingentes, for muri ingentes et minantes*.—89. *Maquina*. Either the warlike engine, as in II, 46, or the tower on which it is to be placed.



Cupid torturing Psyche.

90-128. Juno seeks to entrap Venus, and to prevent the founding of the destined Trojan empire in Italy, by proposing to bring about a marriage between Aeneas and Dido, to which Venus, knowing that the fates can not thus be frustrated, artfully consents.

90. *Quam* refers to Dido.—91. *Pamam*; i. e., care for fame.—94. *Numen*; subject of *est* understood; *your divinity is great and famous*. Some, but not on good MS. authority, read *nomen* in the accusative.—96. *Adco* adds force to *me*; *nor me, at least*; even if it escapes others. *Veritam, having feared*; that is, "because you have feared."—98. *Que, etc.*; supply *tendisse*. "What further object have you to accomplish by such a contest? You have already entrapped Dido."—102. *Communem, in common*.—103, 104. *Paribus auspiciis, under our united auspices*.—104. *Dotalis, as a dowry*. This

is, by the Greek and Roman custom, a gift presented by the bride, or by her father, to the bridegroom. Here Juno takes the place of the parent. *Tuae dextrae*; i. e., to thy protection and control; as Venus would thus become the mother-in-law of Dido.—105. *Ubi limita dicere, understood after est*

ingress. Venus meets Juno with still deeper dissimulation.—106. *Regnum Italiae, the (destined) kingdom of Italy*, or Roman empire that the fates had decreed. Juno intends, if possible, to detain Aeneas and the Trojans in Carthage, so that Libya, instead of Italy, may be the seat of the great dominion; thus the destined empire would be *turned away or aside* (as it were) to Africa.—109. *Factum, the act*; namely, of uniting the two races.—110. *Fatis*, ablative, cause of *incerta feror*, not of *incerta* alone. The fates make me uncertain; I am wavering in doubt as to the fates. *Si*, interrogative; *whether*.—114. *Excepit, replied*; literally, *took* (the discourse) *from* (her); or, took it up where she ceased.—117. *Venatum*. See on II, 786.—120. *Migrantem, etc., black with mingled hail*.—121. *Alae*, applied frequently to the cavalry of a legion; here, to horsemen, or mounted huntsmen.—123. *Moete*, as in I, 89.—124. *Spalumcam*. See on I, 2.—125. *Adamo*. As *luno pronuba* she presides over nuptials.—126. *Omnia*, etc. Comp. I, 73.—128. *Dolis reperta, the stratagem being detected*. She smiled, for she knew from her late interview with Jupiter (I, 227, sqq.) that the fates would prevent the fulfillment of Juno's design of keeping the Trojans away from Italy.

129-173. Aeneas and Dido, with their attendants, go to hunt among the mountains. Through the contrivance of Juno, they are overtaken by a storm, and both are brought together into the same cave.

131. *Lato furo*. See on *silvis*, I, 164.—132. Baunt is joined by zeugma with all the nominatives. *Efferuntur* would have been more proper with *retia, plagae, and venabula*. *Odora caenum vis*; for *canes acuti odoratu*; *the keen-scented hounds*.—137. *Chlamydem*. See the figure of Apollo below. For the accusative after *circumdatus*, see on *eruvias*, II, 276. *Limbo*, an ablat. of description.—138. *In aurum*. Her hair is either bound with a band of gold, or by a net of golden threads.—139. *Fibula*, a clasp, fastening the girdle round her waist. Comp. I, 492; and see also note on I, 448, 449.—143-150. Aeneas is compared to Apollo, as in I, 498-504, Dido to Diana. Apollo in the summer visited Patara, on the banks of the Xanthus in Lycia, and in winter his native Delos. This seems to me the more natural interpretation; though the commentators generally, excepting Long, understand *hibernam Lyciam* to mean his *winter residence, Lycia*, which, they suppose, he leaves for Delos in the summer, and though Servius says that, according to the ancients, Apollo delivered oracles in the winter months at Patara, and in Delos the rest of the year. To this island resorted his worshippers from far and near; among them the Dryopes from Parnassus, and the Sarmatian Agathyrsi, who practiced tattooing their skins. Hence *ploti*.—142. *Agmina iungit, joins his train* with hers. Comp. II, 267.—143. *Fronda*, i. e., the laurel, sacred to Apollo. *Fingens*. His statues represent the hair neatly arranged. *Auro*. A golden diadem. *Tela*. The arrows in his quiver.—149. Aeneas is as buoyant in movement, and as glorious in his looks, as Apollo.—151. *Ventum (est)*. For the tense after *postquam*, see on I, 216.—152. *Delectae, etc.*; comp. X, 707; *driven down or descending from the summit of the rock*.—154. *Transmittunt cursu, for transcurrunt*. The reflexive *se* is sometimes omitted after *transmittere*, as often after *trascere*.—155. *Montesque relinquunt = montibus relictae*.—156. *Votis*, join with *optat* as an ablat. of manner.—164. *Amnes, torrents*; instantly formed by the rain in hilly regions.—166. *Prima*, for *primum*. Others translate: *ancient, earliest*, as in VII, 136. What the *signal (signum)* is, the poet does not say. Tellus and Juno both foster marriage rites.—167, 168. *Concedis comula, witness to the nuptials*; referring both to the lightning and the air. For the dative after *concedis*, see H. 400, I; A. 234; B. 245; G. 356; M. 289, obs. 2.—168. *Uulnerant*. The flashing of the lightning and the howling of

the nymphs seem to be tokens of calamity; though Ladewig and Henry, contrary to the usual interpretation, take them as auspicious omens, corresponding to the nuptial torches and bridal songs customary at real marriages. But this seems very unnatural, especially in connection with the following lines.—170. *Spēcie famave*, by propriety or report.



Apollo (Belvedere).

173-195. *Fama*, a monster whose form and character are described, reports the alliance of Aeneas and Dido to Iarbas, a powerful Gaetulian prince, who is a suitor for the hand of Dido, and from whom she had purchased the right to settle in Africa.

173. The following description of *Fama* was probably suggested by Od. 24, 413, and Il. 4, 440, sqq.—173-176. *Fama—cundo*, *Fame*, than whom no other evil flourishes swifter in motion (moves with greater swiftness), and gains strength (while gaining strength) by traveling. The more usual punctuation

makes a separate clause of *qua-ullum*.—176. *Primo*. When a rumor first springs up, it is reported with something of doubt and timidity.—178. *Ira*.—*Deorum*. Terra was provoked by the vengeance or punishment (*ira*) which the gods inflicted upon her children, the Titans, in hurling them down to Hades. So Thiel, after Ruseus; but, perhaps, better understood: *incited with anger against, or towards the gods*; the genitive, in that case, denoting the object or occasion.—181. *Oculi* limits *sunt* (understood after *oculi*), and *sonant*. *Quot-tot*. For every feather there is an eye, a tongue, and an ear.—184. *Caali medio terraeque*, for *inter caelum et terram*.—185. *Stridens* refers to the rushing sound of her wings. *Somno*; Freund makes an abl. of manner.—186. *Custos*, as a guard, watch, or spy; that she may detect everything. *Tecti* here, as opposed to *turribus*, palaces, or public buildings, signifies the private dwelling.—188. *Muntia*; in apposition with *illa*.—189. *Tum, now*; while Aeneas was at Carthage.—192. *Oui viro, to whom as a husband*. *Dignetur*, subjunctive in the *oratio obliqua*. H. 524 and 525, 1; A. 340; B. 310, d; G. 653; M. 403, b.—193. *Hicemem fovere*, a bold expression for *hicemem inter voluptates transigere*. *Quam longa (sit)*; as long as (it is); i. e., the entire winter. Comp. VIII, 86.—194. *Regnorum*, the kingdoms of both; that of Dido, as well as the future kingdom of Aeneas. *Viram-ora*, the mouths of men.

196-218. Iarbas calls upon Jupiter, his reputed father, to avenge the insult cast upon him by Dido in rejecting his offers of marriage, and receiving Aeneas, a mere fugitive from Asia.

201. *Exubias, watch-fires*; in apposition with *ignem*. The fire was keeping, as it were, never-ending vigils in the service of the gods.—202. *Pinguis*. See on 62. *Varia, changing*; ever renewed. *Solum* and *Hmina*; accusatives after *sacrauerat*.—203. *Animi*. For the genit., see on II, 61.—204. *Media inter numina, in the midst of the images of the gods*; in the temple.—206. *Muna*. Hitherto the worship of Jupiter has been unknown in this country; it is I, Iarbas, who have honored Jupiter by establishing it here.—207. *Epulata, after feasting; after the festive banquet*. *Lenaeum hancrem, the libation of wine*.—209. *Caeci, without aim*. Are the lightnings, after all, not under thy direction?—210. *Inanis-miscent, and do they (the lightnings) mingle vain thunders?* do they occasion thunders which, after all, are not tokens of thy displeasure?—212. *Pretio*. See I, 367.—213. *Leges, for imperium, dominion (over the place)*. So Heyne.—215. *Paria*. The term is applied to Aeneas in contempt of his nation, as well as of his present connection with Dido. Iarbas would claim to be another Menelaus.—216. *Maeonia*; more strictly a Lydian country, but distinguished by the same habits of dress as Phrygia, whose inhabitants wore a peaked cap with lappets passing round the face, and meeting under the chin. See head of Priam, p. 57. In the cut on the following page the lappets are folded up on the temples. *Mentum, Crinem*; the Greek accusative. *Madentem*. Anointing the hair with perfumed oils was also a custom of Asiatic origin.—217. *Sabnerus, tied beneath, or fastened*, is generally preferred to *subnitus*, which, however, has the best MS. authority. *Potitur*; here of the third conjugation, as III, 56.—218. *Inanem, empty*; that brings me no real advantage; referring to the same which he enjoys of being the son of Jupiter.



Jupiter Ammon.

219-278. Jupiter sends down Mercury to reproach Aeneas for his forgetfulness of his destiny and duty in lingering so long at Carthage, and to require him to prepare immediately for his departure.

219. *Aras tenentem*. To be taken literally. Worshippers laid hold upon the altars as if thus to come into close contact with the god of the altar.—

220. *Moenia*. Carthage.—228. *Ideo, for such a purpose*; namely, as that



Phrygian or Trojan youth.

of dwelling at Carthage. *Bis*. Aeneas was rescued by his mother from Diomed (see on I, 97), and again when in danger of perishing in the sack of Troy. See II, 632, 638. *Vindicta*. The present tense implies *has saved and is still saving*.—229. *Paras*. Supply *illum*. The inf. depends on *promissit*. *Gravidam imperia, teeming with empires*; the mother of empires.—230. *Qui regeret*. H. 503, I; A. 820; B. 301, I; G. 634; M. 334, obs.—231. *Proderet, should propagate*. *Mitteret*. Aeneas was destined to subjugate the world through his representatives, the Romans.—232. After *accendit* supply *eum*.—233. *Ipsa*, in contrast with Ascanius.—234. *Pater*. Does he a father envy?—235. *Spe* does not lose its vowel here.—237. *Hic—esto, let this be our message*.—242. *Virgam, the caduceus, or wand*.—244. *Marte—resignat, opens the eyes* (of the deceased) *from death*. He unseals the eyes of

the dead before conducting them to Hades.—245. *Illa fretus, depending on this; sustained by this.*—248. *Atlantis, etc., even Atlas, whose pine-bearing head, etc. Oculi limits cinctum; the head being surrounded to whom.* *Ping* is a frequent appellative of mountains.—250. *Mento; abl. from the chin.*—252. *Etens, poisoning himself.* Mercury first rests on Mount Atlas, and then darts down to the place of his destination.—253. *Toto corpore, with his whole weight; allowing the weight of his body to have its full effect, without any resistance from the wings.*—254. *Avi.* Some bird of the kind that feeds on fish, and darts down to the water, when it has caught sight of its prey.—256-258. *Haud aliter—proles.* The authenticity of this passage is disputed.—257. *Ad.* Most of the MSS. omit *ad*, or substitute *ac*. We must choose between its unusual position after its case, and the awkwardness of the passage without the preposition. *Secabat* has the same termination as *volabat* in the foregoing verse. Such *eipectationes*, or like endings, are occasionally met with in Vergil. See III, 656, 657; V, 885, 886; VI, 844, 845.—259. *Tetigit.* For the tense, see on I, 216. *Magalia.* See on I, 421.—260. *Tecta novantem; for nova tecta adificantem.*—264. *Discreverat.* She had inserted between the long threads of the cloth (*telus*) cross-threads of gold. The cloak was woven, therefore, by Dido herself, in accordance with primitive customs.—266. *Karthagina,* “Art thou, Aeneas, laying the foundations of mighty Carthage, Carthage, the city of Juno, who seeks your destruction!”—268. *TIM.* for *ad te.*—271. *Tuis ota, do you (idly) squander time.*—274. *Idem.* See on I, 267.—276. *Debantur.* They are due or destined to him by fate.—277. *Mortalis visus, human vision; referring only to Aeneas here. Medio sermone, in the midst of his words; when he had scarcely ceased to speak, and without waiting for an answer.*



Mercury.

279-295. Aeneas calls his captains together in secret, and orders them quietly to get everything in readiness for the voyage.

283. *Agat, etc.* The subjunctives imply doubt; *what can he do, etc.* See on III, 39. *Ambire, approach; literally, to go round, as if in danger of a hostile reception.*—286. *In partu rapt variis, hurries (his thoughts) in different directions; thinks rapidly of various expedients.*—287. *Hæc; with sententia.*—288. *Vocat.* His plan is explained by what he does.—289-291. *Apertus, elegant, parent, and dissimulant, depend on the foregoing line, which implies a command or exhortation.*—290. *Arma parent.* They must arm themselves that they may be ready to resist any attempt to prevent their departure. See below, 692, sqq. *Rebus novandis, for forming new*

plans, or for renewing their adventures.—292. *Hecistat, speret*. See on *dignatur*, 192. *Rumpi*, the present, because the matter is already in progress.—293. *Tentaturum* (*esse*); the construction passes over into the infinitive, depending on *dicens* or *putans* implied. *Aditus, the approaches*; the ways of addressing her so as to give the least offence. Supply *eius* after *tempora*, and *sit* after *modus*.—294. *Rebus* is in the dative after *dexter*; adapted to circumstances. *Ocius*, supply *dicto*; quicker than said. Comp. I, 142. *Omnes*. The Trojan chiefs.

296-449. Dido becomes aware of the secret preparation of the Trojans, and bitterly reproaching Aeneas, still begs him, with entreaties, and by repeated messages, conveyed by Anna, to change his purpose, or, at least, to postpone his departure.

297. *Prima excepti, the first to detect*. *Omnia—timens, fearing all things* (even while) *secre*.—298. *Eadem, the same* which had already roused Iarbas. *Purenti* is *proleptic*. The report rendered her furious.—300. *Inops animi*. Comp. 208, and II, 61.—301. *Commotis sacris*. When the vessels and symbols are brought forth from the temple.—302. *Audite Baccho, when Bacchus is heard*; that is, when the cry, *Io! Baccho*, is heard, announcing the Bacchanalian rites.—303. *Orgia*, subject of *stimulant*.—305. *Sperasti, etc., did you hope even that you could conceal, etc.* Not only has he resolved to leave her, which she regards as an outrage, but expected to conceal his departure.—307. *Data dextera*. The right hand given in mutual pledge of love.—308. *Mortura, destined to die*. He must know that neither her honor nor her disappointed love will suffer her to live if he departs.—309. *Moliris, for paras*. Comp. III, 6.—310. *Aquilonibus*, abl. of time; *in the stormy winds; in the wintry season*.—314. *Mens fugis? is it I whom you flee?* *Per*. For the separation of this proposition from its case in adjurations, see H. 569, II, 8; B. 382, b; G. 416, E.; Z. 791. *Dextram*. Comp. 307.—316. *Incepta*. The formal marriage had not yet taken place, but Dido understands that a private betrothal, or the beginning of the nuptials, has been made.—317. *Quicquam meum, anything in me*.—318. *Domus labentis; my house, or family, falling or ruined, if you now desert me*.—320. *Homadam; for Numidarum*.—321. *Inferat Tyrii*. Nothing was more natural than that her Carthaginian or Tyrian nobles should be jealous of Aeneas and the new-comers.—322. *Sidera adibam, I approached the stars; I was highly renowned*. Comp. III, 462.—323. *Morbundam*. See on 308.—324. *Hoc nomen, etc.*; since I am permitted now to call thee only stranger, instead of husband.—325. *Quid moror? i. e., to die*. *An, is it then?* M. 453.—326. *Destruat*. H. 519, 2; A. 328; B. 304, 3; G. 574; M. 380, b.—327. *Suscepit fulset*. Among the Greeks and Romans it was the custom for the father of the new-born infant to lift it up (*suscipere* or *tollere*) in his arms, in token of his intention to protect and rear it; hence, *suscipere* in a secondary sense, *to be born*.—329. *Tamen, but, if, only*.—330. *Capta, captured*, either by Iarbas, or some other enemy. Others translate, *deceived*.—332. *Obnixus, struggling* against his emotions. The perfect participle for the present. Comp. I, 155.—333. *Phurima*, translate in the antecedent clause, as I, 419; *I will never deny that you have done very many favors to me* (literally, *deserved of me*), *which you can enumerate in speaking*.—337. *Pro re, for the affair, for* (in defense of) *my conduct*. Ladewig quotes from Sall. Jug. 102, 12: *Pauca pro delicto facit*.—339. *Præstendi, etc., I have never carried before thee* (caused to be carried before thee in bridal procession) *the torches of a husband; marriage torches*. Ant. See on II, 602. *Foedera*. Marriage contracts.—340, 341. *Meis auspiciis, under my own direction; at my option*. *Componere curas, to end my toils, or troubles*.—342, 343. *Dulcis reliquias, the dear remnant*. Comp. I, 30. *Colerem, I should cherish; should be now cherishing in my own native land*.

—344. *Possidemus*, etc., *I should have built for the conquered with my own hand a new-created Troy.*—346. *Lydae sortes, Lycian fates*; so called from the Lycian oracle of Apollo at Patara. See on 148.—347. *Elo amor, this is my love*; this destined Italy is the land which I must love as my own.—349, 350. *Quae invidia est (tibi)?* etc., *what envy have you at the Trojans settling*, etc. *Et nos, etc.*, *it is right for us also* (as well as you).—353. *Turrida* image. The countenance of his father, seen in his dreams, seems troubled, and to reproach him for dallying in Carthage. See on VI, 696.—357. *Testor utrumque caput*; i. e., both thine and mine. But some think the two gods, Jupiter and Mercury, are intended.—363. *Totum, his whole person, or form*; from head to foot.—364. *Luminibus tactis*; speechless at first with amazement and anger. Join *sic* with *accensa*; *being thus enraged*. *Profatur* is the historical present, not the same usage of the present as in the two verbs preceding with *iamdudum*, which denote what has been going on, and is still continuing.—366. *Cantibus* is construed with *horrens*; *rough, with jagged rocks.*—367. *Admarunt ubera, gave thee suck.*—368. *Nam quid etc.* Why should she conceal her indignation? For what greater wrongs (*ad quae maiora*) can she reserve herself?—369. *Plena* is in the dative after *ingemuit*, which takes either the acc. or dat. of the cause. See Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21; *quem vidit nemo ulli ingemiscientem malo*. The third person of the verb indicates that, in her scorn and distraction, she does not address Aeneas directly.—371. *Quae quibus antefram, what shall I say before what?* *To what (emotion) shall I first give utterance?* Comp. Ge. II, 256.—373. *Nusquam tuta fides*. If Aeneas has violated his faith, nowhere in the world can man be trusted. *Litore*, ablative of situation.—374. *Excepit*; not *accepit*, as if he had come of his own accord to Carthage.—376. *Insonans ferox*. Comp. 110. *Nunc, now*; when it suits your convenience.—379. *Sedilios*; in bitter irony. *Is labor, ea cura*. See on II, 171. The fortunes of Aeneas, forsooth, are the occasion of labor and anxiety to the gods in their tranquillity.—382. *Pla*. Comp. II, 536. *Quid possunt, have any power*; *quid acc.* of specification.—383. *Hauris, that you will suffer*; drain to the bottom, take in the whole, suffer all extremes; *te* would be expressed in prose. *Dido*, accusative after *vocaturum*.—384. *Atris ignibus, with smoky fires*; suggested by the idea of the Furies, who pursue the guilty with flaming and smoking torches. The meaning of the passage is this: As long as I live I shall, though absent, be present to your conscience, like a Fury; and when I am dead, my ghost shall haunt you everywhere.—387. *Manis*; for *Hades*.—388. *Diota*, the ablative of manner, to be joined with *abrupsit*. *Medium sermonem*. See on 277. *Aurora, for lucem, the light of day.*—390. *Multa*, adverbial; (*delaying*) *much*. See on I, 465. *Metu, through fear* that if he says anything more in his own defense, he will but increase her anger.—392. *Thalamo*; dative for *in thalamum*. Comp. V, 451. *Stratis*, ablative.—397, 398. *Litore deducunt, draw down (the ships) from the shore*; launch. Comp. III, 71.—399. *Frondentia*. In their haste the Trojans bring branches from the woods with the leaves still on, and timber unhewn, for forming cars, yards, benches, etc.—401. *Carnae*. The second person singular of the *imperfect* subjunctive is the usual form in prose for expressing the indefinite *one might, could*, etc.; H. 485, note 1; Z. 523, n. 2; A. 811, a; B. 308, a; G. 250; but the present here is more lively.—404, 405. *It*—conjectant; both agree with *agmen*. See on II, 31.—406. *Omnibus*. For the construction, see H. 438, 6; B. 267; A. 187, d; G. 202, R. 1, II, exc.; M. 215, a. *Agmina cogunt, keep the ranks together.*—407. *Moras*; for *morantis*.—409. *Fervere, glow*; animated with the stir of the multitude hastening their departure.—412. *Quid ogis*. See on III, 56.—413. *Ire in lacrimas, to descend to tears*; that is, to tearful entreaties.—414. *Animos, her proud spirit.*—416. *Frustra moritura*. She

would die in vain, if it should after all be true that Aeneas may be won back.—418. *Imposuere coronas*; in token of joy at their departure.—419, 420. *Si—potero, if (since) I might have expected such grief, I shall also have proved able to endure it.* It is what I ought to be expected to sustain, inasmuch as it was easy to foresee that it would come. *Tamen, yet*, though I express this hope of bearing up under the trial.—422. *Dolere, aredere*; historical inf.—424. *Hostem superbum. The haughty foe*, once a friend, now, like a disdainful enemy, unmoved by prayers.—426. *Anklia*. See on II, 116. *Ve*. See on II, 602.—430. *Venies parentia*. Comp. III, 478.—433. *Tampus inane, a trivial delay*; a brief period which can be of little importance to him. *Spatium, respite*; opportunity for my grief to subside.—434. *Dolere, to endure grief*.—435. *Ora*. Supply *te*.—436. *Quam—remittam, which, when you shall have granted to me, I will repay (it) generously (cumulatam, heaped up) at my death.* *Mors*; an ablative of time, as below, 502, and III, 885. So *Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97*. No interpretation of this much-disputed passage is satisfactory.—438. *Pertius reuertitur, both bears, and bears again* (to Aeneas). Comp. V, 709; XII, 866.—440. *Placidus*. He is disposed to give a kindly hearing, but duty forbids. Or, perhaps, *placidus* here means *insensible*.—443. *It stridor, the rush (of winds) resounds.* *Altae*; proleptic.—448. *Tunditur, is plied, or assailed*.—449. *Mans*. The resolution of Aeneas. *Lacrimas*. The tears of Dido and Anna.—450. *Fatis exterrita, rendered frantic by her fates, or destiny*, now fully confronting her.—452, 453. *Quo magis peragat—vidit, that she may the more readily accomplish her design, she saw*. The sequence of tenses is irregular. The subjunctive here with *quo* denotes the destination or purpose of some higher power; as if she were made to see these signs, that she might thus be led on to her fate.—455. *Obscenum, ill boding*. Comp. III, 282.—456. *Visum*; substantively; *appearance*.—457. *In testis, within her palace*. In the open court of the palace there was a memorial temple dedicated to the Manes of Syphaeus.—459. *Velleribus nivalis, with snowy woolen bands, or fillets*. See on I, 417.—462. *Bubo* is feminine only in Vergil. It was a bird of ill omen, and whenever it appeared in Rome an expiatory sacrifice was made. *Gulminibus, on the (palace) roofs*.—464. *Vatum priorum*; the priests, perhaps, who had been present at the former sacrifices, mentioned in 65.—467, 468. *Semper—terra*; an impressive foreshadowing of death. *Viam*. H. 371, II; A. 238; B. 214; G. 331; M. 223, c, obs. 4.—469-473. Her mind is filled with diseased fancies; she is like Pentheus, who was driven mad by the Furies (Eumenides, *Dirae*) because he opposed the introduction of the Bacchanalian rites into his kingdom of Thebes, or like Orestes, also represented on the stage (*scenalis*) as pursued (*agitatus*) by the Furies. In the *Biochus* of Euripides, 916, which Vergil seems to have in mind, Pentheus says: "I seem to see two suns, and Thebes, and the seven-gated city double." In the Eumenides of Aeschylus, Orestes, 1057, fleeing from the avenging shade of Clytemnestra, and from the Furies (comp. III, 331), seeks refuge in the temple of Apollo at Delphi. The Furies follow to the door of the sanctuary, which they are afraid to invade, and therefore sit, guarding the entrance (*sedent in limine Dirae*).

474-552. Dido makes preparation for her suicide by causing a funeral pyre to be erected in the court of the palace, ostensibly for the purpose of burning an image of Aeneas, and the arms and clothing left by him; which ceremony, she assures Anna, will magically work the cure of her love for Aeneas, or else restore him to her affections. A sorceress from the Hesperides has given her instructions to perform the ceremony, with the promise of such a result; and Dido causes Anna to believe that she intends nothing more than to go through with these magic rites. In the night, when by herself, she gives utterance to her bitter anguish.

475. *Secum, with herself (alone)*; without the knowledge of Anna, or any

confidant. *Medum*; the mode of accomplishing her death.—476. *Erigit, plans; thinks out*. The deceptive conversation with her sister, which immediately follows, is a part of the plan.—477. *Spem—serenat, shows calm hope in her countenance*. Comp. I, 209.—479. It was a common superstition that incantations had power to bind or release lovers. See E. VIII, 68, 90.—483. *Mamyiae* for *Libyan*.—484. *Hesperidum templi*. The temple, or sacred enclosure of the *Hesperides*, is the fabulous garden of the *Hesperides*, sometimes assigned to the Canaries, or “islands of the blest,” but apparently by Vergil to the western shore of Mauretania. The dragon guarded the golden apples, and the priestess, who is now in Carthage, and known to Dido through the information of others (*monstrata*), had exercised such power over the monster as is related of Medea, who soothed the rage of the Colchian dragon by means of honey mingled with drugs. *Epalesque*. The connective —*que* here joins the attribute *custos*, and the attribute expressed by the relative clause, *quae dabat*, etc., *the keeper and the one who*. etc. *Servabat*. The priestess preserved the fruit by keeping the dragon watchful.—486. *Spargens*, etc., *sprinkling liquid honey*; i. e., on the food. *Hesperidum* has no reference here to the present action, but is used as the general appellative of *papaver*.—487. *Quesalibus*, *by her incantations*; magical rites accompanied by forms of words in verse.—488. *Quae, pangs of love*.—490. *Videtur* is applied to *mugire*, because visible motion as well as sound is conceived of in the quaking of the earth.—493. *Invitam*. The apology is rendered necessary by Roman rather than by Carthaginian manners; for magic rites were not reputable at Rome. *Accingit*. *Supply me; that I am girt with; that I have recourse to*. For the old infinitive in *ier*, see H. 240, 6; A. 128, c, 4; B. 95, g, 4; G. 191, 2; M. 115. For the accusative *artis*, see on *acutus*, II, 275.—494. *Secreta, unobserved*. *Testo interiore, in the interior, or court, of the palace*. *Sab auras*, Heyne explains here as *sub divo, in the open air*.—498. *Invat*, etc., *it pleases (me), and the priestess directs*.—500. *Tamen*. Though the deadly paleness that suddenly overspreads the countenance of Dido might have excited suspicion, yet Anna does not believe that her sister is contriving her death under the pretext of sacred rites.—501, 502. *Ne mente concipit, nor does she imagine*.—502. *Aut*. See on II, 602. *Morte*, an ablative of time, as in 486. She apprehends nothing more serious than such funeral rites as were performed at the death of Sychaeus.—504. *Penetrali in sede, in the secluded court*; namely, the *testum interius* mentioned in 494.—505. *Tædis—scota*, join with *ingenti*. Comp. I, 165, 190, 648; VI, 214.—506. *Intendit—artis*, for *intendit loco sortis*.—507. *Super*, adverbial, *above*; on the couch.—508. *Effigiem*, an image of wax, which, as it melted in the fire, was supposed to betoken either the softening and yielding of the estranged lover, or else his wasting away and death. Comp. E. VIII, 76, and note. *Futuri, of what is to come*; i. e., of her approaching death.—509. *Sacerdos*, the sorceress mentioned in 483.—510. *Tar centum = trecentos*; for a large and indefinite number. *Tonant*, etc., *she utters aloud the names of three hundred gods*. Comp. VIII, 716. *Chaos* is sometimes applied to the infernal regions, as denoting immeasurable void space, and here personified as an infernal god.—511. *Tergeminam Hecatem, triple-formed Heate*. Hecate, who is also meant by the following words, *tria ora Diana*, was of *triple form (triceps, triformis, see p. 191)*, because she was Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate in Hades.—512. *Simulatos*, etc., *counterfeit waters of the Avernian lake*; common water being used instead of the genuine water of the Avernus.—513. *Memae quaeruntur, are sought and cut*. *Aëula*. Bronze was more potent in magic than iron.—514. *Lacte, juice*.—515, 516. *Quæritur—præscriptus amor, and the charm, torn from the forehead of the colt just foaled, and snatched beforehand from the mother, is sought for*. *Amor, love*

storm, is put here for the *hippomane* or excrescence on the forehead of the new-foaled colt, which the dam was supposed instantly to seize and swallow, unless anticipated.—517. *Ima*. Dido. *Pila*; *pura*. Before making a sacrifice the hands are washed in running water.—519. *Testatur deos*. She calls upon the gods to witness and avenge her wrongs.—519, 520. *Omnia fati sidera*. The stars look down upon the destinies of men.—520. *Nam aequo fœdere, not on equal terms*; i. e., with unrequited love.—521. *Omnia*; dative of the end; (*has*) *for a care*; has under his protection.—522. *Quaeque, both those* (the birds) *which, etc.*; both water-fowl and land-birds.—527. *Summo*; abl.—529. *At, etc., but not thus did Dido* (soothe her woes). *Animi*. See on II, 61.—531. *Ingemant omnes, her griefs redouble*; storm with twofold violence.—532. *Aestu*. Comp. VII, 19.—533. *Ne adeo insistit, so therefore she persists*; that is, in recurring to her woes, and her desperate purpose.—534. *En, quid ago? Lo! what shall I do?* The present as in II, 322. *Bursum*, join with *experiar*. *Iurata, after being set at naught*; namely, by Aeneas.—536. *Sim dignata, etc.*; H. 515, III; B. 303; *though I have so often already scorned them as suitors*.—537. *Igitur* supposes that the answer *no* has been given to the foregoing question. *Ultima iura, the most debasing commands*; putting myself under their power as the humblest slave.—538. *Quiaque iuvat, etc.*; supply *esse*; *because* (forsooth) *it is a pleasure to them to have been formerly relieved by my aid*.—539. *Bene*, join with *memores*. *Stat*, says Thiel, is *integra mand.*—540. *Fac velle, supposes* (me) *to be willing*. *Quis enim, who* (of them) *will suffer me?*—541. *Laomedontes*; used reproachfully, as in III, 248, with reference to the falsehood of Laomedon towards Apollo and Neptune, and afterwards to Hercules; a character which his descendants are supposed to have derived from him.—543. *Ovantis*; as taking away the Carthaginian queen in triumph, and also rejoicing to start on the voyage.—544. *Stipata*. See on *comitatus*, I, 312.—545. *Infans, shall I be carried* (against them); *pursue or attack?* *Evelli*; followed by the ablative according to remark on *recludit*, I, 126.—546. *Pelago*; ablative; *on or over the sea*.—547. *Quin morere, nay, die*; the imperative addressed to herself.—548. She accuses, in the excess of her grief, her absent sister; recalling the first conversation between Anna and herself about Aeneas. See 2-55.—550. *Nam lkuit (mihi)* may be rendered interrogatively: *might I not have?*—551. *Mors ferax*; i. e., in solitude.

554-564. A youthful form, like that of Mercury, appears to Aeneas in sleep, and warns him instantly to depart; and the Trojans immediately make sail.

554. *Certus* can only, *resolved to set sail*. Here the *genitive*, below, 564, the *infinitive* is used after *certus*.—556. *Valta redeuntis eodem*. The vision appears with the same countenance as the god himself when delivering the message in 265, seq.—558. *Omnia, etc.*; the Greek acc.—*que* loses its final vowel here.—561. *Quae—pericula, what dangers immediately await you?* *deinde, as in VI, 756, 891, of the time immediately coming*.—566. *Iam mare, etc., presently you will see the sea agitated with her ships*.—569. *Vatum et mutabile*. See H. 488, 4; A. 189, c; B. 275; G. 202, R. 1, etc.; M. 212, b. obs.—571. *Subitae*, with reference to the sudden appearance and vanishing of the divine form (*umbrae*).—573. *Præcipites, swift, for swiftly*; join with *vigilate* and *convidite transtres*.—574. *Quid, quick*; used as *præcipites*, in place of an adverb.—575. *Tortos, twisted*; an appellative here; not *coiled*.—577. *Quiaque ea*. It was only a vision resembling Mercury.—578, 579. *Sidera—fama, render the stars in the sky propitious*.—581. *Rapantque remantque, they lay hold and rush to and fro*; seizing upon the ropes, arranging the sails and rigging, hastening to their places at the oars.—582. *Deserunt litora, they have* (even now) *left the shores*.

584-605. Dido, at dawn, perceiving from the watch-tower of her palace that the Trojans are already on the sea, uttering a terrible and prophetic curse on them, rushes frantic down to the court, ascends the funeral pyre, seizes the sword of Aeneas, and, saying a few words, partly in grief for her misfortunes, and partly in pride at her success in establishing a kingdom, plunges the weapon into her body.

586. *Speclat, from the watch-tower*; the same as *arce at summa*, 410.—
587. *Aequat, with steady sails*; with the wind blowing steadily from behind, so that the yards lie across, perpendicular, or nearly so, to the sides of the vessel.—588. *Sine remige, without a sailor*; this defines *vacuos, forsaken*; not an oarsman being left.—589. *Pectus percussa*. Comp. I, 481.—591. *Inlaserit*. The future perfect has peculiar force here: "Shall he successfully insult?" both *insult* and *escape*. See also on II, 581. *Advena*, with emphasis.—592. *Tota*, from the whole city; will not all Carthage join in the pursuit? Supply *alii, come, before expedient*.—593. *Ite* has the more force from its position at the end of the verse, where it is unusual to place a word of two syllables after a long pause.—594. *Qiti*, as in 574.—595. *Mentem mutet, unseals my reason*.—596. *Facta impia* refers to the violation of duty, or the impiety, as Dido regards it, of which she has been guilty towards Sychoeus, in yielding to the love of Aeneas (see 552); now thy impious conduct affects thee! now thy unfaithfulness is meeting its just punishment.—597. *Tam desuit*. Thou hast no power now to destroy the Trojans; they are already safe; thou shouldst have given command to destroy them when they first landed helpless on thy shores, instead of sharing thy throne with Aeneas. *Then it would have been fitting*; but now thy commands are madness. So Ruæus; but most commentators supply with *desuit*, "to tangle": "thou shouldst have been thus touched with remorse at the first." Comp. X, 94. *Sceptra dabas*. Comp. 214.—598. *Quam*. The antecedent is *cius*, understood with *dextra* and *fides*. Behold the right hand and faith of him who, etc.—599. *Umaris*. See on II, 708.—600. *Non potui divallere*? Comp. I, 69.—602. *Patris membra*. She might have murdered Ascanius, as Atreus did the sons of Thyestes, or as Progne the son of Tereus, and have caused the body to be placed on the table as food for his father.—603. *Fuerat*, for *fuisset*. See H. 476, 2; A. 808, c; B. 806, c, R.; G. 246, R. 8; M. 848, d. But the result of the contest would have been uncertain. *Fuisset, (suppose) it had been*; or it might have been; concessive subjunctive.—604. *Quam metui? whom did I fear, or had I to fear?* being already resolved on death. *Castra, the camp*; the place where their ships were drawn up on land. Permanent naval camps were defended by a wall on the land side.—605, 606. *Implessem, extinxerem*. See on I, 201.—606. *Cum genere*; Thiel understands: "With the whole race; all the surviving Trojans." Super, moreover. Comp. I, 29.—607. *Sol*, the witness of all things on the earth, is invoked, as the stars, 520.—608. *Interpres*. Juno, as Iuno Pronuba, is the agent and witness of her woes.—609. *Ecceste*. See on 511. *Uhlata, whose name is shrieked*.—610. *Di*, those deities who pity and revenge such unhappy lovers as Dido (comp. 520, 521); or, perhaps, her own tutelary divinities.—611. *Hæc, these prayers*. *Meritum—namque*, literally, *turn your deserved power to my woes*; give heed to my griefs, for I deserve your pity.—612. *Si*, with the indicative here, is an expression of her conviction that so it must be; almost equivalent to *quoniam*. Perhaps Vergil has in mind the idea, not uncommon with the ancients, that on the verge of death the future becomes more clear, and thus Dido sees with certainty that which awaits Aeneas. Lade-wig quotes Cic. de div. I, 30, *animus appropinquante morte multo et divinior*, and refers to Hector's prophecy of the death of Achilles, II. XXI, 338, sq. The prophetic curse of Dido was fulfilled in the dangers and losses which Aeneas met with in the war with Turnus, who, with his brave Rute-

flans, came near destroying the Trojans. Aeneas was on this occasion obliged to leave Ascanius and his followers in the camp near the Tiber, and to seek help from Evander. He perished in the fourth year after finishing the war and making a treaty with the Latins, and was finally deprived of burial (the heaviest curse of all) because his body could not be found.—613. *Caput*; for the person; *the (impious) one*.—614. *His terminus hæret*, (and if) *this end (destiny) is fixed*.—618. *Funera*. On his return from Evander, he witnessed the havoc which had been made in his army. *Sub leges pacis iniquas, under the terms of an unequal peace*. The chief disadvantage of the Trojans in the peace made with the Latins was the loss of their separate nationality, and their language. See Juno's petition, XII, 822-828.—620. *Que* connects *ante diem* (taken as an adjective—*immaturus*) and *inhumatus*. Comp. 484, and n.—624. *Populis*; i. e., to the Carthaginians and Romans. There were actually several treaties made between the two nations, the first B. C. 509; but after the Romans had extended their power over Italy, and had come into collision with Carthage in Sicily, treaties were observed between the two nations only so long as they were too much exhausted to renew hostilities.—625. *Berberis, etc., aris, some avenger*; she seems to see and address the future avenger. The allusion is to Hannibal. *Ex ossibus*, not descended from her, but rising up to represent her, and to re-embodiment on the earth again all her hatred to the Trojan race, as if he had risen from her very ashes.—626. *Qui sequere, to pursue*. See on I, 20.—627. *Hunc, olim, now (or) hereafter*.—629. *Ipseque nepotæque, both themselves* (those of the two races now living) *and their descendants*.—633. *Patria*; i. e., in Tyre.—634. *Mihi, join with siste*.—635. *Propere*. See on *memor*, II, 75.—636. *Piscula, offerings of atonement*; meaning here the sacrifices which were to aid in setting her mind free from Aeneas, or in restoring him to her. So Anna understands the object. See 478, sqq. *Monstrata, directed by* the sorceress.—637. *Sic, thus*; i. e., after observing these directions.—638. *Iovi Stygio*; Pluto; Ζεύς στυγίους.—639. *Perficere*. She will now execute the rites commenced, 509, sqq.; including the burning of the funeral pyre.—643. *Maculis*. Pecklkamp says that the faces of those who were about to suffer death by the guillotine in the French revolution were observed to be marked with red and livid spots.—644. *Gemas*. See on I, 228.—645. *Interiora domus limina, the inner court of the palace*.—647. *In usum, etc., a present not asked for these uses*; implying that in some happy moment she had begged of Aeneas the sword which he had used in the Trojan war, and which, in 507, is mentioned as being left by him.—649. *Mente, in thought*; in recalling the past.—651. *Dum relates to dulcis*; dear while the fates, etc.—652. *Accipite*. It will be upon these mementos of Aeneas that she will fall.—653. *Vixi, I have lived*; *my life is closed*. Comp. *fuimus*, II, 825.—654. *Magna, illustrious*. So Heyne. Her shade will retain the glory which attaches to her character as a successful founder of a state.—656. *Poenas recipi, I have taken vengeance*.—659. *Os, as oculus*, I, 228.—660. *Sic, thus*; even by this violent death, and even though unrevenged.—661. *Hauriat coelis, for percipiat oculis*. Let him expect the fulfillment of my curses upon him, as the author of my ruin. Comp. 885, sqq. The poet here removes us from the immediate scene of the suicide, and describes it indirectly through the spectators, or attendants of Dido, who witness the act.—663. *Media inter talia*; i. e., when she had scarcely ended her words. See on 277.—664. *Omites*; her attendants; perhaps, first Barce, the nurse, and then others, summoned by her cries; or, perhaps, already standing at some distance in the court.

665-692. The news flies through the city, and Anna rushes wild with grief to the side of her dying sister.

666. *Bacchatur*, etc., *the rumor flies wildly through the horror-stricken city*.—675. *Hoc illud fuit*, "was this, then, thy aim in thy commands given to me?" Me; even me, your sister!—676. *Ista*. See 494, 496.—678. *Vocasses*, etc.; subjunctive of desire; comp. X, 854; *O, that thou hadst called me to the same end*.—681. *Sic posita*, *when thou wast lying thus*. Comp. II, 644.—682. *Extincti*. See on I, 201.—683. *Date lymphis*, *give, that I may wash her wounds with water*; i. e., bring water that I may wash her wounds with it. Others omit the comma after *date*, and understand the words as an hypallage like that in III, 61. *Lymphis* in the ablat.—685. *Ore legam*, etc. This was the office of the nearest relative present at the bedside of the dying.—686. *Semianimem*; four syllables; *semyanímém*. *Stridit*, *gurgles*.—692. *Ingemunt reperta*, *(the light) being perceived, she groaned*; mourning at the last moment to leave the world.

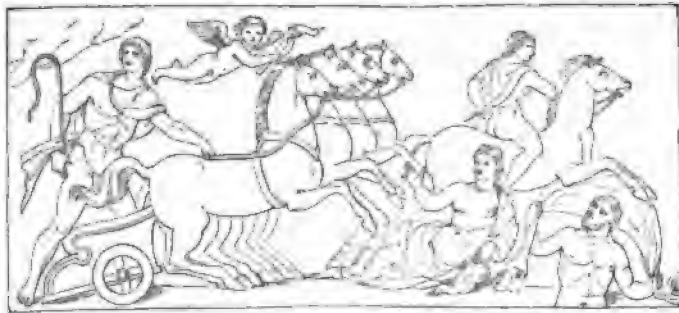


Dido's death. (From a manuscript.)

693-705. Iris is sent down from heaven by Juno to release the struggling soul from the body.

The dead are regarded as an offering to Pluto and Proserpine; and thus a lock of hair is cut from the forehead of the dying as a sign of dedication to the gods below, just as hair is cut from the forehead of the victims slain in sacrifice, and cast upon the altar-fire. Comp. VI, 245. But as Dido is not taken away in the course of nature (*fato*), nor by a death justly incurred (*merita morte*), but dies through the pressure of overwhelming misfortune and despair, life lingers, reluctant to leave her; Proserpine delays; and thus Iris takes the office of Proserpine in obedience to the command of Juno, whom she serves as messenger.

695. *Animam artas*. Iris was sent down to *set free the spirit, and the members (or body) joined (with the spirit)*; or that she might release one from the other. The rainbow is supposed to be caused by the descent of Iris from heaven to earth.—701. *Sole*, for *ex sole*.



Helios.

BOOK FIFTH.

Aeneas in Sicily. Funeral games in honor of Anchises, and departure for Italy.

1-41. Aeneas seen far off at sea the light of Dido's funeral pile, and with sad feelings divines the cause. His fleet is soon overtaken by a storm, and forced to steer for the coast of Sicily, where he is again kindly received by Acestes.

1, 2. *Medium tenebat iter, was fully on his way.* Any part of the way on the open sea, after the harbor is left, is *medium*, according to the explanation given of the word in I, 505. The phrase, says Laderwig, is equivalent to μέσων τῶν πλοῦν, not τῶν μέσων πλοῦν.—2. *Certus, determined or resolved.* He was sure that he was obeying the behest of Jupiter, and hence unwavering in his resolution to pursue the voyage. *Aquilone*; for wind in general. The north wind would have been adverse to them, and would not have suffered the ships now to be "cutting the waves" well out at sea; besides, it would have driven them from their course still more than the west wind which, 19, seq., compelled them to turn aside and land in Sicily. Euseus and Thiel more naturally join *aquilone* with *seebat*; as *vento petisses*, II, 25; but some prefer *atros aquilone*.—3. *Respiciens.* Comp. IV, 661.—4. *Ascendit.* For the mood, see on *videat*, I, 181.—5. *Amore palliato*; abl. abs.—6. *Metum* agrees with the following interrogative clause. The passage may be freely translated: *But the knowledge of the bitter pangs occasioned by violated love, and of what a broken-hearted woman in her frenzy can do, leads the thoughts of the Trojans through sad foreboding.* The participles *metum* and *noti* (understood) are used as *creptas* in II, 413; the *knowing*, the *knowledge*.—7. *Augurium*, here, is their *conjecture* or *foreboding* as to the fate of Dido. *Pectora*, for *animos*.—14. *Deinde*; join with *subit*; *having said this, he then orders.* Comp. II, 391.—15. *Colligere arma*, to *reef the sails*; not here "to furl."—16. *Obliquat sinu*, *turns the canvas obliquely to the wind*; he turns it to such a position that it takes the wind

on the side of the ship; not as in 587.—17. *Juppiter auctor, Jupiter as adviser.*—18. *Spandant—aperem.* See on *sinat*, I, 18.—19. *Transversa*; the neuter pl. acc. used adverbially; *athwart our course.*—21. *Tantum, so much as the strength of the winds requires, if we would overcome them: We have neither power to struggle against them, nor even to hold our course.*—24. *Fraterna.* Eryx was also the son of Venus.—25. *Si—Astra, if only remembering well I retrace (measure again) the stars observed; that is, as observed on our former voyage from Sicily to Africa.* *Rite = recte*, is joined with *servata*, according to Ladewig; Forbiger puts it with *remotior*.—28. *Flote viam velia, turn your course by (means of) the sails.* *St.* See on I, 565.—28-30. *Ulla tellus.* "A substantive common to two connected propositions is sometimes not introduced until the second clause, or an adjective and a substantive are put each in a separate clause." *M.* 474, g. *Comp.* IV, 154. *Quere, or (any land) whither.*—30. *Accesta.* See on I, 195.—37. *Horridus* can be properly said both of the spars pointed and, as it were, bristling, two of which were usually carried by a huntsman, and of the shaggy hide of the bear.—38. *Orinies—flumina, concealed of the river (god) Orinrus.*—39. *Veterum parentum, of his early (Trojan) progenitors.*—40. *Reduces.* Supply *eos esse*; *he congratulates them (sic) on their return; welcomes them.*

42-108. Arrived in Sicily, and entertained by Accesta, Aeneas assembles the Trojans and proclaims a sacred festival and games in honor of his father, the anniversary of whose death has now come round. He then conducts them to the tomb of Anchises, and there performs a solemn sacrifice.

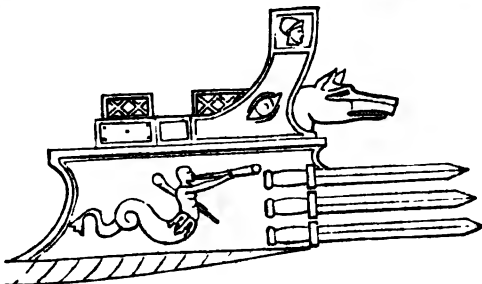
42. *Oriente.* See on III, 588.—43. *Látore ab omni, from the whole shore;* from all along the shore, where they were near, or on board their ships.—44. *Tumuli ex aggre, from the summit of a mound;* a tribunal made by throwing up the soil, as was customary in preparing the tribunal from which the Roman general addressed his soldiers in camp.—45. *A sanguine divum;* because Dardanus was the son of Jupiter. *A* is elliptical, as in I, 730.—46. *Exactis mandibus, abl. abs.*—47. *Ex quo (tempore), since.*—49. *Iam—adest.* The actual day has returned. *Nisi fallor.* The poet ascribes this uncertainty to Aeneas, perhaps, on account of the known imperfection of the ancient time-reckoning.—50. *Honoratum;* a day on which *honores*, or *sacrifices*, are rendered to the gods.—51. *Hunc (diem), etc., even if I were spending this day.*—54. *Struerem—donia, I would cover with their appropriate sacrifices.* To make sacrifices to a hero after his death, as a god, was in accordance with the ancient customs. See on III, 328.—55. *Hunc ultro, now moreover.* Besides the motive I should have to keep the day anywhere, and under the most unfavorable circumstances, I am actually on the very ground. But Thiel renders *ultro*, "without our agency."—59. *Poseamus ventos, let us pray (ask him) for winds.* The winds, it is true, are sometimes invoked directly with prayers and offerings (see below, 772-777; III, 253); but Lactantius understood, in quoting this passage (*Instit.* I, 15), that it was of Anchises that the favorable winds were asked.—59, 60. *And that he (Anchises) may suffer me, when my city shall have been built, to offer yearly these sacrifices in temples (a temple) consecrated to him.* (*Ut*) *velit* depends on *poseamus*.—61, 62. *Bina—navis, two heads of cattle for each of the ships.* *Numero* qualifies *bina*.—64. *Si* is here for *cum*. *Comp.* VI, 328. *Mena;* in allusion to the Roman custom of making sacrifices for the deceased on the ninth day after his death; the period called *novendiale*.—66. *Prima certamina, I will fix as the first contests (of the day);* I will appoint contests, the first of which, etc.—67. *Viribus, abl. of cause with audax.*—68. *Incedit.* *Comp.* I, 46, and note.—69. *Sen, etc., or if (any one) dares.*—71. *Ore faveto, acquiesce, favor ye with the mouth; keep solemn silence.* This

was the common formula addressed to the assembly by the priest, lest some word of ill omen might be accidentally spoken. The words here, and the whole verse, refer to the ceremonies now immediately to be performed at the tomb of Anchises.—72. *Materna*. The myrtle was sacred to Venus.—73. *Aevi*. See H. 399, III, 1.—77. *Mare Baeccha*. This and the following ablatives limit *carchesia* as abls. of description.—78. *Ham.* See on I, 198.—80. *Iterum salvata, again all hail!* This punctuation of Jahn is also adopted by Peerlkamp. Others join *iterum* with *salve*.—80, 81. *Recepti nequiquam; in vain rescued* from Troy and from the sea, because he did not, after all, survive to reach Italy. *Animae, umbras, soul, shade*; plural here for the singular. So *umbras*, IV, 571; but *animas* nowhere else.—83. *Quicumque est; for they have only heard the name*. *Quasere*. Supply *me or mihi*.—84. *Adytia*. The inmost part of the shrine is in this case the interior of the tomb. The snake was looked upon as a token of good, and his form was supposed to be assumed by the *genius loci*. In the present instance it is uncertain whether it is the genius of the place or the attendant spirit (*famulus*) of Anchises.—87, 88. *Whose back aure marks, and whose scales a brightness spotted with gold illuminated*. The plural *terga* has reference to the multiplied coils of the snake.—89. *Hille—olorae*. Comp. IV, 701. *Adverso sole; here, ablat. abs.*—91. *Serpens, gliding*.—94. *Hoc magis, so much the more*; because he regards it as a good omen. *Instaurat haec, commences anew the sacrifices*; because they have been disturbed.—96. *Bidentia, etc.; the suovetauralia, or sacrifice of a swine, a sheep, and a bullock*.—97. *Effragantia*. Black victims were offered to the Manes and deities of the lower world.—99. *Ramissoe, sent up*. The Manes were supposed, when invoked (here, *animam vocare*), to come back from the lower world, and partake of the sacrifice.—100. *Quae—copla, according to the ability of each*.—102. *Aëna loeat, etc.* Comp. I, 218, sqq. The feast accompanies the sacrifice.

104-285. The appointed day having arrived, the games are opened with a race of ships. Four galleys enter the *Hæti*. Gyas in the Chimaera takes the lead, followed by Cloanthus in the Scylla; the Pristis and Centaur, under Mnestheus and Sergestus, side by side, pursue the others. As they approach the goal, Menoetes, the old pilot of the Chimæra, fears the rocks, and keeps too far away. The Scylla takes advantage of the error, and shoots between the Chimæra and the goal, and, having passed round it, turns back towards the shore, leaving Gyas behind. He in his fury casts the pilot overboard, and takes the helm himself. Meanwhile Mnestheus and Sergestus are vying with each other to pass the Chimæra. Sergestus at first has the advantage, but only by a part of the ship's length, and in his eagerness to round the goal at the nearest point, runs his ship on the rocks. The Pristis rushes by, and now strives to overtake the Scylla. But Cloanthus prays to the gods of the sea, with whose aid his ship speeds to the land, and receives the first prize, while that of Mnestheus takes the second, and the Chimæra the third. Sergestus, with difficulty, brings his ship to land.

105. *Phaëthentia; here for the sun*.—108. *Pars et parati, a part also* (besides coming to see the Trojan strangers) *being prepared, etc.* For the plural after *pars*, see on *obnizans*, IV, 406.—109. *Utro; probably not the circus in 289, but here either for the space encircled, as it were, by the spectators, or the encircling throng itself*.—110. *Sacri*. Tripods are sacred because so frequently consecrated to the gods, or used for sacred purposes.—112. *Argenti sarique talentum, a talent of gold and (one) of silver*.—113. *Tuba*. The trumpet was an invention of the Etruscans, and unknown to the Trojans. *Committens ludos, the beginning of the games*.—114. The race of ships, substituted for the chariot-race in the *Iliad*, is an idea original with Vergil, and has produced one of the most stirring and entertaining passages of the *Aeneid*. *Pars, well-matched*; i. e., in general; known as the four best and most nearly equal, and, therefore, *chosen* (de-

lectas) by Aeneas from the whole fleet. *Gravibus remis* is usually joined with *parēs*; but perhaps it would be more natural to make it an ablat. of manner after *ineunt certamina*; *four well-matched ships—open the first contests with heavy oars*. Comp. 66, where the genitive of specification takes the place of the ablative here.—116. *Remige*; join with *agit*. *Præstim*. The name is indicated by the image used as the figure-head.—117. *Max Italus*, etc. He is destined soon to become an Italian, and to give ori-



Rostrum.

gin to a family which shall be called the race of Memmius (*gens Memmi*). The relation of names is analogous to that of *μνησθεαί* to *μνημιναί*. As Mnesteus is descended from Assaracus, Vergil pays a high compliment to the Memmii by assigning to the family such an ancestor.—118. *Ingenti* male; ablat. of descript.—119. *Urbis opus*; for *urbis instar*, as great as a city. So Stat. Theb. VI, 86: *montis opus*. *Triplid versa*, in triple row. There are three banks of oars on each side of the ship. Such vessels, however, were unknown before the time of the Peloponnesian war.—120. *Terno ordina*, in three ranks; a poetic repetition of the idea.—127. *Tranquillo*; ablat. absol. with *caelo* or *maris* understood; *when the weather is calm*; or, taken substantively, *in calm weather*, as an abl. of time.—128. *Campus* and *statio* are in apposition with *illa*; *a plain and a resort*.—130, 131. *Unde, ubi, aduent*; *relative clauses denoting purpose*; *that they might know from thence to come back, and there to fetch round their long courses*. If the adverbs were interrogative, we should require *ut* before *aduent*, and the subjunctive instead of the infinitive.—132. *Auro, ostro*; join with *decori*.—134. *Populea*. The poplar was sacred to Hercules, the god of toil, and so was worn as a wreath by those who were about to engage in severe labor, such as that of rowing. Thus Horace, O. 1, 7, 28, makes Teucer put on a poplar wreath, when on the point of resuming his voyage. Others understand the poplar wreath to have reference to the funeral character of the games.—137. *Intenti, eager*.—137, 138. *Exsultantia—cupida*, *throbbing fear* (the trembling hope of success) and *the ardent desire of glory thrill their panting breasts*.—140. *Prostruere*, etc. The ships seem as animated as the horses in the chariot-race.—141. *Verna* is taken by Forbiger from *verro*, *to sweep*; but the usual rendering, *upturned*, from *vertens*, is stronger. *Adductis laeertis*, the means of *verea*; *thrown up by their straining arms*.—142. *Pariter, side by side*; but only at the start.—145. *Corripere campum, take the course*. The perfect here, and in 147, are examples of this tense, used to denote what is customary. *Bifida caecura, darting*

forth from the barrier. The *carceres* are the stalls in which the chariots are confined until the signal is given for starting, and corresponding here to the *spaces*, stations, or starting-places of the ships, 159.—146. *Immissa, swiftly running*; literally, “being let go.”—147. *Ingle*, for *equis*; dative. In *verbena*, unto blows; i. e., to ply the lash; join with *pendent*. Charioteers stood up and leaned over towards the horses.—149, 150. *Inclusa litara*. Wooded hills inclose the shore, and thus the shouting is the more loudly re-echoed.—152. *Turbam—frenitumque, amidst the din and tumult*.—155. *Locum priorem*. They are running side by side, each striving to gain the lead, or the place ahead. *Innotis frontibus, with even brows*.—156. *Habet, gets the priorem locum*. *Metam tenebant, were nearing the goal*; epexegetical.—160. *Princeps, foremost*; i. e., in the race thus far. *Gurgite, in the boiling deep*.—162. *Quo alis? whether are you bearing away?* *Mihi* is the dative *athicus*.—163. *Ama, etc., hug the shore and let the oar-blade graze the rocks on the left*. For the omission of *ut* after *sine*, see on *memori*, II, 75. They turn the goal to the left, and strive to gain time by making the turn as near to it as possible.—166. *Diversum, away from the track*; a usage similar to that of *dexter*, above.—167. *Clamore revocabat—clamabat revocans*; and we may translate: *shouted Gyas, calling (him) back (to the course)*.—168. *Respiat, he looks back and sees*. *Terge*; dat. *Propiora, the inside courses*; nearer the goal.—170. *Interior*, between Gyas and the rocks. Comp. XI, 695. *Priorem*; i. e., Gyas.—172. *Oasibus* ablat. of place; or, with *Forbiger*, dat.—179. *Iam senior*; one reason for *gravis*; another is *fluens, dripping*.—184. *Mnesthei*, here a dissyllable.—184. *Superare*. See on II, 10.—185. *Capit ante locum, takes the place ahead*; “the lead”; the *priorem locum*, for which the two were contending, as mentioned in line 156. The Centaur is now ahead, but by only a part of the ship’s length, as we learn in the next line; in which *prior* must contain the same idea as *ante locum*. Thiel thus takes *ante* as an adverb before *locum*. Comp. II, 848. *Scopulo*, as in 159, the *signal rock* or *goal*.—187. *Rostra, with her beak*. Her beak is close opposite to the side of the Centaur.—190. *Hectoris socii*; i. e., my comrades, once the comrades of Hector. *Sorte suprema, in the final destiny or overthrow (of Troy)*.—192. *Uti (antis)*.—194. *Prima*; used substantively; *ra speraia*; the *first prize*.—195. *Quamquam*. See on I, 185.—196. *Moc vincite, win this; thus far conquer*; referring to the preceding words, *pudeat extremos rediisse*.—199. *Subtrahitur solum, the sea is drawn beneath them*. Their speed is so furious that the water itself seems to rush beneath the vessel.—199, 200. *Tum—riva*. From the II, XVI, 109, 110.—202. *Furca animi*. See on II, 61.—203. *Inque*. There was not room enough between the Pristis on his right and the rocks on his left.—204. *Procurrentibus, jutting out*, but covered by the water, and hence *caeca*, as they are called in 164.—205. *Maris, etc., the oars striking (having struggled) on the jagged rock were broken with a crash (crepore)*.—206. The prow was held fast upon the rock; the rest of the ship was aloft.—211. *Aguine remorum, with the steady movement of the oars*. *Ventique vocatis*; abl. abs.—212. *Prona maria, favorable or smooth waters*; that is, the waters now unobstructed by any rock or ship in the way; a clear and open sea. *Pronus* and *apertus* seem to have been often combined thus. See Tacit. Agr. 1 and 83.—216, 218. *Exterrita toto, frightened from her home*.—218, 219. *Ultima aquara, the last waters of the race*; those from the turning of the goal to the shore.—220. *Alta, high* relatively; high for a ship to rest upon.—224. *Cedit, she falls behind*; allows the other ship to pass her.—227. *Onot*; all the spectators. *Sequentum*. Supply *Mnestheos* or *illum*.—229. *Proprium*. The crew of the Scylla regard the victory as already *their own*. *Partum*, (already) won.—231. *Hec—alut, success incites these*; i. e., the crew of

Mnestheus. Comp. 210. *Possunt—videntur, they can, because they think (videntur) they can.*—233. *Ponto, to (or towards) the sea; for ad pontum.* Comp. I, 6. *Utraque.* The plural is properly used only when each of the two objects referred to is plural; but exception is made, as here, when they are things naturally associated.—234. *In vota, to his vows; to bear witness to his vows.* A vow, or conditional promise, was attached to a prayer; some offering was to be made on condition that the gods should fulfill the wishes of the suppliant. If the prayer is answered, he will be bound to fulfill his promise; *defendant of his vow, bound by his vow, reus, or damnatus voti.*—235. *Asquora.* See on I, 67.—237. *Voti.* H. 410, III, note 2; A. 220, a; B. 286; G. 204, R.; M. 290, d.—238. *Parriadam,* a term used especially in religious formulas.—241. *Manu magna, with his great hand; as below, 487.* Gods and heroes were larger than men. *Euntem;* join with *navem* understood.—243. *Fugit, condidit.* This combination of the historical *present* with the *perfect*, without any important difference of meaning, is not unfrequent in poetry. *Alto, i. e., deep inland, or in the deep bosom of the bay; receding.*—244. *Gaustis;* all, that is, who had been engaged in the contest.—247, 248. *Optare, fure.* See on I, 66. There are several bullocks ready for presents and prizes (see 366), three of which he allows each of the commanders to choose for his crew; beginning, of course, with Cleonthus.—248. There is also a present of wine and of silver for each of the ships. *Magnam;* not the so-called great talent; but merely an appellative: *heavy.*—250, 251. *Quam—occurrit;* freely translated, “around which ran a wide border of Meliboean purple in two waving stripes.” *Plurima* refers to the width of the border. *Maeandro dupli, in a double maze;* in two meandering and parallel lines. See the chlamys of the Amazon, page 186.—252. Two scenes are represented; one the chase, in which Gany-mede is hunting the stag on Mount Ida; in the other the eagle of Jupiter is bearing Gany-mede up to the sky.—254. *Anhelanti stilla, like one panting* in the chase. The picture is life-like.—255. *Lovis armiger.* The eagle was often represented as bearing in his claws the thunderbolts of Jupiter.—256. *Longaevis.* The old men, guardians of the youth, are stretching their hands in despair towards the eagle as he ascends, while the dogs, resting on their haunches, bark furiously at the supposed bird of prey.—257. *In auras;* because they are looking upwards.—258. *Qui deinde;* Mnestheus.—259. *Hamis concertam,* etc. See on the same words, III, 467.—260. *Ipse;* Aeneas.—261. The *o* in *illo* is retained, and made short. See on III, 211.—262. *Habere;* for *habendam.* *Viro;* in apposition with *hic.*—264. *Multiplicem, with its heavy folds;* emphatic and explaining *vix.*—265. *Cursu, in swift pursuit;* join with *agebat.*—267. *Argento;* the material, abl. after *perfecta, well made.* *Aspera signis;* embossed with figures.—269. *Taenitis;* scanned here as a dissyllable.—271. *Ordine debilis uno;* literally, *disabled in respect to one row.* But nearly all the best commentators take *ordine* here for *lateri;* in respect to one side of the ship. By a natural figure, quite frequent in nautical phrase, the captain, instead of the ship, is said to be crippled (*debilis*). Thus seamen say, “*he* has lost his topsail,” “*he* is taking in sail,” and the like.—273. *Qualis.* Comp. I, 430.



Melicertes, or Portunus.

and note. *Saepe*; as in I, 148. *Vine* in *aggere*; on the raised pavement of the road. The entire surface of the road is an *agger*.—274. *Obliquum*, lying across the track. *Iota*; join with *gravis*.—275. *Saxo*; join with both adjectives, *seminocem* and *lacerum*.—276-279. *Nequiquam*—*plicantem*, in vain throws forth long wreaths with his body, while attempting to flee; in one part fierce and glowing with his eyes, and stretching high his heaving



Ganymede and the eagle. (From a statue by Leochares.)

neck; (the other) part crippled by the wound, holds him back (though) struggling (to force himself forward) on his coils (*nodis*), and winding himself into his own folds.—279. *Erizantem* refers to the action of the unwounded portion of his body first described; with this he vainly struggles to pull himself along by throwing it into contortions, while he twists the joints (*membra*) of the wounded part, or part below the wound, into themselves; i. e., into coil within coil. *Nerantem*, adopted in many editions for *erizantem*, has inferior MS. authority. *Nerantem* is used by Lucretius, 6, 886, 3, 1000, with

the same meaning (*to struggle*), and is needed here to complete the picture. *Neda, knots, curving joints*, denotes the alternate contraction and extension of the joints, either vertical or horizontal, which in the snake are the means of motion, and which, in this case, when he is struggling violently, rise into large undulating knots.—281. *Vela facit, unfurls the sails*; for *dat*, or *pandit vela*.—282. *Premio munere*. No particular reward has been mentioned in the narrative, but we may infer from 305 that in the ship race, also, none was to go unrewarded.—284. *Datur* lengthens the last syllable here. *Opam Minervae*; the use of the needle, distaff, and loom.—285. *Genus*; Greek acc.

286-291. Description of the foot-race. Aeneas chooses a meadow, encircled by wooded hills, as a *circus*, or *stadium*. He invites all who wish to make trial of their speed in a foot-race to present themselves. The most prominent competitors are Nisus, Euryalus, Dioreas, Salinus, Patroa, Helymus, and Panopea. Nisus takes the lead, Salinus is next, and third Euryalus, followed by Helymus and Dioreas. Near the goal Nisus falls down, but gives the victory to his friend Euryalus by tripping up Salinus. Helymus takes the second prize, and Dioreas the third. The idea of the foot-race is suggested by Il. XXIII, 740-797.

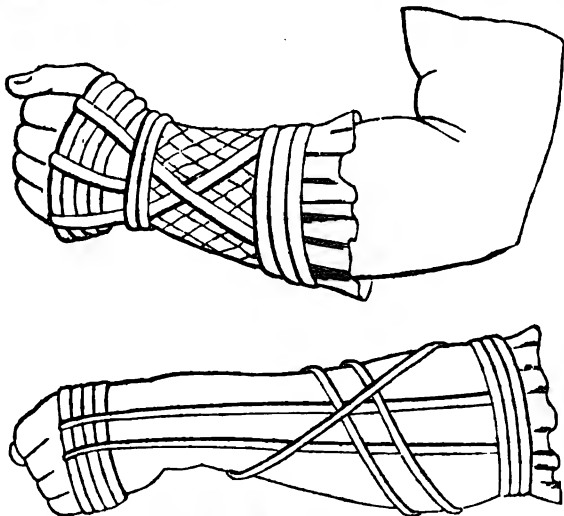
287, 288. *Quam—silvae, which woods surrounded on all sides with curving hills*; which wood-covered hills encircled. Ruseus makes the abl. elliptical, denoting place: (situated) *on winding hills*; others, abl. of instrument.—288. *In valle theatri*; in the midst of a valley which resembled a theatre; the same as *cavea*, 240. Most commentators, however, join *theatri* with *circus*.—290. *Concessum*; dative for *is concessum*.—291. *Qui*. The antecedent is *corum* understood.—296. *Nisus—pari, Nisus* (distinguished) *for his affectionate love for the boy* (Euryalus).—299. *Ab*. See on I, 780.—300. Helymus was a friend of Aeneas, mentioned above, 78.—307. *Ornatam, mounted, or embossed, with silver*; probably having a wooden handle embossed, or inlaid, with figures in silver. *Ferre*; for *ferendam*, as in 248, 262.—308. *Præmia, prizes*; to be distinguished here from *honos*, the present which was to be common to all.—310. *Phaleris insignem, adorned with trappings*. These were straps of leather mounted with metallic ornaments, and fastened about the breast, neck, and head of the horse.—311, 312. *Amazoniam, Thraciam*; general appellatives here, signifying such as Amazons and Thracians use; for both races were renowned as archers.—312. *Lato auro*; abl. of description; *of broad gold*; that is, *broad and gilded*. *Circumplectitur*. The belt, as seen in some antique representations of the quiver, passes round the quiver, and the two ends are joined together by the buckle, or brooch. See page 27.—313. *Tarseti gemma, of, or with, tapering jewel; a jeweled clasp*. The ablative as *auro*, above.—315. *Locus*; the place for starting. Comp. 132.—316. *Corripunt spatia, they rush upon the courses*; "take the track." Comp. 145, and I, 418. *Idem, the starting-point*.—317. *Ultima signant, they mark the farthest point*; that is, with the eye; for without fixing the eye on the goal, they may turn from a direct line.—318. *Corpora*; nicely chosen here for the persons themselves.—319. *Fulminis alia*. The thunderbolt was often represented on coins, with wings.—Heyne.—321. *Delude* is joined with *insequitur* understood; past with *relicto*, governing *cum* understood.—323. *Quo sub ipso, close behind whom*. *Ips* here, as in III, 5, implies *directly, immediately*.—324. *Calcem—calce, and even now rubs heel with heel*; i. e., *foot with foot*; almost abreast of Helymus, lacking only a pace of it.—325. *Umare*; dat. towards *his shoulder*; i. e., the shoulder or side of Helymus. So Ruseus and Heyne. The passage is suggested by Il. XXIII, 764. *Spa:li* plural; for *plus spatii*. *Superant—reliquant*. "The poets sometimes use the pres. subj. even instead of the plup." M. 247, b, obs. 3.—326. Ambiguus Heyne regards as masculine, translating, *would have left him* (Helymus) *uncertain* (of the victory);

but it is generally taken as an indefinite *nouter*: *he would have left it* (the thing, or the result) *uncertain*. —*que*, found in most of the MSS. instead of *-ve*, is inconsistent with the foregoing *transcend prior*, unless we adopt the very unnatural translation: "And would have left the (now) doubtful (Helymus) behind."—327. *Spatio extremo, in the farthest part of the course*; the *ultima* mentioned in 317. The race seems to have terminated here, and not to have turned back from the goal, as in the regular circus.—328. *Sub finem, near to the end*; defining more precisely the preceding words. *Levi sanguine, in smooth*, that is, slippery, *blood*; the ablative of situation. Victims had been slaughtered on the spot, as is implied in *sauro*, 328.—329. *Uti*; possibly local here and equivalent to *ubi*; but more safely taken as causal, *since*. *Fortis*. *It so happened* that, when they were slaughtering bullocks, the blood had soaked the ground in this part of the race-course.—330. *Fusus (erat), had been poured out*. *Super*; adverb.—331, 332. *Presso solo* is the ablative absolute denoting time. When once his foot had pressed this treacherous spot, he instantly slipped and fell headlong.—334. *Ille*; in apposition with the foregoing subject, as in I, 3.—336. *Revolutus, rolled over*. *Spissa arena, on the dense sand*.—337. *Euryalus* lengthens the last syllable here.—338. *Planus, frontis*; abl. of manner.—339. *Mune*; emphatic; *now that Nisus and Salius are thrown out*.—340. *Caveas ingentis, of the vast theatre*; the *vallis theatri*. See 288.—340, 341. *Ora prima, the front seats of the fathers*. The senators at Rome occupied the seats in front; so now the nobles and elders were seated in front of the multitude.—344. *Veniens virtus, his merit presenting itself*.—349. *Palmas*—name, *no one moves the prize from the (determined) order*. The prizes were to be given to those who should come out first, second, and third, with no other condition specified.—352. *Aureis*; here, a disyllable.—354. *Miso*; an emphatic substitute for *mihi*. Comp. II, 79, and IV, 31.—357. *Simul* his *dictis*. H. 437, 2; A. 261, 5; B. 179, R. 1; G. 418, R.; M. 172, obs. 8.—358. *OH*. Comp. I, 254.—359. *Artis*; the acc. pl. in apposition with *clypeum*.—360. *Danais*; dative of the agent after *reptum*. See on I, 326. The Greeks had taken the shield from a temple of Neptune, and, perhaps, it had come into the hands of Aeneas through Helenus.—361. *Hoc munera*. H. 384, II, 2; A. 225, d; B. 258; G. 343; M. 260, b.

362-394. The pugilistic contest is next described. Dares, a Trojan, presents himself as the challenger, but at first no one is disposed to compete with him. Then an old Sicilian of Trojan descent, Entellus, is induced by his friend Acetes to enter the lists. They put on the gauntlets furnished by Aeneas, and begin the fight. Entellus at first stands on the defensive, and merely parries or avoids the blows of his more nimble antagonist. At last the old man aims a blow with immense effort at Dares, who adroitly turns aside, leaving Entellus to fall headlong by the impetus of his own motion. Entellus, thus roused by shame and revenge, rises from the ground, attacks Dares with fury, and gains the victory. The description is suggested by II. XXIII, 651-699.

362. *Peragit*. For the tense, see on *postquam*, I, 216.—363. *Animus pressus, a prompt spirit*.—364. *Evinctis palmis, the palms being bound*; i. e., with the *caestus*; not a "boxing-glove" covering the hand, but a coil of leather thongs, filled with lead or iron, and bound around the palm and wrist, and sometimes extending to the elbow.—366. *Auro* is, perhaps, best referred to the practice of gilding the horns; and *velatum* explained as a zeugma.—370. *Paridem*. The post-Homeric poets represent Paris as a hero excelling in agility, strength, and the use of weapons.—371. *Ad tumulum*, at the funeral games in honor of Hector. *Quo, in which*; abl. Comp. I, 547.—373. *Veniens se ferebat, etc., who, descending from the Eubrycian race of Amycus, boasted himself*; freely translated, *who boasted of his descent from, etc.* As in II, 877, III, 810, the participle agrees with the

subject, yet virtually modifies the predicate as if in the accusative. I have given the more usual translation of this passage, assigning to *coniens* a meaning quite unauthorized. Perhaps the following may be more correct: *Who, coming (to the contest), gave himself out (to be) of the Bebrycian family of Amycus.* Amyd. Amycus, king of the Bebrycians, compelled all strangers to contend with him, until at length he was killed by Pollux, who had landed with the other Argonauts in Bithynia.—376. *Prima*; a substitute for *primus*; first presented himself. So Forbiger; but some understand it more literally: *the beginning (of battles, or of the fight).*—381. *Assens*; better the dative than the genitive.—384. *Finis*; not here purpose, but time; *what will be the end of delaying?* Uagrus; separated from *quo* by tmesis.—385. *Dacere*. Supply *me* as the subject.—387. *Gravis*; for *graviter*.—388. *Ut considerat*, as (by chance) *he had seated himself.*—389. *Frustra*; in vain, if, after all, you suffer another to carry away the prize on the present occasion.—391. *Molis*; a *dativus ethicus*; *where, now, is that god of ours?*—395. *Senecta* is joined by Ruens with *hebet*; by some with *gelidus*, which the rhythm seems rather to require.—397. *Qas* is governed by *fidens*. H. 425, 1, 1), n.; A. 254, b; B. 257; G.



Caestus.

245; R. 1; M. 284.—400. *Non dno moror, nor do I regard the costs.* Deinde. See on 14.—402. *In proelia*; join with *ferre*. *Quibus*. Forbiger supplies *indutus*; some make it an abl. of instrument.—403. *Duroque intendere tergo* is equivalent to *duro intendens tergo*. For other examples of this idiom, see III, 355; IV, 257.—404. *Tantrum* with *down* conveys the same notion as if it were *tam* qualifying *ingentia*.—406. *Longe recusat, shrinks far back.* So Ladewig.—407, 408. *Pondus*—*vernat*, tries the weight of the

gauntlets, and turns over, this way and that, the immense folds themselves. Their numerous great coils are distinguished from their weight.—409. *Pectus*. For the case, see on *radix*, I, 126.—410. *Arma* is added to signify that they were weapons actually used by him in combat.—413. *Sanguis, cerebro*. The blood and brain of some who had been beaten or killed by Eryx.—414. *Sactas*. Supply *stare* or *pugnare*.—418. *Id* is ambiguous, but probably relates to the proposition following, to take equal gauntlets. *Sedet*; for *sedet animo* or *placet*. Probat. Supply *et*. Another, *adviser, friend*. Acestes had incited the old man to the fight.—421. *Duplicem amictum*. As an old man, he had quietly seated himself, wrapped in a cloak made of coarse cloth doubled. Such a cloak was called by the Romans *abolla*.—422. *Laertesque* is connected with the following verse in scanning.—423. With *exiit* in this usage, *vestibus* is understood.—426. *In digitos*, join with *arrectus*.—431. *Mors*, in his heavy frame.—431, 432. *Trameti labant* may be rendered *tremble and totter*. *Genas*, here, a dissyllable, *gen-u-a*. *Aeger anhelans*, a difficult panting; a hard drawing of the breath that betrays infirmity.—433. *Vulnera*, a metonymy for *verbera*.—434. *Ingemmant*, here, transitive.—434, 435. *Pectore—sumit, emit deep sounds from the chest*; either from the blow received, or, as some fancy, from the effort made in dealing the blow, like wood-cutters.—437. *Gravis*, in the predicate, implying that he is fixed and steady by his weight. *Him, firm position*.—438. *Tela modo exit, merely shuns blows*. For the acc. after *exit*, see H. 886, 8; A. 287, *d*; B. 215, *a*, 2; M. 224, *c*, obe. *Ille*; *Dares*; subject of *pererrat* and *urget*.—444. *A vertice*, for *desuper*; as in I, 114.—446. *Ulro, of his own impulse*; not because struck or impelled by some external force.—450. *Stadila*, with eager interest.—451. *Caelo*. See on *Latio*, I, 6.—456. *Dares*. Also acc. *Darata*, 460.—457. *Ille*. See on I, 3.—458. *Quam*, transl. *as*, and join with *multa*. The correlative would regularly be *tam* instead of *sic*.—459, 460. *Densis creber, frequent with thick following blows*; for *densis et crebris ictibus*. *Versat, drives round and round*; as *agit toto aequore*, 456.—466. *Viris aliam, superhuman strength*; do you not perceive that his strength is other (than mortal)? Some god helps him. Others translate the passage, that thy (others, his) strength is other than before. *Quaerere numina, that the divinities are changed*. When Entellus fell, the gods seemed to be on the side of Dares; now that they have become adverse, he need not feel disgraced to submit to their power. He is not wanting in prowess, but is only *infelix*.—467. *Deo, to the god* (whoever he may be).—*que—et*, Wagner says, denote immediate sequence.—469. *Utroque, to either, or each side*.—471. *Vocat*. These friends represent Dares.—476. *Qua morte, from what* (certain and cruel) *death*. *Revocat, rescued*. See on *submersus*, I, 69.—478. *Damm pugnae, as the prize of the combat*.—479. *Media inter cornua, right between the horns*.—480. *Ardens, rising to his full height*.—481. *Huml*. See on I, 193. Observe the monosyllable closing the verse. H. 613, *n*, 4; B. 356, *i*; G. 761, *B*, 5; and comp. I, 105.—482. *Super, above, over him*.—483. *Mellorem animam*. Dares would have been slain as a victim to Eryx; but the life of the bull is given as a more acceptable sacrifice. Eryx was the master of Entellus, and has just now, as a god, secured him the victory.

485-444. The trial of skill in archery. There are four competitors: Hippocoon, Mnestheus, Eurytion, Acestes. Their order is determined by lot. The mark is a dove fastened by a cord to a ship's mast, erected for the purpose in the "long circuit." The arrow of Hippocoon strikes the mast, but misses the bird. Mnestheus hits the string only, and the bird escapes. Eurytion kills her on the wing. Acestes discharges his arrow into the air at random. It takes fire and vanishes in the sky. In consequence of this miracle, the old man is pronounced victor. The contest is suggested by II. XXIII, 850-878.

486. *Qui forte velint, such as by chance may wish.*—487. *Ingenti manu, with powerful hand.* See on *manu*, 241.—488. *Traiecit in fune, by a rope passed through (the mast).* The upper part of the mast was already pierced with holes.—489. *Tendant.* See on I, 20.—492. *Locus, the place; meton.* for the *lot* which decided the *place* or *order*. *Hyrtacidae.* Hippocoön and Nisus (IX, 177) are both called sons of Hyrtacus.—493. *Olive.* Mnesteus, as one of the victors in the ship race, has still the olive wreath on his head. Eurytion, like Hippocoön, is not elsewhere mentioned. His brother Pandarus was famed for archery, and under the direction of Minerva (*iussus*) had broken off the truce with the Greeks by discharging an arrow at Menelaus. II. IV, 86, sqq.—498. *Acestes; meton.* for the *name* or *lot* of Acestes.—499. *Et ipsa, even he,* though aged.—501. *Pro se quisque, each one with all his power.* H. 461, 3; A. 202, d; B. 287, c; G. 202, R. 1, I; M. 495.—503. *Nervo stridente; ablat. absol.*—505. *Timuit—pennis.* The frightened bird showed its fear (*timuit*) by fluttering with its wings; strictly: *in respect to, or in her wings.*—506. *Ingenti—plausu* is referred by Heyne and others to the noise of the bird's wings, as above, in verse 215; but, just as applause greeted Hippocoön when his name was first drawn from the urn (491), so it was natural that on making the first shot, which was not a bad one, though it just missed the bird, the friendly crowd should applaud him again.—507. *Adducto arcu, his bow being drawn; i. e.,* so that the head of the arrow comes to the bow.—508. *Alta petens, aiming high.*—512. *Notus* is governed by the preposition *in*. For a similar displacement of the prep. see II, 654.—513. *Arco contenta parato, drained on the ready bow.*—514. *Tela; for the singular; his shaft.* The arrow is said to be strained as well as the bow. See on 507. *Fratrem.* Eurytion invoked the aid of Pandarus, a deified hero, as Entellus (483) that of Eryx.—521. *Outentans.* The distant flight of the arrow, and the noise of the bow, would show the strength and skill of old Acestes.—522-524. *Subitum—vates, here a prodigy, sudden, and destined to prove of great portent, is presented to their eyes. The great event afterwards explained it, and the dreadful soothsayers interpreted the omens too late. Sero = sero.* On the whole, it seems altogether probable that the omen is intended by Vergil to foreshadow the burning of the ships, described below, 659, sqq.; though Aeneas at the moment (630) saw in it nothing alarming.—525. *Exitus ingens* is thought by some too grave a term to apply merely to the burning of the ships. But if *ingens* may describe the clapping of a dove's wings (216), surely the setting of a whole fleet on fire, and the loss of four ships, all through the agency of two goddesses, may well be called *ingens exitus*. The prayer of Aeneas below (685-691) indicates that the conflagration was a matter of such moment as to call for the interposition of Jupiter, and *ingentes curas* overwhelmed Aeneas in consequence of losing these four ships. The aged Nautes, a prophet, then advised (see 704) what should be done. He may be one of the *vates*, who, too late, that is, when the ships were on fire, saw with terror what the burning arrow portended.—530-532. *Nec maximas, etc.* Aeneas regards the prodigy as a token of divine favor towards Acestes, and *latum* indicates the same understanding of it on the part of Acestes himself.—533,



Phrygian Amazon.

534. *Voluit—cupit, has made known his will by such tokens.*—534. *Exsertens, apart from the lot; not provided for among the premiums first proposed.*—537. *In magno munere, as a noble gift.*—538. *Perre.* See on l. 66. *Sui monumentum, as a memento of himself.*—541. *Fractato—honori, the honor put before his own.* He is not displeased that an extraordinary gift, eclipsing the first prize, should be presented to Acestes.—543. *Proximas ingreditur domus, he advances as the next in prizes.* The words seem to be equivalent to *proximus donatus est.*

543-608. The cavalry exercise (*cursus equestris*) of Ascanius and his young companions is introduced in addition to the regular contests, and as a pleasing surprise to the spectators. Three leaders (*ductores, magistri*), Priamus, Atys, and Ascanius, command each a troop of twelve boys. They engage in complicated evolutions, compared by the poet to the Labyrinth of Daedalus, and are nearly through with the exercise, when they are suddenly interrupted by the news that the ships are on fire.

The martial game of the boys, here described, was called *Troia*, and was practiced by the Romans, especially in the time of Vergil, under the patronage of Augustus.

545. *Nondum—missa.* *The contest (of the archers) not being yet ended.* Epytides had been called while the game of archery was still going on, that the troop of boys might be prepared to appear without delay. This is Henry's interpretation. *Certamina*, however, has usually been explained here as equivalent to *ludis*.—548. *Custodem.* Noble youths, both in the heroic age and in Vergil's time, were attended by guardians. Comp. 257, and II. XVII, 323.—550. *Ducat, ostendat;* subjunctive after *dixit* as a verb of commanding. *Avo, to, or in honor of, his grandfather.*—551. *Ipsa.* Aeneas. *Longo curo, from the long extended arena or oblong circus.*—552. *Infusum.* The multitude "had poured" over the level ground during the trial in archery.—553. *Pariter, equally,* or similarly equipped and adorned.—554. *Luceat.* They shine in polished armor, and with their glittering weapons, and golden ornaments. *Eant, as they advance.*—554, 555. *Quos mirata (not quos fremit), admiring whom.* Comp. I, 499. *Fremit* may take the accusative of a thing, as in VII, 460, but not of a person.—556. *In morem, for de or ex more;* according to the customs of boys in this game. *The hair of all was bound with a well-trimmed crown,* probably of olive-leaves. We infer from VII, 751, and from their wearing helmets (see 673), that it was fastened round the helmet; Forbiger suggests, round the bottom or rim of the helmet, so as also to touch the hair.—558. *Pectore;* an ablat. of situation. It is "at the top of the breast" that the ends of the *torques*, or stiff twisted collar, come together.—560. *Numero;* join with *tres.* *Turnas, equadrone, companies, battalions, troops;* synonymous with *cohes*, 563, and *agmina*, 580. *Terni;* for *tres*.—561. *Sis seu.* There are twelve boys in each division, besides the leader. *Secuti;* as a present, like *mirata*, 555.—562. *Agmine partito, the (whole) band being divided;* i. e., not being one organized company under a common leader, but consisting of three independent battalions (*agmina*), each with its own captain, though now, when they first enter, moving in one column. *Paribus magistris; their captains being equal;* well matched in age, rank, and appearance.—563. *Una cohes.* Supply *est.* *Una, or the first squadron of the youth, is that which,* etc.—564. It was customary to name the grandson after the grandfather.—565. *Anstora Italos, destined to multiply the Italians;* for Cato says that the people of Politorium or Polidonium, an Italian city, were the descendants of Polites; but he makes Polites himself, instead of his son Priamus, the founder of the city. *Quem, etc., whom a Thracian horse bearer, dappled with white spots, showing white fore feet, and a white forehead high upraised.* *Vestigia pedis, footsteps;* here for *pes*.—567. *Arxus* has reference to the head alone.—568. *Atys.* The second leader is so called as a compliment to Augustus, whose mother belonged to the Atian

gens.—569. *Paero*. Dative. Comp. IV, 81. The order of the words as in I, 684; III, 329.—572. *Esse*. Greek construction for *ut*, or *qui esset*. Comp. 538. Or for *in* (*monumentum*). See M. 419.—576. *Plausu*. Join with *excipiunt*. *Pavidos, trembling*; i. e., with boyish timidity and modesty. Heyne.—578. *Lustrare*, passed in review. *Paratis, ready*, the review being now ended.—579. *Lange, from afar*.—580. *Paras, equal* in numbers or strength; *in equal battalions*.—580, 581. *Agmina solvere*, they separated their battalions; i. e., they withdrew their three companies from each other, thus breaking up the column which they had formed in the review. *Terri* (*three by three, three abreast*) is related equally to *ductis* and to *solvere*; as if he had said *atque diducere choros*.—581. *Choris*; used here to signify the three troops individually as distinguished from the *agmina*, or troops in column; though Lædewig and Henry take it to mean subdivisions or sections, each comprising one half, or six of the boys in the company. *Vocati, being called*, i. e., by another signal from Epytides, they wheel and charge. The boys in three divisions, led by their three captains, have galloped at the first signal of Epytides to their stations on the field, and now, at the second signal, commence the cavalry action, or sham fight, two of the squadrons manœuvring as allies against the third.—584. *Adversis spatia, opposite in position, in opposite directions*, is better authorized by the manuscripts than the common reading *adversis spatiis*.—585. *Impedunt, intersect or interweave*. *Sub arma, for armati*. Comp. 440. The passage (580-585) may thus be rendered: *they galloped apart in equal numbers, and three abreast broke up the column and drew off their squadrons*; and again, *when called, they wheeled (converted vias) and charged with hostile weapons. Then they enter upon successive advances and retreats in opposite directions, and intersect circles with circles, one after another, and as armed men call up the image of battle*.—587. *Facta—feruntur, having made peace, they ride side by side*; in a united column, just as in the opening review.—589. *Parastibus* is scanned as four syllables, *par-yet-i-bus*. See on II, 16. It is the ablative of manner with *texum*.—*Cæcis, blind, blinding*, as affording no certain pathway.—589, 590. *Anapitum dolum, etc.*; a treacherous winding (rendered) *uncertain by a thousand pathways, where the untraced and inextricable maze rendered all guiding marks deceptive*; or, literally, *cheated the marks of guidance*; made them of no avail.—592. *In like* (swift and devious) *courses do the sons of the Trojans intersect* (each others') *footsteps, and interweave retreats and charges in mock battle (ludo)*.—594. *Delphinum*. H. 391, II, 4; A. 218, d; B. 245, R. 2; G. 356, R. 1; M. 247, b, obs. 2.—599. *Ipsa, pubes*. Supply *celebravit*.—600. *Suos, their children or posterity*. *Hino*, i. e., from Alba.—602. *Troia, etc.*; and now (the game) is called *Troy, the boys the Trojan band*. *Diator* agrees with the predicate nominative. See M. 218; H. 462, n. 2; A. 204, b; B. 287, a; G. 302, exc. 3. The sham fight called *Troia* was one of the games of the circus at Rome. See Smith's Dict. Antiq., Circus.—603. *Hæc—tenus, separated by tmesis*. *Santo patri, to the deified father*; *Anchises*.

604-609. The conflagration of the ships. While the games are in progress, Juno sends Iris down to excite discontent among the Trojan women, who are assembled near the shore, and not witnessing the games, but gazing mournfully on the sea, while they bemoan the death of Anchises. While they are grieving that so much of the sea is still to be crossed, and that they can not put an end to their hardships by settling in Sicily, Iris presents herself in the form of Heros, a Trojan matron, and gives utterance to the feelings which fill them all. They are roused to fury, and, seizing fire-brands from the altars of Neptune, on which sacrifices are burning near the water, they hurl them into the ships. Presently the alarm is conveyed by Eumelus to the Trojan assembly at the tomb of Anchises. Ascanius, having scarcely completed the cavalry exercise, hastens on his horse followed by Aeneas and the rest, to extinguish the fire. But it has already penetrated into the holds of the ships, and all human

efforts are unavailing. Aeneas then calls upon Jupiter, who answers his prayer by sending down a flood of rain, and preserving all the ships save four.

604. *Hic primum, now first*; for up to this moment (*hactenus*) the games had been going forward without any untoward accident. *Fidem mutata novavit*; a poetic expression for *fidem mutavit*; *changing fortune broke her faith*. Her favor thus far had been a pledge, as it were, of continued favor throughout the day.—605. *Ladis*; abl. of manner. Tumulo; the dat. as in *aco*, 550.—606. *Antiquum-dolorem*. Comp. I, 25. For the acc., see on I, 228.—609. *Illa*; *Iris*. *Coloribus*; ablat. describing *arcum*.—610. *Nulli*. See on I, 326. *Virgo*, (a celestial) *virgin*; in *opposition* with *illa*.—612. *Relictam*, left by the men.—613. *Secretae*, apart; separated from the assembly (*concursum*). *Sola acta*. The strand was lonely compared with the concourse at the tomb.—615, 616. *Hæ—maria, alas, that so many waters, that so much of the sea remains for us weary voyagers!* For the infinitive, see on I, 37. *Vox*; predicate nom. after *est*, of which the foregoing clause is the subject.—618. *Medias*; as *medios*, I, 440.—621. *Cui*, as one to whom. See on I, 388. *Cui* is better referred to Beroë than to Doryclius. Her rank made her a fit person for Iris to counterfeit.—622. *Si*; thus transformed. *Dardanidum*; genit. as I, 565.—623, 624. *Traxerit*. For the mood, see on 621.—626. *Septima*. The seventh summer commenced with the departure of the Trojans from Sicily, and their speedy arrival in Carthage. This same summer (as Vergil employs *ætas*) is not yet over; that is, winter has not yet fully set in. *Vertitur*, is closing; finishing its revolution. Comp. III, 284.—627. *Cum*, etc., since traversing (*emenseas*) the waters, since traversing all lands, (encountering) so many perilous rocks and vicinities of weather, we have been wandering, while we pursued over the great deep the ever-receding Italy. *Cum* is sometimes joined with the present indicative, to denote that an action has been going on, and is still continuing.—630. *Fraterni*; as in 24, on account of the relationship between Aeneas and Eryx.—631. *Iacere*; instead of *quomodo iaciamus*. H. 525, IV; A. 331, g; B. 315, f, 3; G. 551; M. 375, a, obs. 2. *Civibus*, to our countrymen.—632. *Nequiquam*; for we have failed to secure for them a new abode.—633. *Nullas iam*, shall no walls now, etc.; are we now at length to give up all hope?—634. *Hæcærea*. Hector is dear to them, and his heroic deeds are associated with these two rivers. Comp. 190. They had hoped to find a new fatherland where old names should be revived just as they were by Helenus in Epirus. See III, 497.—638. *Iam—rea*, even now is it the time to act; for things to be done. The regular form is *tempus est agere*, or *agendi*. See Z. 598, 659; M. 419; and on II, 10.—639. *Mora*. Supply *est*. *Tantis*, so great; namely, as this dream. *Quattuor aras*, four altars on the shore, erected to Neptune, perhaps, by the captains of the four ships, before engaging in the race.—641. *Prima*. Comp. I, 24.—642. *Procul*, commonly joined with *iacit*; *afar*, far away; by some, and better, with *sublata*, aloft. Comp. 775.—643. *Vobis*; the *datives ethicus*; you have not Beroë here.—648. *Qui spiritus illi*, what a (godlike) air she has!—651. *Quod*, etc., because she alone (of all) was deprived of such a festival.—655. *Spectare*; historical inf. *Ansipites*, ambiguous, uncertain, hesitating.—656. *Patia*, by the fates.—657. *Paribus aliis*. Comp. IV, 252.—659. *Tum vero*. When it was manifest that a goddess had been advising them, they were the more stimulated to execute their purpose.—660. *Focis penetralibus*, from the sacred hearths; i. e., of their temporary dwellings by the sea-shore.—661. *Spollant*; of the burning boughs (*frondem*), etc.—662. *Immissis habentis*; i. e., with unbridled fury.—663. *Abiete*; for *ex abiete*; made of fir; painted sterna of fir being equivalent to sterna of painted fir.—664, 665. *Nuntius perferit*, reports as a messenger; bears tidings.—665. *Inocens navis*, that the ships are on fire; the setting on

fire of the ships. See on II, 413.—667, 668. Ut—do, even thus as he was; not laying aside his arms, and still mounted. Equo; manner of petivit, and closely related to acer.—669. Castra. See on IV, 604. Magistri. Epytides and the other *coutodes*. See on 548.—670. Iste, that (fury of yours).—672. En. See on I, 461.—673. Galeam, etc. He takes off his helmet to verify his words. Inanem, empty; a natural appellative of the helmet when removed from the head. Some understand, however, light, or mimic, helmet.—674. Lado debat. Comp. 585 and 593.—676. Diversa per litara, along different parts of the shore; or, perhaps, on the shores far away.—677. Clouhi saxa, if anywhere (there are) hollow rocks.—679. Mutatae, transformed; “coming to themselves.” Excessa. Jumo, through Iris, had stimulated them to execute a mad purpose. Her influence is now shaken off, driven from their breasts.—681. Udo. Water has been cast on the outside, but does not penetrate into the closely-packed calking of tow, or oakum, through which the fire is stealing its way.—683. Est. See on IV, 66.—684. Harvum. Aeneas and his captains.—685. Abscondere; historical infin.—687. Excessa. Supply as.—688. Quid, etc.; if (thy) pity, which is of old, has any regard for mortal sufferings. Quid is an adverbial acc.—689. De—classi. The infinitive is the direct, and classi the remote, object; “grant that the fleet may escape the flames.”—691. Tu gives emphasis to the petition. Quod superest, that which (alone) remains; the only thing which remains for thee to do, and for me to desire or pray for, if my ships are now destroyed, is that thou at once destroy me with thy thunderbolt.—693. Effusus imbribus; abl. abs.; or join with atra, as abl. of cause.—694. Eius more, without precedent; with great fury.—695. Ardua terrarum, the hills. See on I, 422; and comp. VIII, 221; XI, 518. Campi, the plains; the level lands.—696. Turbidus imber, etc., a whirling shower, very black with water and with driving winds. The winds that drive without intermission may be called densi, like densis ictibus, 459. They also increase the blackness of the clouds and rain by packing them, as it were, together. Aqua is usually joined with turbidus; but it seems preferable to make turbidus absolute, as in XII, 635. Comp. Ge. I, 333.—697. Super; for deuper.



Jupiter pluvius.

700-778. Aeneas in his perplexity is advised by the aged Nautae to leave a portion of his followers in Sicily to form a new colony under the rule of Acoestae. In a nocturnal vision Anchises appears to him, and approves of the counsel of Nautae, recommending that only the hardy and warlike youth should be conveyed to Italy. He then consults his captains and Acoestae. The new colonists are set apart, the ships are repaired, the new settlement is planted, a temple is consecrated to Venus on Mount Eryx, and all preparations being made for the voyage, the last farewells are exchanged, and Aeneas, with his diminished number of followers, sets sail once more for Italy.

701, 702. Ingentis—verrans; literally, “was shifting (while) turning to and fro his mighty cares in his mind.” We may translate: *was revolving mighty cares in his mind, now this way now that, considering whether, etc.*—704. Unum; more than all others.—706, 707. Haec—ardae; parenthetical: *he was wont to give such (haec) responses (or reveal by responses such things), as (quae) either the great anger (wrathful tokens) of the gods, etc.* It seems hardly natural to make haec the subject nom. referring to Pallas, according to the view of Ruhkopf and Henry; and hac, adopted by Ribbeck and Ledewig, lacks authority.—708. Solatus; as a present participle. Comp. I, 812. Iaque, and (therefore) he. Iaque resumes the sentence interrupted by

the parenthesis, while, at the same time, this sentence is connected with the parenthesis by *que*. See Z. 883.—710. *Quidquid erit, whatever shall happen*; i. e., whatever fortune shall bring.—711. *Divinae stirpis*. See 58.—713. *Supraant*; for *superant*; those who are too many (for our remaining ships), some ships having been lost.—716. *Quidquid*. Indefinite pronouns and adjectives in the neuter gender are often used of persons.—717. *Habeant sine*. See on *memoret*, II, 75.—718. *Permisse nomine*. The name of Aecesta being allowed by you, though you yourself are the true founder of the city. Cicero, in *Verr.* 4, 88, 72, says that *Segesta* (the name then given by the Romans to Aecesta or Egesta) was founded by Aeneas, and that the people from that circumstance held themselves bound to the Romans, not only as allies and friends, but also as kinsmen.—721. *Bigis subvecta*, etc., *having been carried up by her deeds*. See on III, 512. *Palum tenebat*, *was in mid-heaven*, or the zenith.—722. *Fades*; not the shade of Anchises dwelling in Hades, but a form or phantom sent from heaven in his image. See on VI, 696.—728. *Pulcherrima*. See on *plurimus*, I, 419.—729. *Corda*. Comp. II, 849.—730. *Dura-culta, hardy and savage in habits of life*.—731. *Ante, first*; i. e., before you proceed to Latium.—732. *Averna alta*. A cavern on the side of Lake Avernus was supposed to be one of the entrances to Hades.—734. *Tartara tristesque umbræ*; *hendiadys for the gloomy shades of Tartarus*.—736. *Nigrarum*. Black victims were sacrificed to the infernal gods. See VI, 243, sqq. *Sanguine*, an ablative of instrument or means. By slaying many black victims she will secure an entrance for you.—738. *Torquet cursus*. She has passed the zenith and is turning her course down towards the horizon.—739. *Saevas, pillows*; for it breaks off my interview with you. Ghosts and dreams must flee before the dawn.—741. Jahn and Thiel follow Servius in joining *datam* with *inquit*; Wagner puts it with *ruis*, in the sense of *now*, or *so soon*. This seems to do less violence to the order of the words.—743. *Scipito ignis*. He renews the fires on the domestic hearth, that he may offer a sacrifice of wheat and incoense to Vesta and the Penates. Comp. III, 177, 178.—744. *Larem*. Perhaps the deified Anchises, but more probably the *Pergamean Penates* are meant. *Penetralia, the shrine*; put for the goddess herself.—745. *Farre plo, with the sacred or sacrificial wheat*.—748. *Consilia, to his plan or present purposes*.—750. *Transcibant urbi matres*. They transfer matrons, or elderly women, to the new city or colony by enrolling their names on the list of citizens. But only part, or at least not all, of the women were thus left to dwell in Sicily. See XI, 85. *Populunque volentem*; those of the men who wished to remain.—752. *Ipæ*. Those who are to proceed on the voyage.—753. *Navigis*; dative after *reponunt, replace or restore*. *Ruens*, however, makes it in the ablative.—754. *Bello*; the dative after *visida*.—755. *Designat aratro*. This was a sacred ceremony in marking out the boundary of a new city. "The builders of a city," says Servius, "yoked an ox and cow together, the ox on the right and the cow on the left; and in the Gabine cincture, that is, with the toga partly drawn over the head, and partly fastened round the waist, held the plow-handle so turned that all the sods fell inward. And by the furrow thus drawn they designated the places for the walls, while they lifted the plow over the places where gates were to be built."—756. *Demon*. He allots the places for dwellings. *Ihum*, the city, *Troiam*, the region or district, including the city.—758. *Forum* seems here to be put for *iudicia, the courts*, the proceedings of which constituted the characteristic business of the forum.—760. A priest or flamen is appointed for the tomb of Anchises, and the wood far around it is set apart, or consecrated. Join late with *sacer*.—761. *Anchiseo*; a possessive form for the genitive. See on *Seyllaean*, I, 200.—762. *Novem*. See on *nona*, 64. *Aris*; ablat. of situation. *Placid—venti*.

Comp. III, 69, and E. II, 26. *Cum* answering to *iam* in the preceding clause, is omitted here, as in IX, 459.—764. *Creber et aspirans*; and *blowing fresh*; a proleptic expression, like *lenis crepitans*, III, 70.—768. *Non tolerabile nomen*. The very name of the sea was suggestive of hardship, and not to be borne.—772. *Eryx*; to *Eryx*, as a deified hero, and one of the gods of the place. *Tempestatibus*, as in III, 120, to the *Storms*, which may forbear to molest them, if propitiated.—773. *Ex ordine, one after another*. Comp. Ge. IV, 507.—774. *Caput*; join with *evinctus*. *Tonsae, trimmed*. Comp. 656.—775. *Procul, on high, high up or far out*; the rhythm seems to join it with *stans*. Comp. 642.—776. *Purclat*. Comp. 235-238.—777, 778. Comp. III, 130, 290.

779-871. *Venus*, in her dread of the persistent anger of *Juno*, appeals to *Neptune* for his interposition to prevent any further disaster by sea to the fleet of *Aeneas*. *Neptune* reminds her of his former friendly acts to *Aeneas* both on sea and land, and promises now to protect him, requiring, however, that one of his crew shall be lost on the voyage. Meanwhile, the whole fleet proceeds under full sail, led by the ship of *Aeneas*, which is steered by the pilot *Palinurus*. In the night *Aeneas* and all on board fall asleep, except *Palinurus*, who watches, and keeps the helm alone. *Somnus* descends from the sky, and tempts him to sleep, and, in spite of his resistance, overpowers him with *Lethean* influence. *Palinurus* falls over into the sea, still grasping the helm, and carrying a fragment of the ship, torn off with it. *Aeneas* is awakened by the irregular motion of the ship, and perceiving the fate which has befallen *Palinurus*, bemoans his loss, while he himself directs the course.

781. *Neo exsaturabile pectus, and her insatiate revenge*.—782. *Omnis, all*; even the most humiliating.—783. *Longa dies, length of time*. *Pietas*. His piety in general as well as towards *Juno*.—784. *Infracta, subdued*; from *infringo*. *Juno* knows the fates concerning *Aeneas*, but she still persists.—786. *Exedime, to have devoured*; strongly expressive of her hatred.—788. *Traxe, for traxisse*. See on I, 201. *Posnam per omnes, through all retribution or suffering*; that is, of the ten years' siege.—787. *Reliquias, etc., she pursues the remnant of Troy, the (very) ashes and bones of the city she has destroyed*.—788. *Solat illa, she may know*; no other deity can understand the cause of such unreasonable spite. The subjunctive is concessive. See M. 352; Z. 529, note, 2d paragraph.—789. *Tu testis, Supply es*. See I, 50, sq.—791. *Nequiquam, in vain*; for *Neptune* had thwarted her attempt, by repelling the winds of *Aeolus*.—793. *Per aethus* is not an adverbial expression for *aethus*, but a substitute for *ad*, or *in aethus*; meaning, *through all the steps of crime to the end*. Join with *actis*.—794. *Subagit, Supply illum or Aeneas*. *Classes*. Anger is apt to exaggerate.—796. *Quod superest, as the only thing that remains*; i. e., to be asked for. Comp. 881. Some, with *Wagner*, refer it to "the remnant" of the fleet.—797. *Tibi, join with vela dare*; let it be lawful (for them) to commit their souls safely to you; to your protection. So *Thiel* and *Ladewig*, following some of the earlier commentators.—798. *Ea mensura*; that city which *Aeneas* is aiming to establish in Italy.—800. *Omnis, for omnino*; it is wholly right.—801. *Unde genus duos*. She sprung from the foam of the sea. See on *Cytherea*, I, 257. *Quoque*. It is not only right by the laws of nature, but also I have by my own friendly acts deserved your confidence.—805. *Impingeret agmina munda, dashed their battalions against the walls*. The reference is to II. XXI, 295, sq.—809. II. XX, 318, sq.—810. *Quam cupere, though I desired*.—811. *Periurus, false*, because her king, *Laomedon*, had violated his promise to *Neptune*. See on II, 610. *Partus Avernus* refers especially to *Cumae*, which is near *Lake Avernus*.—814. *Unus erit, etc., Palinurus is the destined victim*. See 840, sq.—815. *Caput, for vela*.—816. *Lacta*; proleptic.—817. *Auro, for aureo iugo*; abl. Supply *currui*.—820. Comp. I, 147.—821. *Aqua, for mari*; an ablative of situation; or,

perhaps, dat., like *foribus*, I, 449. The expression, however, seems analogous to Horace's *ponto unda recumbit*, O. I, 12, 31, and we may translate: *the surface is leveled on the waters*. Comp. 768. *Fugiant, disappear*. *Vasta aethere, from the wide heavens*.—823. *Seniles, aged*; a term often applied to marine deities.—823-826. Vergil appears to have in view a group of statuary by Scopas, which stood in the Flaminian circus at Rome, and is described in Pliny's "Natural History," 36, 5.—827. *Hic, etc.* Comp. I, 502. *Viciisim, in turn*; i. e., in place of care.—830. *Una-pedem, they all tacked*



Nereids and Tritons.

together; all the vessels, governed by the movements of Palinurus, took the wind alike (*una, pariter*), now on the one side of the ship, now on the other. *Pæ* was the name of the ropes called by us the "sheets," at the lower corners of the sails, which were alternately "let out" and "shortened," according as the ship took the wind from the right or left. *Facere pedem* is "to manage the sheet."—831, 832. They simultaneously opened the canvas, now on the left, now on the right. The yards themselves are also turned to one side or the other when the sheets are hauled or loosened. See Smith's "Dict. Antiq.," article *Antenna*.—833, 834. *Densum agmen, the squadron in close array*.—834. *Ad hunc, by or after him*; according to his movements.—835. *Mediam metam*; her turning point or goal in the middle of the heavens; *the middle of her course*. Servius, however, quoted by Conington, seems to think the whole arch of the sky passed over by the chariot of Night is intended by "meta" or *conca*. See on III, 512.—837. *Sub remis*; *near or by their oars*.—839. *Dispulit umbræ*. Somnus did not disperse the darkness, but passed through it, *parting* it, as it were, in his descent.—843. *Ipse = sua sponte*.—844. *Aequatae, fair*; such as make the sails *aequata* with the accessory idea of *steady*. See IV, 587.—845. *Labari*. The dative is rare after *furari*.—847. *Vix attollens, scarcely lifting*; i. e., hardly turning his eyes away to notice the supposed Phorbas. So Forbiger and others, in preference to the old interpretation, *hardly lifting his eyes* on account of drowsiness.—853. *Numquam*; occasionally, as here, for *numquam*. *Amittēbat* has the last syllable lengthened by the ictus. *Sub astra, up towards the stars*.—856. *Quotanti, to (of) him resisting*. *Natantia* is proleptic. *Lamina solvit*. The eyes of Palinurus, which had been strained and fixed steadily on the stars, Somnus causes to yield and to sink to sleep.—857. *Primos*; for *primum*.—858. *Et*; for *cum*, as in III, 9, et al.—861. *Ipse, Somnus*. *Alas, as a winged creature*; *on his wings*.—862. *Currit*; transitively, as in III, 191.—865. *Difficiles quondam, formerly or once dangerous*; when former voyagers, such as Ulysses, passed them (Od. 12, 166, sqq.); but no longer so, at least, on account of the Sirens, as they had disappeared before the arrival of Aeneas in these waters; for, according to the myth, they cast themselves into the sea and perished because they were outwitted by Ulysses.—866. *Tum* refers to the time when Aeneas sailed by the rocks. So Thiel correctly interprets, following older authorities;

though Ladewig makes *tum* merely additive, "moreover," as in I, 164, et al. *Ranca*; proleptic, may be translated as an adverb. *Sale sonabant*. They were no longer sounding with the music of the Sirens. — 867. *Oum* relates to *iam subibat*. — 868. *Multa gemens*. See on I, 465. *Animum*. See on I, 228. — 871. *Nadus, ignota*. To die away from one's native land was a great misfortune, but the greatest of all was to be deprived of burial; to be left uncovered on the ground. *Palinurus*, soon after his death, meets *Aeneas* in Hades, and gives him the particulars of his fate. See VI, 847, sqq.



The Sirens.

BOOK SIXTH.

Arrival of Aeneas at Cumae. His descent to Hades, and interview with the shade of Anchises.

1-155. Aeneas lands at Cumae, and immediately proceeds to the temple of Apollo, on the Acropolis, to consult the Sibyl. Delphobe, the Sibyl, who is also priestess of Hecate, informs him of his future wars and hardships, and instructs him how to prepare for his proposed descent into the lower regions.

1. *Sic fatur lacrimans.* These words closely connect the narrative of the Fifth and Sixth Books. *Immittit habenas, gives reins*; lets out the sails. In VIII, 708, we find *immittere funis*.—2. *Euboidis—aris.* Cumae, or Cymae, a city situated on the coast of Campania, was founded in very ancient times by a colony of Aeolians from Cyme, and of Euboeans from Chalcis (now Negropont), in the island of Euboea. Hence, the terms *Euboean* and *Chalcidian* are applied to the city of Cumae, and to objects connected with it. Strabo calls Cumae the most ancient of all the Italian and Sicilian cities. After passing through many vicissitudes of fortune, it was at last utterly



1. Lake Avernus. 2. Acropolis of Cumae. 3. Mount Gaurus. The view is taken from the east of Lake Avernus, looking towards the sea.

destroyed in the thirteenth century by the people of Naples and Avorra. Its site, marked by the ruins of temples and villas, is often visited by modern travelers. The foregoing view of Cumae and its environs presents, in the distance near the sea, the abrupt height of the Acropolis, on which stood the temple of Apollo, surrounded by the grove of Hecate. Under the

hill were excavated many subterranean passages, some of which communicated with the holy place of the oracle, or grotto of the Sibyl. These caverns are still in existence, and have been cleared out and explored to some extent, though mostly filled with ruins and rubbish.—3. *Obvertant*. On landing, the prow of the ship was turned towards the water, and the stern towards the shore.—8. *Tecta rapit*, etc., *part quickly penetrate the forests, the dense dwellings of the wild beasts, and point out the discovered streams*. *Rapit*, like *corripere*, I, 418, is equivalent to *cursu rapit*, and means here *hurries into, or through*. Their first object is to find fuel and food. Comp. I, 174.—9. *Aroes*; for the singular, which is used in the 17th verse; *the Acropolis*. *Altus* seems to have reference here to the lofty site of the temple, though *altus Apollo*, in X, 875, can only mean *exalted, or great, Apollo*.—10. *Horrendaeque procul*, etc., *and seeks at a distance the solitary abode of the awe-inspiring Sibyl*. *Procul*, strictly qualifying *petit*, gives emphasis also to *secreta*, and more naturally means, as Heyne and Ladewig explain it, “*far, or at some distance, from the temple of Apollo*,” than (with Henry) far from, or apart from, his companions. For the relative meaning of *procul*, see E. VI, 16, and note.—11. *Out*, etc., *to whom the Delian prophet imparts* (by inspiration) *great intelligence and a great spirit*. So Thiel and others; but Heyne translates, *whose great mind and spirit the Delian prophet inspires*.—13. *Triviae, Hecate*. See on IV, 511. *Aurea tecta, the golden temple*.—14. *Daedalus*. According to tradition, Daedalus was an Athenian, and the pioneer of Athenian art, though he is sometimes called Cretan, on account of his residence in Crete under King Minos, for whom he built the celebrated Labyrinth. Having offended Minos by aiding Pasiphaë in the commission of an unnatural crime, he was imprisoned with his son Icarus in the Labyrinth, whence he effected their escape by contriving artificial wings with wax and other materials. Icarus flew too near the sun, so that the heat melted his wings, and he fell into that part of the Mediterranean called, after him, the Icarian Sea. Daedalus, flying towards the north (*ad arctos*), according to one tradition, landed safely in Sicily; according to another, which Vergil adopts, he first alighted on the Acropolis of Cumae.—15. *Pennis*; ablative of the instrument.—17. *Uhalciddica*. See on 2.—18. *Redditus, returning*; reaching the earth again first at this point. *Reddux, reddere*, and kindred words, are used of objects coming back from the air or water to the land, at whatever point the land is reached again. Comp. I, 390. *Sacrauit, devoted*. He suspended “the movement of his wings” in the temple of Apollo as a thank-offering for his preservation.—20. On the folds or valves (*foribus*) of the door, Daedalus had represented in raised work, or bas-reliefs of gold, some of the most striking events in the history of Theseus. Each of the two folds of the door was divided into panels, adorned with these designs; those on one side representing scenes in Athens, those on the other (*contra*) in Crete. Letum. Supply *erat*. *Androgeos*; Greek genitive (*Ἀνδρόγεω*), from *Ἀνδρόγεω*. Androgeos was the son of Minos, king of Crete, and, when on a visit to Athens, was murdered by the Athenians (*Cecropidae*) through envy of his success in the public games. Minos made war upon the Athenians and compelled them



Hecate, or Trivia.

to sue for peace, which he granted on condition that seven of their young men and seven of their maidens should be sent to Crete every year to be devoured by the Minotaur. Tum, etc., then (as the next design) *there were* (represented) *the Athenians*. Poenae, as a penalty.—21. Miserum. See on I, 251. Septena. The poet mentions the seven sons only, as this is sufficient to suggest the well-known story of the seven of each sex.—22. Stat urna. The lots had been drawn from the urn in order to decide who, among the Athenian youth, should be the victims; and these, with their parents and friends, were represented in attitudes expressive of agony. Sortibus; abl. abs.—23. Contra, on the opposite side; that is, on the other fold of the door.—24. Hic; on this side of the door, or in Crete, which is represented on this side. Crudelis amor, *cruel passion*; because cruelly excited by Venus in Pasiphaë. But some translate *crudelis*, *unnatural*, *monstrous*. Tauri is an objective genitive. Supposita; for *supposita*. Furto refers to the artifice of Daedalus, who, according to the fable, constructed the image of a cow, in which Pasiphaë concealed herself.—25. Mixtum genus; the Minotaur, or progeny of Pasiphaë, half man and half bull.—26. Inest, is carved, or represented on the door. Veneris—*nefandae*, a memorial of *unnatural lust*. Monumenta is for the singular, and in apposition with *Minotaurus*.—27. Hic, here (too); on this same valve of the door is also another scene in Crete; namely, the Athenian hero Theseus, after slaying the Minotaur, tracing his way out of the Labyrinth by the guidance of a thread, prepared for him by Daedalus at the intercession of the princess (*regina*) Ariadne, daughter of Minos, who had become enamored of Theseus. Demus; genitive. Error. Comp. V, 591.—28. Sed anim. See on I, 19.—30. Vestigia. The footsteps of Theseus.—31. Sineret dolor, *had grief permitted*. On the omission of *si*, see H. 510, n. 2; B. 305; G. 600; M. 442, a, obs. 2; on the *imperfect subj.* for the *pluperfect*, H. 510, N. 2; A. 308, a; B. 306, c; G. 599, E. 1.—32. Conatus erat. Supply *ille*, referring to Daedalus.—33, 34. Quin protinus perlegerent, *indeed, they would have examined successively*. For the tense, see on 81. Omnia is here a dissyllable, *om-nya*. Fræmissus, *who had been sent forward*, while Aeneas remained in front of the temple. From this it would seem that the Sibyl's cave was at some distance, *procul*, from the temple of Apollo. See on 10.—36. Daphobæ; the name here given to the Cumæan Sibyl. She is also called Amalthæa, Herophile, and Demophile. Glauç, (*the daughter*) of *Glauco*. *Glauco* was a marine divinity gifted with prophecy. For the genitive, see on I, 41.—38. Intacto, *untouched*; not yet brought under the yoke, and thus desecrated or rendered secular, βέας ἀδύρωτο.—39. Bidentis. See on IV, 57.—40. Sacra iussa, *the commanded offerings*.—41. Alta templi; here, the lofty or vast cavern of the Sibyl; the same as the *antrum immane*, 11, and the *ingens antrum* of the following line; and also the *rupes ima, cavum saxum*, etc., of III, 448, sqq. In like manner "templa" is applied by Ennius to Acheron in the Andromache: *Acherusia templa, alta Orci loca*. This sacred grotto, or holy place in the depths of the hill, was undoubtedly connected with the temple of Apollo (*aurea lecta*) by a passage in the rear, and thus was related to it as an *adytum*. Such is the view of Ruæus. But Henry's theory, that the proper approach to the grotto is *through the temple of Apollo*, and that the Sibyl conducts Aeneas and his companions through this to the entrance (*fores, limen*) of the grotto, though ingeniously argued, is hardly probable.—42. Ingens; Thiel joins with *antrum*. In, *into*; i. e., so as to form a cavern.—43. Aditus, *passages*; not all necessarily foot-passages, but channels, natural or artificial, communicating with the grotto, or *antrum*. Centum; for a number indefinitely great.—44. Unde, *out of which*; whenever the Sibyl gives utterance to her prophecies.—45. Ad limen, *to the threshold* at the inner end of a corridor, leading into the an-

tem. Henry, of course, understands the threshold and *fores* to be at the end of the nave of the temple of Apollo. *Possore fata, to demand the fates*; to pray for responses, which are revelations of the fates.—48. *Dæa!* the priestess, while before the entrance, is already under the influence of the god.—47. *Fors*; the same as *limen*, above. *Non-unus, did not remain the same*.—48. *Non comæe*. Ancient soothsayers wore the hair unbound. That of Delphoë now becomes disordered.—49. *Rabbe*; join with tumult. *Major videt*, (she was) *greater to the view*; literally, *greater to be seen*. The infinitive is dependent on the adjective, as Hor. O. 1, 19, 7, *lubricus aspicit*; O. 4, 2, 59, *nicus videt*.—50. *Mortale*; acc.; a human sound. See on I, 328. Her whole frame expands, and her voice assumes an unnatural elevation and strength of tone.—51. *Iam propior, now nearer*; already felt, though not even yet in his greatest power. *Cessas in vota, do you delay to begin your prayers?*—52. *Neque ante*; i. e., not before Aeneas shall have made supplication.—53. *Attonitæ*. The cave of the Sibyl is personified as if itself awed by the presence of the god.—57. *Qui dixit (dixisset)*. Apollo, as the patron of archery, gave Paris the skill to hit Achilles (*Æacidae*) in the heel, the only point where he was vulnerable.—58. *In*. The preposition *in* is placed in like manner after its noun in Ge. IV, 333.—59. *Dæe te*; because it was the response of Apollo at Delos, III, 154, sqq., which led him to undertake his voyage, first to Crete, and finally to Hesperia. *Pemtas, far remote*. He did not actually visit the Massyli and the shores of the Syrtæ, but Carthage, near by them.—60. *Præstant, bordering upon*; followed by the dative, as in III, 692.—61. *Prædumna, we grasp*; the significance of the word is shown the more distinctly by *fugientis*. Italy is seeking, as it were, to elude our grasp. Comp. V, 629.—62. *Hæc, etc., thus far let Trojan fortune have pursued us*; and let that be enough of ill fortune to satisfy the hostile gods. For the perfect subj., see H. 483, 2; A. 266, c; B. 309, c; G. 253; M. 380.—63. *Iam fas est, it is now right*; it can not be opposed now to the divine decrees, even that you (Juno, Minerva, etc.) should spare the Trojan race. *Non indebita*. Supply *mihi*.—67. *Fatis, by, or according to, my fates*. See I, 205. Do consider. The priestess, or prophetess, can give, or grant, this, in so far as she can inform them how to secure it. See on III, 85.—69, 70. An allusion to the temple of Apollo, erected by Augustus on the Palatine, in which a splendid statue of the god was placed between those of Latona and Diana.—71. *Te quoque*. This vow, made to the Sibyl to consecrate sacred *arcana* in the future kingdom of Aeneas for the preservation of her oracles, was fulfilled in the history of the so-called Sibylline books, or fates. These were at first, in the reign of the Tarquins, deposited in the Capitol; but, after the destruction of the Capitol and its contents by fire in the time of Sulla, a. c. 82, no new collection of such books for state purposes was made, until the building of the above-mentioned temple of Apollo. In this were deposited what were supposed to be genuine Sibylline books, or oracles, collected by Augustus from different sources, and placed in two chests at the foot of the statue of the god. *Pemetralla, sacred shrines*; i. e., archives for the preservation of the books of the Sibyl.—74. *Alma, kind prophetess*. *Vires*. At first two, afterwards ten, and finally fifteen men (*Quinddecimviri Sacerdum*) were appointed to the custody of the Sibylline books.—76. *Ipsæ casas*. Comp. III, 457.—77. *Phœbi-petens, not yet yielding to Apollo*. Divine inspiration is too much for human weakness at first to sustain, and her nature instinctively struggles against the influence. The prophetess thus resisting is compared to an unbroken horse, which resists the efforts of the rider to subdue his fierceness. *Immanis, wild*; join with *bauchatur*.—78. *Si*; elliptical and interrogative, as in I, 181; *whether she may*.—79. *Esse assensu*. The perfect infinitive is not used here merely for the pres-

ent, a usage which is occasionally met with in poetry, but it denotes the instant completion of the action; she desires to *have done* with the terrible influence.—80. *Fingit praemando, forms her to his will by curbing.* The metaphor is continued.—81, 82. The priestess and Aeneas are in the cavern, in *antro* (see 77), in the general sense of the term, and before the threshold (*ante fores*) of the *inner grotto*, or place of the oracle; but, after Aeneas has made his prayer, the doors spontaneously open, and the Sibyl rushes in, leaving him on the outside; her voice is then immediately heard from within. But, if the *antrum*, as Henry thinks, is entered from the temple of Apollo, we must understand that the Sibyl has already passed into it at verse 45.—84. *Terrae.* Supply *pericula*. *Regna Lavinii*, the kingdom to be established by Aeneas, of which *Lavinium* is destined to be the chief city.—89. *Defuerint.* H. 478, 1; A. 281, R.; M. 340. *Alnus Achilles.* This other Achilles is the Rutulian Turnus, who is already being raised up by the fates in Latium to resist the Trojans.—90. *Matus dea.* Turnus was the son of the nymph or goddess Venilia. See X, 76. For the force of *et ipse*, see H. 452, 6; B. 285, R.; G. 297, R. 2.—90, 91. *Neo—absent, nor shall Juno,* (always) *haunting the Trojans, anywhere be absent.* *Tenaris addita*; i. e., adhering (in hatred) to the Trojans.—91. *Cum, at which time, or, and then.* The fulfillment of the prophecy is found in VIII, 126, sqq.—93. *Comitans*; i. e., Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, who had promised her in marriage to Turnus, but on the arrival of Aeneas violated that promise in order to espouse her to him, and thus brought about the war. *Iterum*; join with *erit* understood. *Hospita Tenaris, a stranger (alien, or of a land foreign) to the Trojans*; just as had been the case with Helen, who had been in like manner the cause of the war against Troy.—96. *Quam*; for *quantum*; *so much as*.—97. *Grata urbs.* Aeneas will find his first ally in Evander, a Grecian prince who had formed a little settlement, called Pallanteum, on what was afterwards named the Palatine hill, at Rome. See VIII, 79, sqq.—99. *Horrendas ambages, the dread mysteries*; the ambiguous utterances of oracles.—100. *Ea frena, such reins*; i. e., such influences as to make her prophecy thus. The metaphor in 77-80 is resumed.—103. *Rabida ora, frensisd lips.* Comp. 80.—106. *Præcepit, etc.* He has been led to *anticipate all hardships and encounter them in thought*, by the revelations of Helenus and Anchises, III, 441; V, 780.—107. *Palus Acheronte refuso, the lake of (or rising from) overflowing Acheron*; an ablat. of description. The lake alluded to is probably that called in ancient times *Acherusia palus*, and at present Lake Fuaaro, situated between Cumae and Misenum. Its waters were supposed to rise up from the river Acheron in the lower world. It is seen in the woodcut on the first page of this book, in the distance on the left.—109. *Contingat, let it be my lot*.—114. *Invalidus, (though) feeble.* *Ultra ætatem*, for the proper lot of old age is quiet and ease.—116. *Mandata dabat.* See V, 781, sqq.—117. *Potes omnia, you have all power*, that is, so far as the object of my present petition is concerned; for you control the Avernian entrance to Hades. *Omnia* is a limiting accusative, denoting *in respect to*; as *quid*, III, 56.—118. *Ecce te.* See on 18.—119. *Si potuit.* This, and the following conditional clause, are connected by our punctuation, as the protasis, to *misereors, etc., have pity* (and suffer me also to descend) *if Orpheus—if Pollux could.* But Thiel and others make *et mi genus, etc.*, the apodosis; thus: If they had such power, because they were divine, I also am of divine parentage, and am therefore entitled to the same privilege.—121. Of the twin sons of Leda, Pollux was the son of Jupiter, and Castor son of Tyndarus; so that one was mortal, the other immortal. But when Castor died, the love of Pollux led him to share his immortality with his brother by descending every other day to the lower world, and allowing Castor to dwell during the same day with the gods in Olympus.—122. *Viam.* See on IV, 466.

Thesæa. Thesæus descended with his friend Pirithoüs into Hades to take away Proserpine.—123. **Alciden.** Hercules brought Cerberus from the lower world, and afterwards Alceſtis.—124. **Arasque tenebat.** See on IV, 219. We must suppose an altar placed in front of the *limes*.—126. **Descensus Averna, the descent into Hades; dativo for in Avernum.** See on *Latio*, I, 8, and *pelago*, I, 181.—128. **Superas ad auras, to the upper air;** to this world of ours, above the regions of the dead. "Those who dwell in the lower world describe the world above with the same expressions which the dwellers upon the earth employ in speaking of the regions of light and of heaven." Ladewig. Comp. 486, 481, 568, 719.—129. **Pauci, etc., a few (only) sons of the gods, whom propitious Jupiter has loved.** The descent to Hades is easy and open to all; in the natural order of things mortals are continually thronging to the lower world; but only a gifted few, men of divine birth and character, are permitted both to descend and return again.—131. **Tenant omnia, etc., woods occupy the whole region between;** i. e., between the upper and lower world. *Cocytus, Styx, and Acheron* are used indifferently to denote the waters which are supposed to flow around Hades. More strictly, they are branches of one great stream. See on 295.—133. **Menti (est), your mind has.** For the infinitive after *amar, cupido*, see on II, 10.—134. **Bis, i. e., once now, and again after death.** This is said on the supposition that Aeneas will die like other men.—137. **Futis, vimine; join with aureus; golden in respect to its leaves and stem.** H. 424; A. 253; B. 261; G. 898; M. 272.—138. **Incom infernae.** Comp. IV, 638. *Dictus sacro, consecrated.*—141. **Qui, as an indefinite, any one.** In prose, *cuiquam* would have been used in the foregoing clause, and the pronoun omitted here. *Fetus, the growth; the golden-leaved branch.*—142. **Hoc sum munus, this as her peculiar gift; most dear to her.**—144. **Simili-metallo, a twig of the same metal puts forth leaves; or join metallo with frondescent as an abl. of manner.**—145. **Alte; i. e., with your eyes directed high. Bite, properly; not by cutting, but by pulling off with the hand; join with carpe.**—146. **Seguatur, will yield.**—149. **Præterea.** She has now given the necessary directions for his descent to the lower world, and now moreover adds of her own accord the information following in regard to the sudden death of Misenus. **Tibi, the dativus obiectus.**—150. **Incestat, defiles; in a religious sense.**—151. **Consulta, responses.** The term was used technically of the legal advice given by Roman lawyers.—152. **Sedibus suis, to his own resting-place; the tomb.**—153. **Duo, lead (to the altar). Nigras pecudes.** See on V, 786. **Prima, first; here, preliminary, initiatory; prior to the descent into Hades.**—154. **Eo, thus; i. e., by first making such a sacrifice.**

154-235. Aeneas returns to the shore, and discovers that the dead body spoken of by the Sibyl is that of Misenus. While preparing the funeral pile, he enters the forest and is led by the doves of Venus to the tree on which the golden bough is hid. He plucks the branch and conveys it to the cave of the Sibyl, and then completes the funeral rites of Misenus.

158. **Qui.** See on II, 704.—162. **Discret.** The question depends on *serabant*. They were uncertain what person the Sibyl spoke of; for they could not think that her words (149, 150) had reference to Palinurus, who had been lost on the first night of the voyage from Sicily to Cumæ, and, according to the words of the shade of Palinurus, 356, at least three days before their arrival at Cumæ.—163. **Indigna, unworthy; not such a death as was meet for a hero.**—164. **Alciden, the son of Aeolus; Aeolus, a Trojan, mentioned in XII, 542, as slain in battle with the Latins.**—165. **Aera.** Comp. III, 340. **Clara, accendare.** H. 533, II, 3; A. 273, d; M. 419. **Canta, with the sound.** Servius says that Vergil had left this verse unfinished, and that the last three words were inserted *ex tempore* when he

was reading the Sixth Book to Augustus.—170. *Non inferior, fortunes not inferior*; for Aeneas was a hero of the same rank as Hector, with whom he is placed side by side in XI, 289.—171. *Personat*. For the tense, see on I, 494. *Concha*. He used the shell on this occasion, such as Triton himself employed, thus showing still more daring in competing with him.—173. *Exceptum*. See on I, 69. *Si credere dignum*. This indicates a doubt as to the truthfulness of the report about the manner of his death.—176. *Iassa Sibyllae*. See on 152.—177. *Aram sepulcrali, the altar of a sepulchre*; the funeral pile, termed below, 215, *pyra*.—178. *Oculo*, dat. for *ad oculum*.—179. *Stabula*. Comp. *lecta*, 8.—182. *Montibus, from the mountains*. The *ad* in *advolunt* has reference to the *pyre*.—183. *Primus, foremost*. Comp. I, 24.—184. *Accingitque, etc.*; literally, "is girded with the same weapons"; we may translate: *Handles the same implements*; referring especially to the *axe*.—185. *Ipsa, as himself*, while employed in common with the rest, is also turning over in his mind these thoughts; those, namely, which follow.—187. *Si, if only, O that*. *Arbore, on the tree*.—188. *Quando, since*. As she has proved true in regard to Misenus, she must be trusted also as to the golden bough.—191. *Ipsa sub ara, under his very eyes*; so that they could not fail to attract his attention. *Oculo*, for *de oculo*.—193. *Maternae, sacred to his mother*. Doves as well as swans were sacred to Venus.—195. *Pinguem, fertile*; since it produces such a bough.—196. *Rebus*, dat.—197. *Vestigia praeiit, he checked his steps*; stopped in order to watch the first signs given by the birds.—198. *Quae signa ferant, what tokens they bring*; what signs, by which he may be led to the wished-for tree.—199. *Tantum proinde, advanced, or kept advancing only so much*. The infinitive is historical.—200. *Possent*. See on I, 20. *Acle*, the abl. of instrument.—201. *Graveolentis*, pronounced here in four syllables, *graveolentis*.—203. *Sedibus, etc.*, they alight in the wished-for place on the twofold tree. *Gemina* indicates the twofold nature of the tree; one part ordinary wood and foliage, the other, the branch of gold. Some MSS. have *geminae*. *Opatis* refers to the wish of Aeneas to discover the tree.—204. *Discolor, variegated*; the gleaming of the gold contrasting with the green of the other foliage. *Aura*, for *splendor, radiance*.—205. *Viscum*, a parasite growing on oaks and other trees, and penetrating with its roots into the inner bark of the foreign tree (*non sua arbor*).—206. *Seminat, produces*.—207. *Orcos* refers to the yellowish-green bark of the mistletoe twigs.—209. *Illic*, abl. of situation.—211. *Quotantem, lingering*; not actually resisting, for this would be inconsistent with the words of the Sibyl in 146; but slow to yield as compared with the eagerness of Aeneas, described by *avidus*.—214. *Tædis*, join with *pinguam*; *robore* with *ingentem*. See on IV, 505.—216. *Interant*. It was customary to cover the sides of the pyre with dark green boughs. *Opressos*. The fumes of the cypress were said to counteract the odor of the burning body.—217. *Armis*. The arms and clothing of the dead were burned with the corpse.—218. *Undantis* refers to the water boiling up in the caldron.—220. *Tro, on the (funeral) couch or bier*, on which the body was placed or laid in state, after being washed and anointed. Then in the usual order of funeral ceremonies the lamentation was raised (*fit gemitus*), but the order is not here observed.—221. *Velamina nota, well-known habitments*; familiar to the eyes of them all.—222. *Subiere foretro, took up the bier*; took the bier upon their shoulders. The accusative is the usual construction with this sense of *subire*. See III, 113.—223. *Ministerium*, in apposition with the predicate *subiere foretro*. Comp. IX, 53; X, 311. *Mare parentum, etc.*, after the custom of their ancestors, with averted faces they held the torch to the foot (*subiectam tenere facem*) of the pile; i. e., after they had deposited the corpse thereon.—224. *Congesta, contributed; brought together*. The

participle is understood with *dapes* and *crateres*.—225. *Dapes, the victims*; such also being burned on the funeral pile. Olive; abl. of description.—229. *He also thrice passed around the assembly with pure water*. He sprinkled them thrice with a branch of olive dipped in water. This was the *lustratio*, a ceremonial cleansing, necessary to remove all religious impurity supposed to be contracted from the presence of a dead body. The act of *lustrating* or *purifying* was expressed in the old Latin by *circumferre*, which thus acquired a transitive signification analogous to that of *circumdare*, and thus was followed by the accusative and ablative.—230. *Felices, fruitful*. The wild olive, wild pine, and non-fruitbearing trees are called *infelices*. The laurel was generally used instead of the olive for the *lustratio*.—231. *Novissima verba*. It is uncertain whether the reference here is to the last salutation addressed to the dead, or to the last word, *dicat*, addressed to the assembly, as a signal for retiring; but most commentators adopt the former interpretation. See on I, 219.—233. *Sua arma*; namely, the *oar* and *trumpet*.—234. *Misenum*. The name of the lofty promontory, *Misenum*, now *Capo Miseno*, which forms the northwestern point of the bay of Naples, suggested the story of the death and burial of Misenus there.

236-263. Aeneas at midnight makes the proper sacrifices preparatory to entering upon his journey to the lower world. At sunrise Hecate approaches; the cavern of Avernus opens, and the Sibyl rushes in, followed by Aeneas.

236. *Præcepta*. See 153.—237. *Spalumna*; not the grotto of the oracle under the Acropolis, but a cave on the shore of Lake Avernus, a short distance from Cumæ.—238. *Tuta, guarded*.—239. *Volantes, flying creatures*.—242. This line is generally regarded as an interpolation.—243. *Nigrantis tægæ, with black bodies*; for the accusative, *tægæ*, see I, 228. The sacrifices are made as directed in 153.—245. *Carpens aestas*. She plucks some of the hairs from the forehead to throw into the fire as the first offering (*libamina prima*) to the infernal gods. See on IV, 693.—247. *Voces*, emphatic; *with a loud voice*. Comp. IV, 681. *Caecæque Ereboque*. See on IV, 510.—250. *Matri Bumenidum*; Nox. Sorori; Terra.—252. *Stygio regi*; Pluto. *Nocturnas aras*. It was customary to make offerings to the infernal deities by night. *Inochare*, as a ceremonial term, Servius says, is used for *facere*, *make* or *consecrate*. In infernal rites the ground hollowed out was substituted for an altar.—253. *Solida viscera, the whole of the flesh*; all parts of the victim excepting the skin. See on I, 211. The gods below required a *holocaust*.—254. *Super* is separated from *infundens* by *temeris*, and, also, has the last syllable lengthened by the ictus.—255. *Primi ortus, towards the light and rising of the earliest sun*; at the first flush of day.—256, 257. *Iuga silvarum, the wood-covered summits*. *Omnes*. "Stygian hounds" were supposed to accompany Hecate and the Furies.—258. *Adveniente dea*. The approach of the goddess, Hecate, to open the way, is announced by the howling of her dogs. *Procul este profani*. This is the sacred formula employed on solemn occasions to warn away the uninitiated. The words are addressed to those of the Trojans who have been present to aid in slaying and burning the victims. See 248.—260. *Vagina sripe ferrum*. The drawn sword, though useless in itself, will give him greater boldness at the first sight of the shadowy monsters which he is about to encounter.

264-294. After invoking the favor of the deities, whose realms he is about to describe, the poet enters upon this new and difficult part of his work. Aeneas first passes through the vestibule, where he is startled by many hideous forms.

265. *Omnes*, as a person, is sometimes represented as the father of Night and of Erebus, and sometimes as a deity of Hades.—266. *Sit xumine vestra*. Supply *fas mihi* from the foregoing clause; *let it be right for me with*

your consent. Or *ait* may be for *licet*, as in E. X, 46.—269. *Vacua, empty*; because unoccupied by material bodies. *Inanis regna, the realms of shadows.*—270. *Maligna, treacherous, or dim.*—273. The woes which afflict men in various ways, continually destroying life, and conducting men, as it were, to the lower world, personified in hideous forms, occupy the very entrance, as the point whence they can most easily continue their fatal work.—274. *Ultrix curae, avenging cares*; the pangs of conscience.—276. *Malesuada*; that tempts to robbery and other evil deeds. *Egestas* is called *turpis, loathsome*, with reference to the squalor of the poverty-stricken.—278, 279. *Mala mentis gaudia, the guilty joys of the mind*; all evil desires. *Adversus in limine.* On the threshold that meets you after passing through the vestibule just described; that is, at the doorway of Hades.—280. *Ferret.* The last two vowels here form a diphthong. The *Eumenides* are conceived to have seats at the entrance of Hades, as well as in Tartarus, and even on the threshold of Jupiter's palace. See XII, 849.—281. *Vipereum.* The hair of Discord, like that of the Furies, and of the Gorgons, was entwined with snakes. See page 172.—282. *In medio, in the midst of the vestibule*; or, perhaps, of the court beyond.—283. *Vulgo, in common.* Comp. III, 643.—284. *Haerent* in prose would have been in the infinitive with *tenere*, dependent on *ferunt*.—286. *Scyllas, Scyllas*; such monsters as Scylla.—287. *Centumgeminus, the hundred-handed.* The term seems to be used indefinitely. *Belua.* The Lernaean hydra killed by Hercules.—289. *Tricorporis umbræ.* The giant Geryon, slain by Hercules in Gades (*Cádiz*), said to have had three bodies.—292. *Tennis, etc., that they as thin ghosts without a body.* For the mood of admonition and insult, comp. I, 58, and note.

295-386. Aeneas comes to the border of Acheron, and among the throng of shades waiting to cross the river in the boat of Charon, discovers Orontes.

295. *Acherontia.* Three rivers surround the abodes of the dead. Vergil places the Acheron first; this flows into the second, called Cocytus; the third is the Styx. The Phlegethon and Lethe are separate from the others. See 550, sqq., and 705.—296, 297. *This torrent, mingled with slime, and of unfathomable depth, boils up, etc.*—299. *Terribili squalore*; ablat. of description with *Charon*. Some, however, join it with *horrendus*.—300. *Stant-flamma, his eye-balls glare with flame*; or, following Wagner, *his eyes stand fixed with flame*; *stare* being thus equivalent to *rigere*, and *flamma* an ablat. of cause.—301. *Nodo, by a knot.* His *chlamys* was not fastened with the usual clasp. See figures of Melicertes and Ganymede, pages 105 and 106.—302. *Vallis ministrat, manages (it) with the sails.* Others make *velis* the dative. Comp. X, 218.—304. *Sed cruda, etc., but the old age of a god is green.*—305. *Hither to the bank the whole streaming multitude, etc.* Comp. *huc casco lateri*, II, 18, and *hic in vado antro*, III, 616.—306. From Ge. IV, 475-477. *Corpora-formæ.* Comp. III, 704.—308, 310. *Quam multa, etc., as many as the leaves in the forests, that descending fall with the first frost of autumn.* *Lapas* serves as an inceptive of *cadunt*.—311. The comparison here seems to be simply between the assembling, or *thronging together*, of the ghosts and that of the birds; not at all between the *localities* in which they are gathered. The shades flock to the river; the birds to the sea-shore; the *crossing* of the sea, suggested by *ab gurgite*, forms no part of the similitude any more than in VII, 706; neither has the poet in mind as an element of the comparison the passage across the river.—313. *Stabant, etc., they (the ghosts) stood beseeching to cross the channel first.* For the infinitive, see on III, 184. *Cursum*; either *channel, stream*, or, as some take it, the *voyage itself*, or *passage over*, as the direct object of *transmittere*; thus: *to make their course or way across*.

—316. *Submotas arcet, removes and drives away.* See on I, 69.—317. *Miratus—tumultu*; a parenthetical sentence. Comp. IV, 105.—321. *OH.* Comp. I, 254.—324. *Ouius namen, by whose divinity.* After *iurare* the poets sometimes use the accusative without *per*, in imitation of the Greek idiom. The violation of an oath which called the Styx to witness, subjected the god thus perjured to the power of death.—325. *Hæc*; opposed to *hi*.—327. *Nec datur, nor is it permitted*; i. e., to Charon.—329. *Errant, they* (the unburied) *wander*.—332. The reading *animi* is retained here, as well as in X, 686, though *animi* there has a little better MS. authority. The genitive seems very improbable.—333. *Mortis—carentia, deprived of the honor due to death*; that is, of burial.—334. *Leucaspim*; one of the friends of Orontes. See I, 113.—335. *Simul vectos, sailing in company*; i. e., with Aeneas. Others understand *simul obruit*.

337-338. Aeneas meets with the shade of the pilot Palinurus, who gives an account of his fate after being cast into the sea by Somnus, and begs that his body may be found and buried, or that he may now accompany Aeneas to Elysium. The Sibyl consoles him with the promise that his remains shall be honored, and that his name shall be given to the land where his body lies, though it is impossible to grant his second request.

338. *Libyco cursu, on the Libyan voyage*; on the voyage from Africa to Italy; for they had started from Libya, or Africa, though the voyage was interrupted by the landing in Sicily. *Servat.* See on I, 494.—339. *Mediis—undis.* The ablat. makes the idea of situation prominent, as after *maris*, 343.—343. *Namque mihi, etc.* Aeneas speaks here of some revelation of Apollo which has not been introduced into the foregoing narrative.—343. *Nec, etc.* It was not a god, but the drowsiness of the pilot, so far as he himself is aware, which caused him to fall from the ship.—350. Before *regebam* supply *quo* as the instrument.—351. *Præcipitans*; intransitive, as in II, 9; *falling headlong.* *Maris.* For the accusative, see on 324.—353. *Spoliata armis, deprived of its arms*; i. e., of its rudder. *Exrouse magistro, robbed of its pilot*; the regular form would have been *exrouse magistro*. Comp. I, 115.—354. *Undis*; ablative absolute.—356. *Aqua*; ablat. of situation, with *venit*.—357. *Ab unda*; join with *prospexi*. He had floated on the rudder. See V, 858.—358. *Tuta tenebam, etc., already I was in safety* (holding places which would have been safe), *unless, etc.* For this elliptical usage of the indicative, see H. 476, 2; A. 308, b; B. 306, e, R.; G. 246, R. 8; M. 348, d.—360. *Capita—montis, the sharp points of a cliff.*—361. *Prædam, a booty.* In their ignorance they took me to be a shipwrecked voyager loaded with all the valuables I could save.—362. *Versant.* The body is dashed to and fro by the advancing and receding waves.—363. *Quod.* See on II, 141.—365. *Malis*; the *woes* he suffers in consequence of being unburied.—365, 366. *Terram inde*; as on the remains of Polydorus, III, 63, and Misenus, above, 232.—366. *Potes.* You can do it by sailing back to Velia.—367. *Diva creatrix, thy goddess mother.*—374. *Tu.* The pronoun expressed here denotes surprise. *Amnem*; probably the Cocytus. Comp. Ge. 3, 37.—375. *Eumenidum.* The full meaning seems to be, "where all fearful beings and, especially, the Furies dwell."—377. *Cape dicta memor*; i. e., take my words into your memory.—378. *Finitimi, the inhabitants around*; i. e., the Lucanians. *Longe lateque*; join with *acti*.—379. *Prodigiis—caelestibus.* There was a tradition that the Lucanians, being visited by a pestilence, made expiatory offerings for the murder of Palinurus.—380. *Tumulo mittent, will bring to the tomb.*—381. *Asterium.* The cape is still called *Punta di Palinuro*.—382. *Parumper, for a little while*; then to return again.—383. *Cognomine terra, on account of the land named after him.* Cognomine is the ablative of the adjective cognominis, agreeing with *terra*.

384-425. On the approach of Aeneas, Charon warns him to keep clear from the bank, but at length, appeased by the words of the Sibyl, and by the sight of the golden branch, conveys them over the Styx. On landing, they immediately come to the portal where Cerberus keeps watch.

384. Erga, like *igitur*, resumes the thread of a narrative.—385. Iam inde; perhaps best joined with *prospexit*; even then; i. e., even from that moment. Ad inde implies "from the midst of the stream."—388. Armatas.



Charon landing ghosts from his boat.

Charon is alarmed at the appearance of an armed man, remembering the disturbance formerly occasioned in Hades by the visits of Hercules, Theseus, and Pirithous.—389. *Pare iam istina, speak even there (thence) where you are.*—392. *Hec sum lastatus.* When Hercules went into the lower world to bring up Cerberus, Charon, being terrified, carried him at once over the Styx, and, as a punishment, was imprisoned a year by the command of Pluto. *Euntes; for advenientem.*—393. *Accipiamus hoc, that I received him on the water.*—394. *Dis gusti.* Theseus was a son of Neptune, Pirithous of Jupiter.—395. *Custodem.* The dog, Cerberus.—396. *A solo regia.* When Hercules appeared, Cerberus fled for refuge to the throne of Pluto.—397. *Dominam, the queen;* Proserpine. *Dis; join with thalamo.*—398. *Amphrysia.* The Sibyl is so called as the servant of Apollo, who had himself received the designation *Amphrysus* for keeping the oxen of King Admetus near the river Amphrysus.—400. *Id est, it is permitted;* i. e., so far as we are concerned. Aeneas has no such violent purpose as the heroes you have mentioned.—401. Before turrent supply *ut.*—402. *Patru, of her uncle;* for Proserpine was the daughter of Jupiter, brother of Pluto, her husband. *Servet limen, may keep the mansion;* abide in the mansion.—405. *Imago, the idea;* the representation, view, or exhibition of such piety as that which is seen in Aeneas.—407. *Tumida—resistant, his swollen breast subduces from anger.* Some trans-

late *ex, after*, but there is a closer connection here than merely that of time. It is the transition from one state of feeling to another.—408. *Nec plura his, nor (does she add) more to these things.* Others make *his* in the ablative after *sternit*, supplying *dixit*.—409. *Fatalis virgae, the branch of Fate;* because the

branch served as the token that he had been called by the fates to Hades. See 147. *Longa post tempore*, (now) *after a long time*.—411. *Aliae animas*; a contracted form of expression for *alios, quas animas fuerunt*.—412. *Foras laxat, clears the hatches*; i. e., here, the boat.—413. *Ingentem*. The form of the hero is great and ponderous, in contrast with the frail structure of the boat, and with its ordinary passengers.—414. *Suttilia*. The boat was made either of reeds sewed together, or of a frame covered over with hides which were sewed together. *Rimosa*. Not bearing the weight and strain of a body of flesh and blood, the seams start open in cracks (*rimis fissis*), like those of the ships strained by the waves, I, 122. *Paludem*; for *paludis aquam*.—416. *In*. See on II, 654.—417. *Regna*; accusative after *personas*. Comp. 171.—418. *Advenso*; opposite to them as they land.—420. *Melle soporatum*—*offum*, a cake steeped in honey and in soporific drugs. *Soporatum* can not strictly apply to *melle*, and must be regarded here as joined with it by a kind of zeugma. In strictness the language would be *melle imbutum et frugibus medicatis soporatum*.—421. *Fame*. H. 187, 2; A. 348, 5; B. 163; G. 77; M. 19, 2, obs.—424. *Occupat, gains, or hastens through*; seizing the time before the dog shall recover from the opiate. *Sopante*; i. e., *in amno*. Comp. II, 365.—426. *Evaditque ripam, escaping from the bank*. *Evadit* is used with reference to the threatened hinderance interposed by the watch-dog. The verb with *-que* appended, as frequently, may be rendered by a participle.

426-429. Aeneas first comes to the abode of those who have died in infancy, and of those who have been put to death under false accusations, or who have been impelled by the hardships of life to commit suicide.

427. *In limine primo, at the very threshold*. Having passed by the cave where the watch-dog lies, he now enters by a gateway the dwelling-place of the shades.—430. *Mortis*. For the case, see on *roti*, V, 237.—431. *Hec sine sorte, etc.* The customs of the Romans are here alluded to. *Mino* as *quasitor, prator*, or presiding officer of the court, assigns judges, or jurors (*iudices*), to decide on the case of each individual. These jurors he appoints by drawing lots, inscribed with the names of those entitled to be judges, from an urn (*movet urnam*). Conington supposes *sedes* to refer to the abodes of the shades in general, and not alone to those of the class just mentioned.—432, 433. *Silentem*—*disceit*, he both summons the assembly of the silent (shades) and investigates their lives and their transgressions. That is, it is his prerogative to summon them before the court, and to investigate and decide each case according to the method of procedure above explained. The Greeks, however, supposed *Minos*, *Rhadamanthus*, and *Aeacus* to constitute one tribunal, acting, of course, without the intervention of jurors.—436. *Aethere in alto*. See on 128.

440-476. Aeneas next arrives at the fields of mourning (*Iugentes campi*), where dwell the shades of such as have in any way come to an untimely end on account of love. Here he meets Dido, and in vain tries to obtain her forgiveness.

440. *Partem fœd in omnem, extending in every direction*.—442. *Quos*; the masculine, because both sexes are included.—443. *Myrtæ*. The myrtle is sacred to Venus, the goddess of love.—445. *Phædrum, Phædra*, the wife of Theseus, killed herself, because her step-son, Hippolytus, refused to entertain her wicked passion. *Procrin, Procris*, the wife of Cephalus, concealed herself in the woods to watch her husband, when hunting, and was thus accidentally killed by his spear. *Eriphylum, Eriphyle*, the wife of Amphiaras, bribed by Polyneices, persuaded her husband to go to the Theban war, and was killed by her son Alcmaeon.—446. *Nati vulnere, wounds received from her son*. Comp. II, 486.—447. *Buadna, or Evadna*, the wife

of Capaneus, perished by casting herself, through love and despair, upon his funeral pile. *Pasiphaë*. See on 24. *Hecuba*. See on II, 704. *Laodamia*; the wife of Protesilaus, the first Greek slain at Troy. She is said to have paid divine honors to an image of her dead husband, and to have perished by casting herself into the fire into which her father, Acastus, had thrown the image.—448. *Invasa*, etc. *Caenis* was changed by Neptune into a youth, under the name of Caeneus. Thus transformed, he was also made invulnerable, and, hence, in the contest of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, in which Caeneus was engaged, the Centaurs cast trees upon him until their weight forced his body into the earth. In Hades the youth was again transformed to Caenis, the beautiful girl.—451. *Quam* is governed by *surtia*. Translate, and as soon as the Trojan hero stood near to her.—452, 453. *Umbra* obscuram. Comp. 340. *Umbra* and *umbrae* have about equal M.S. authority here.—453. *Primo mense*, in the beginning of the (lunar) month; when the new moon is easily obscured, and one may be uncertain whether he sees it or not.—454. *Per anibula*; join with *videt* and *videtur*.—456. *Hunius* is referred by some to the light of the funeral pyre (see V, 2-7); by others to the message of Mercury, IV, 560. Both are unsatisfactory. Tidings of Dido's fate could have easily been brought by trading vessels from Carthage to Sicily, while Aeneas was still there. *Ergo*; like our *then*, when mournful tidings are confirmed. Comp. Hor. O. I, 24, 5, *Ergo Quinotidium*, etc.—457. *Extinctam* (esse). Supply *te*. *Extrema*, death. See on I, 219.—459. *Si qua fides*, etc., if there is any (binding) pledge in (this) lower world—by this I swear. He knows not what form of oath may satisfy the shades of the dead.—462. *Senta sita*, equalid, or noisome, with mold. Some translate, rough, or rugged, through neglect.—464. *Tantum*; such as to cause thy suicide. Comp. IV, 419.—465. *Aspectu*; for *aspectui*. For the case, see on *capiti*, 524.—468. *Extremum est*, etc., this by fate is the last word I address to thee. Strictly, *extremum* is an indefinite substantive, and there is no word understood. *Quod* is a cognate accusative, like *quisi*, III, 56. *Fato* will not suffer him to see her again, for after death he can not expect to dwell in the *lugentes campi*.—467. *Ardentem* and *tantum* agree with *animum*. Her mind shows itself in her angry look; and thus, as it were, it is her mind which sternly surveys him. *Turba*. See on *multa*, I, 465.—468. *Lenibat*; for *lenibat*. *Laocimas*; more naturally of Aeneas than Dido.—469. Comp. I, 482.—471. *Stet* is substituted poetically for *sit*. See on *incedo*, I, 46. The subject is *illa* understood.—473. *Illi*. See on *cui*, I, 448.—475. *Casu*—*iniquo*, smitten to the heart by her unhappy fate.

477-547. Aeneas comes next to the place set apart for the abode of deceased warriors. Here he sees the ghosts of many Grecian and Trojan heroes; among these Deiphobus, one of the sons of Priam, who had married Helen after the death of Paris. He relates to Aeneas the story of his own murder by the hands of Menelaus, who was introduced into his chamber by Helen on the night of the sack of Troy.

477. *Datum*, permitted; the way which he was allowed by the fates, or the gods, to pursue through the infernal regions in search of his father. Comp. *datum tempus*, 537. *Molitur*, according to Heyne, here merely means *pursues*; others understand *toils along*.—477, 478. *Arva*—ultima, they were now arrived at the farthest fields; the farthest in this division of Hades, which seems to terminate with the wall of Tartarus, and the entrance to Elysium.—479. First are noticed the heroes of the Theban war, anterior to the siege of Troy.—481. *Ad superos*, among those in the upper world; among the living. See on 123. But *ad* here, as Servius thinks, is equivalent to *apud*.—484. *Cereri sacrum*, consecrated to Ceres; priest of Ceres.—488. *Conferre gradum*, to walk by his side.—491, 492. *Trepidare*,

etc.; historical infinitives.—495-497. Ora, etc.; Greek accusatives. *Populata raptis auribus, robbed of the ears torn off.* H. 414; A. 243, a; B. 266; G. 389; M. 260, a.—498. Pavitantem, *trembling*; fearing to address Aeneas, because he felt himself to be miserably deformed and scarcely recognizable. *Tegentem*, for *tegere volentem*.—499. Supplices; used here not with the notion of penalty, but to express more forcibly the inhuman cruelty of the mutilations he had suffered. *Ulcro, first*; voluntarily; without waiting to be spoken to by Delphobus.—501. Optavit seems to denote the deliberate cruelty of the deed.—502. Qui tantum, etc., *to whom has so much power over thee been allowed?* Impersonal verbs may become *unipersonal* when the subject is a neuter pronoun. See M. 218, and obs. 2.—502, 503. Suprema nocte. The night of the sack of Troy.—506. Tumulum inane (comp. III, 304); a tomb erected by Aeneas at Rhoeum, while he was preparing his fleet at Antandros.—506. Manis vocavi. See on vocatus, I, 219.—507. Nomen et arma, etc., *thy name and arms keep the ground in memory.* The cenotaph bears the name (*Διφφους σῆμα*) and the arms of Delphobus. *Te, thee thyself*; that is, *thy body*. The vowel is unelided and shortened.—508. Patria ponere terra, *to place (bury) thee in thy native land*.—509. Tibi. See on I, 328.—510. Pueris umbris, *to the shades of (my) dead body*.—511. Laocœnas; Helen. See II, 801.—513. Ut; interrogative, as in I, 466. Falsa; because they were occasioned by the false belief that the Greeks had departed.—514. Meminisse. Supply *te*.—515. Saltu super venit, *leaped over*. See on II, 287.—516. Gravis, like *fata armis*, II, 238.—517. Illa, etc. Helen was acting in concert with the Greeks. By leading the Trojan women about the city (*circum*) in a choral procession (*chorum*), shouting the praises of Bacchus, she easily obtained the opportunity, without exciting suspicion, of giving the signal with a torch from the Acropolis, which was answered by the torch on board the ship of Agamemnon, so that Sinon could at the proper moment release the Greeks from the wooden horse. *Chorus* is here a religious or festive procession. *Euhantis orgia, celebrating the orgies* (of Bacchus). *Orum* is adverbial.—519. Ex aroe. She herself gave the signal from the Acropolis with the torch which she bore in the procession.—520. Confectum; not yet recovered from the hardship of the long siege of Troy.—524. Subduxerat. The pluperfect is to be taken strictly, implying that the sword, the most important thing, was first secured, and afterwards the other arms. *Capiti*. The dat. after *subduco* is analogous to the dat. after *scripio*. See on *mei*, II, 735.—525. In II, 567, eqq., Helen is represented as seeking refuge in the temple of Vesta, through fear both of the Greeks and Trojans. What is here described by Delphobus may have occurred in the early part of the attack, and subsequently the fear of punishment may have taken possession of her, as there stated. But it may be better to allow that Vergil has written one of the passages in forgetfulness of the other. *Lamiae, the chamber*.—526. Amanti, *to her fond husband*.—528. Thalame; dat. for *in thalamum*.—529. Hortator Aœolides, *Ulysses, the instigator of crimes*. There was a story that Ulysses was the illegitimate son of Sisyphus, and, hence, he is here contemptuously styled *Aœolides*, from *Aœolus*, the father of Sisyphus. *Instaurate, repay*; cause such things to be perpetrated again, but let it be upon the Greeks.—531. Qui attulerint, *what chances have brought you living hither?* Observe the force of *circum*. The question depends on *fars*.—532. Pelagius, etc. Ulysses, according to Od. X, 508, XI, 13, sailed to the boundaries of the ocean, and thus came to the entrance of Hades. Thus, one might reach the lower world by the wanderings of the sea.

535-537. The Sibyl interrupts the conversation of Aeneas and Delphobus. The journey is continued, and presently they come in sight of the gate and walls of Tarta-

res. Aeneas inquires the meaning of the horrible noises arising from within, and the Sibyl describes the punishments inflicted on the wicked.

535. *Res vice memento, in or during this interchange of discourse.* Quadriga. In VII, 26, *in* is expressed.—536. *Iam—axum, had already passed the middle of the heavens; i. e., in the upper world.* They are aware of the progress of day in the world above, while they are wandering among the shades. Aeneas and the Sibyl had commenced the descent at dawn (see 255), and must return at sunset. More than half the day has already been consumed, and still the interview with Anchises must be secured. *Curus, in or on her journey.*—538. *Nox ruit, night hastens on; is rapidly coming up, following Aurora.* See on II, 250.—540. *Partis in ambas, into two parts; the point where two ways are formed from one; a bivium.* *Ambas for duas.* The region through which they have passed from the Styx to the parting roads which they have now reached, seems to have been set apart for those who in different ways have met with a premature death; whether in infancy, or by unjust violence, by suicide, or in war.—541. *Dextera quas; merely a displacement of the relative for quas dextera; which way leads on the right to the palace (mœnia) of Pluto, by this, etc.* The accusative, *Elysiun, like Italiam, I, 2.*—543. *Exercent poenas.* The left-hand part, or way, is figuratively said to exercise, or carry on the punishment of the wicked, because it leads to the place where punishment is executed.—545. *Erplebo numerum, I will fill up the number; that is, of my companions.* I will again return to my comrades. The point where the two ways diverge marks the boundary of the region assigned to those who have fallen in battle.—547. *In verba, with the word, or with these words.*—548. *Respicit Aeneas.* Aeneas, while still standing at the junction of the two ways, withdraws his eyes from the retiring shade of Deiphobus, and beholds the triple walls of Tartarus rising at the end of the left-hand avenue. *Sab rape sinistra; i. e., under the left-hand side of the towering rock which separates the two ways.*—549. *Mœnia lata, broad, or wide-extended prison-walls; an immense inclosure formed of three concentric walls.*—551. *Phlegœthra, the river of fire which surrounds the walls of Tartarus as a moat.* *Turgesque = torques.* The river, like a stream of lava, hurls rocks along its channel.—552. *Adversa; see on 279; fronting the beholder.*—553. *Bello, given by several MSS., is preferred by Ribbeck to the old reading, ferro.*—554. *Turris; here, a gate-tower.*—555. There is an inconsistency between the statement here and that in 280, unless we suppose that the Furies can perform their offices in both places, and on earth besides.—558. The infinitives are historical. For the usage of the participle tractas, see on II, 418.—560. *Fades, forms, binds; what forms of wickedness (are punished here).*—561. *Ad auras, (rises) on high.*—563. *Fœa.* Supply *est*.—564. *Me præstitit, placed me over, or made me priestess of.* Comp. 118.—565. *Deum poenas; i. e., punishments inflicted by the decrees of the gods.* *Per omnia, through all places; through all parts of Tartarus; just as Dante is led by the shade of Vergil through the places of torment.*—566. *Rhadamanthus deals only with criminals previously tried and convicted by Minos, and hence sits before Tartarus, where his office is like that of the Triumviri Capitales, to mete out punishment (castigare) to those who have been consigned to his charge.* In order to do this, he ascertains the greater or less enormity of their crimes by questioning (*auditi*), and in some cases by torture (*subigit fateri*). *Begna; with our punctuation in apposition with hæc (loca).*—567. *Castigatus auditque dolos seems to be a hysteron proteron (see II, 353), and, as such, may be translated: And, hearing (ascertaining by examination), punishes crafty misdoers.* *Dolos; for crimes; as generally there is more or less of cunning either in planning or concealing crime.*—568. *Quas* is relative, the antecedent *peccata* being omitted after *fateri*. See on I, 157. As *peccata* here implies both crimes

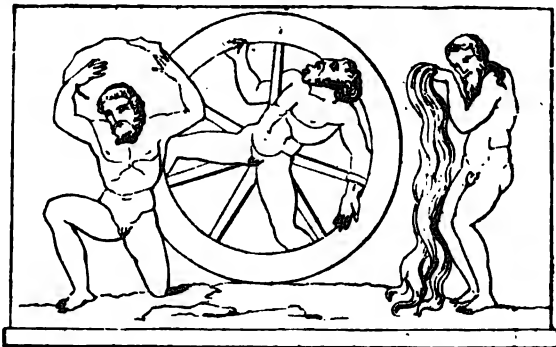
and atonement for crimes, we may translate a little freely: *Whatever atonements for perpetrated crimes any one, etc. Apud superos; join with distulit. Furto inani, by vain (i. e., unsuccessful) concealment.*—570. *Continuo, forthwith; as soon as Rhadamanthus has awarded the punishment. Acclota flagello, armed with the scourge.*—571. *Quatit, lashes.*—572. *Anguis.* Her whip is armed with snakes. *Sorum.* Her sisters Allecto and Megæra aid her.—573. *Tum dumum.* When the scourging has been performed, the gate of Tartarus opens wide, and the condemned are thrust in by the Furies. *Sacrae.* Comp. III, 57.—574. *Custodia,* for *custos*, refers to *Tisiphone*; so also *facies*, below.—577. *Savior*; even than the Furies. *Tum.* While these objects are so terrible, at the same time Tartarus itself is frightful on account of its vastness.—578, 579. The depth of Tartarus is twice as great as the distance (*spectus, upward view*) from earth to heaven.—580. *Genus Terræ, progeny of Terra.* *Titania pubes;* the Titans, sons of Caelus and Terra,



Jupiter destroying the Giants. (From an ancient gem.)

who at first with Saturn held sway over the universe, but were at last conquered by Jupiter and hurled down to Tartarus by his thunderbolts.—581. For the construction of *Delecti*, see on IV, 406.—586. *Dum imitatur.* Even while imitating the lightning and thunder of Jupiter, he was overtaken with his punishment. Jacob thus makes *dum* refer to the commencement of his sufferings. Ladewig thinks the line has probably been transferred in the MSS. from what was probably its original place between 588 and 589. The usual translation makes *dum* = *quia, because* he imitated, or *for* imitating.—588. *Urbes;* i. e., *Salmonia*.—591. *Aere, with bronze.* He rode in a bronze chariot over plates of bronze or copper. *Simulare.* See on I, 388.—593. *Tædis;* the cause of *fumea*.—594. *Turbine.* See on I, 45.—595. *Alumnus;* either for *filium*, or else to be taken literally, *foster-son*, according to the myth which said that Tityos was the son of Elara and Jupiter, who concealed him in the womb of Terra, to save him from the jealousy of Juno.—596. *Cernere erat;* for *cernere*, or *licuit cernere*. Zumpt, 327, makes *est* in this usage equivalent to *licet*.—598. *Pecunda penis, fruitful for punishments:* His liver daily reproduces itself for renewed tortures.—

599. *Epulis*; dative for *ad epulas*.—602. *Cedenti*. Supply *ellici*.—*quo* loses its final vowel here by synapheia.—604. *Tarh*. For the case, see on *foribus*, I, 449.—605. *Furiarum maxima*. Either *Allecto* or *Megæra*.—608. *Hic*. Supply *sunt ii*, or *erat cernere eos*.—609. *Pulsatus parca*. One of the laws of the XII tables said: *Qui patrem pulsavisset, manus ei praeoidantur*; another: *Patronus, ei clienti fraudem fecerit, sacer esto*. It was natural to infer that what was regarded as so criminal on earth should be



Sisyphus, Ixion, and Tantalus.

severely punished also in Tartarus. *Clienti*. The claim of the client to the protection of his patron was as sacred as that of a child on a parent.—610. *Qui soli*, etc., *who reposed alone on their accumulated wealth*; imparting none even to their relatives (*civis*).—613. *Impia*. The Roman civil wars are thus designated. *Dominorum—dextras*, to violate their pledges to their masters; *the right hands of masters*, because the right hand of a master is grasped when a promise is made.—615. *Poenam*. Supply *expectant*. *Quae furta*, etc., *what kind* (of crime), or *what circumstances* (of life) *have plunged the men* (in woe). So *Ladewig*. For the indicative in dependent questions, see on 779.—618. *Thesus* was chained to a rock in Tartarus on account of the attempt mentioned above in 397. *Phlegyas*, the father of Ixion, had set fire to the temple of Apollo at Delphi, and in Tartarus was condemned to a punishment similar to that of Tantalus.—622. *Fixit, refixit*, *put up and took down*; established and annulled. Roman laws were engraved on bronze tables and fastened on the walls of the Capitol. *Marc Antony* is an example of such a reckless ruler as is here pointed out.—625. For the subjunctive present here, see on I, 58.

629-633. *Aeneas* deposits the golden bough in the vestibule of Pluto's palace, and passes on to the right into the Elysian fields. Here he sees the shades of various classes of men engaged in the pursuits and pleasures in which they delighted when living. Among these is the ancient bard *Musæus*, who, by the request of the *Sibyl*, points out the way to the place where the shade of *Anchises* dwells.

629. *Ensusceptum—munus*, *finish the offering you have undertaken*; i. e., the gift of the golden branch to *Proserpine*.—630. *Cyclopsum edocta cantibus*, *taught from, swill by the forges of the Cyclops*. The palace of Pluto is of iron wrought by the Cyclops, or workman of *Vulcan*.—631. *Adversus* *fr-*

adice portas, the gates under (literally, *in*) *the archway opposite*; opposite to us. The gate opens at the inner end of the arched or vaulted vestibule in front of the palace.—632. *Hæc dona*; for the singular. *Præcepta, the* (divine) *instructions*.—633. *Opaca viarum*. See on I, 422.—634. *Foribus*, the same as the *portas*, 631.—635. *Aditum, the vestibule*. Here, as at the entrance of a temple, there is a vase of holy water, with which the devotee must purify himself.—636. *In limine*. He suspends the branch on the door-post.—637. *Divas, to the goddess*; an objective genitive.—638. *Devenere locos*. Comp. I, 365.—640, 641. *Hic—purpureo, an ethereal atmosphere, more expansive* (than that of the regions just left by Aeneas) *and of glowing light, here clothes the fields*. So Heyne. Others repeat *vestit*, and others, again, put *largior* and *lumine* into the predicate; thus: *clothes more largely and with glowing light*.—641. *Morant, they* (the shades) *enjoy*.—645. *Sacerdos*. Orpheus, the most famous bard of the heroic period, is also called here *priest*, because the Grecian orgies and mysteries were first celebrated by him.—646. *Obloquitur, sounds in response*. He accompanies with his lyre either the songs of others, mentioned in the above passage, or, what is more probable, his own. The verse may be rendered: *strikes in responsive numbers the seven distinctions of sounds*, or, more freely, *the notes of the seven strings*. The lyre of seven strings, furnishing seven open notes, is assigned to him, though that number of strings was not used until a later period. Some make *numerus* in the dative case, and refer it to the rhythms or measures both of the singers and dancers; as if Orpheus were accompanying, or, rather, leading them with his instrument. But Vergil would more naturally conceive of Orpheus as Horace (O. 2, 13, 24, sqq.) does of Sappho and Alcaeus, as playing in response to, or accompanying, his own voice, while the shades gather round to listen.—647. *Digitis, poetine*. He touches the strings with his fingers to produce a soft sound, and with the *plectrum* when louder notes are required.—649. *Melloribus annis, in the better times*; the ages before Laomedon and Priam.—653. *Currum*, pronounced here *currum*.—658, 659. *Unde—amnia, whence the stream of the Eridanus rolls in a swelling tide*, etc.; *pluvius* is emphatic and in the predicate. *Superno*; Ladewig translates, *above*; i. e., *out in the world above*. Comp. Ge. IV, 366, sqq.—660. *Fama, who have suffered*. For the construction, see on IV, 406.—663. *Vitam, (human) life*.—664. *Morando, by their services*.—667. *Musæum*; Musæus, a contemporary of Orpheus, and, like him, revered as one who had made use of poetry and music as means of redeeming men from barbarism. Homer could not be introduced here, as he lived long after Aeneas.—674. *Riparum toros, the (turfy) couches of the shores*. *Recentia rivis, fresh with brooks*; watered by fertilizing streams, and therefore always green.—675. *Porto curas*; “carries (you) in respect to feeling”; *leads, directs*.—676. *Tramite*; abl. of situation.—677. *Intentis*. Comp. 640.—678. *Ostentat*. Musæus from the top of the hill shows them the pathway, and they descend on the other side, while he returns to his companions. *Dehinc*. See on I, 131.—679. *Penitus, far down* (in the valley).—680. *Ituras, destined to go*.—681. *Stadio recedens, considering earnestly*.—682. *Porte*; join with the two verbs. It so happened that he was just at this time tracing out the destinies of his descendants.

634-751. Anchises receives Aeneas with an affectionate greeting, and first converses with him on the nature and condition of the innumerable spirits which are seen sitting about the river Lethe.

635. *Palmas utraque*. See on V, 233.—636. *Genis*, Thiel takes here for *oculis*, as in Propert. III, 12, 26.—637. *Expectata parenti, expected, looked for, by thy father*. As if he had said, I have long hoped that your filial piety would impel you to make this visit.—638. *Iter durum, the diffi-*

oult passage; the horrors and toils of the descent.—690. *Fatum, that it would be*; i. e., that you would come; join with both the preceding verbs.—691. *Cura, my anxious hope*.—692. *Terras*. See on II, 654.—695. Aeneas seems to refer to such dreams and apparitions as are mentioned in IV, 658, and V, 722, of which Anchises himself has no knowledge.—696. *Tendere adegit*. For the infinit. instead of the subj. with *ut*, see on III, 184.—700-702. Repeated from II, 792-794.—703. *In valle reducta, in the secluded valley*; the *convallis* (679) in which Aeneas has found his father; a vale completely shut in by hills, and thus separated from the other parts of Elysium. Aeneas is struck with amazement at the multitude of spirits fitting about the banks of Lethe, which winds through this valley.—704. *Virgulta sonantis silvae, the rustling shrubbery of a forest*. Forbiger prefers the reading *silvis*, but it has not good MS. authority.—706. *Gentes populi-que, nations (or races) and tribes*.—709. *Strept, murmurs*; i. e., with the hum of the vast multitude. Supply *sic*, answering to *velut*.—710. *Sabito*, an adjective; join with *viu*.—711. *lascias*. Comp. II, 307. *Ea-parre, those far-off winding streams*.—713, 714. *Quibus—debentur, to whom new bodies are destined by fate*; bodies other than those which they have previously occupied in the world above. See 748-751. The view here given by Anchises of the origin, successive states, and final destiny of souls, is probably the expression of Vergil's own belief, as derived from the study of the Greek philosophers.—715. *Secures latices*; literally, "the waters without care"; the *waters of rest*.—716. *Hæc, these spirits*; these in particular. Anchises points out a certain portion of the multitude, or, rather, one out of the *populi* mentioned in 706.—717. *Iampridem cupio*. These words belong equally to the foregoing line and to this.—718. *Que magna*. See on III, 377. *Italia reperta, in the discovery of Italy*; i. e., that you have at length, after so much hardship, achieved your voyage to Italy. For the use of the participle, see on II, 418.—719. *Aliqua, any indeed*. *Ad caelum, to the upper light*; as opposed to Hades. See on 128.—720. *Sublimis, on high, or up*; join with *ira*. Comp. I, 415.—724-732. A spirit (*spiritus*) endowed with intelligence (*mens*)—that is, a life-giving and intelligent soul—pervades the whole world in all its parts; the soul of which the material universe is the body. From this *anima mundi* emanate the individual souls of all living creatures, which are thus scintillations, as it were, from the ethereal fiery substance of the all-pervading spirit. Hence these seeds, or souls, possess a *fiery energy (igneus vigor)* such as belongs to the ethereal or celestial substance from which they originate (*caelestis origo*).—724. *Campos liguentes*; i. e., the sea.—725. *Titania astra, the heavenly bodies*; the sun and the stars; or, as some of the best commentators understand, the *Titanian orb*, the sun; the plural being put for the singular. Comp. IV, 119.—726, 727. *Spiritus, the principle that gives vitality*; *mens, the intelligence which directs*. *Artus, the parts*; the members of the great material body (*moles, magnum corpus*) which contains the universal spirit.—728. *Inde, from this source*; i. e., from this combination of the universal soul with the material elements—air, earth, water, and fire—just described.—729. *Marmoreo sub aequore, under its smooth surface*; like polished marble.—730. *Olis seminibus, to these seeds of being*; these sparks from the all-pervading fire, or principle of vitality and thought.—731. *Quantum*. This ethereal force manifests itself especially in man, *so far as the baneful influences of the animal passions do not impede its working*.—733. *Hinc, hence*; by reason of this; i. e., from the debasing union of the body with the soul, implied in the preceding clause. Fear, desire, grief, and joy were all regarded, especially by the Stoics, as weak affections contracted by the soul from the body. *Auras, here, the pure air*; the upper region of the heavens (*caelum*) from which they sprung.—734. *Clauas*. Supply *animas*,

or *illas*.—737. Penitus, join with *inolescere*; —*que*, and *indeed*.—738. *Multa diu concreta, many impurities long accumulating*; waxing with the body in growth. *Inolescere*. Supply *illis*, or *animis*. *Miris modis*, in a wonderful way. Comp. I, 354.—740-742. The punishments inflicted for the purification of souls are varied according to the nature and degree of the guilt contracted in life. Exposure to the winds suffices for one class; others must be purged under a great gulf of water, while the deepest infection is purged by fire.—742. *Infectum scelus, the contracted guilt*.—743. *Quisque—Manes, we suffer each his peculiar punishments; his own purgatory*. *Manes* signifies, 1, the shades of the dead; 2, Hades, or the abode of the shades; 3, avenging powers of the lower world; 4, penalties inflicted by these powers. In the last sense it seems to be used here, though other explanations are given. The idea of the whole passage (743-751) seems to be this: We are all punished for actual sin with penalties more or less severe, and which require more or less time, according to the degree of the moral infection. Thereupon we are admitted to vast Elysium, and a few of us, by the special favor of the gods, not destined to go again, like these great multitudes (see 718, sqq.), into other bodies, but permitted to retain our identity, occupy these blissful fields until we are free from the very last traces of inbred impurity (*concretam labem*), and thus become once more unmixed, ethereal, fiery essence, as at the first. But *all these, has omnes*, "to whom earthly bodies are again allotted by fate," are conducted after the lapse of a thousand years to the borders of Lethe, and prepared by its oblivious waters to enter upon that new existence. It seems obvious that Anchises, and such as he (*pauci*), who were already deified in the minds of their descendants, would not be represented as subject to the fate of the great multitude of shades destined to be transformed into other men. That is, Anchises must continue to exist as *Anchises* until his soul should resume its original condition as a part of the universal soul. Hence there was a marked contrast intended between *pauci* and *has omnes*.—745. *Perfecto-orbe, the (proper) circuit of time being completed*.—747. *Aural-ignem, the fire of unmixed air*; unmixed ethereal fire; the same notion as in 730. The Stoics believed that the soul would be restored at last to its original state; that is, would be absorbed in the *anima mundi*.—748. *Has omnes*. This whole multitude of spirits flitting about the Lethe. *Mille rotam, etc., have passed through the circuits of a thousand years*; have gone through the annual round a thousand times. See on *volvere*, I, 9.—750. *Immemores*; i. e., no longer remembering the upper world. *Supra convexa, the vault above*; the sky of the upper world; as *caelum*, 719.

752-901. Anchises now conducts Aeneas and the Sibyl into the midst of the shades destined to enter new bodies, and points out among them the great characters who are in successive generations to illustrate the history of Rome. Having spent the time allotted to Aeneas in giving this account of his posterity, and in advising him as to his future conduct in Italy, Anchises dismisses him and the Sibyl from Hades by the Ivory gate.

753. *Sonantem, murmuring*. Comp. 709.—754. *Possset*. See on I, 90.—755. *Adversas*, opposite; as they approached from the opposite direction. Comp. *adversum*, 684. *Lagers*, to gather up with the eye; to review or survey.—756. *Deinde, immediately*; i. e., after your generation shall have passed away. *Sequitur, is destined to follow*.—757. *Mancant (tibi), await thee*. Comp. I, 257. *Italia de gente*. They are to descend from Lavinia, the future Italian wife of Aeneas.—758. *Nostrum—itana, destined to succeed to our name*.—759. *Tua fata*. See 890, sqq.—760. The Julian family was descended from Ascanius or Iulus, who succeeded to his father and founded Alba Longa (I, 267, sqq.); but the line of Alban kings sprung

from Silvius, whom Lavinia bore to Aeneas late in life. This is the tradition adopted by Vergil. Others made Silvius the son and successor of Ascanius. Heyne. *Vides*; used parenthetically. *Pura hasta, on a headless spear*. The shaft of the spear without the point was the symbol of royal and priestly rank; or, according to Servius, the reward of a first military success. For the case, see H. 425, 1, n.; A. 254, b; B. 253, a; G. 403, R. 3; M. 264, obs. —761. *Proxima—loca*; holds by fate the first (earliest) place in the light (above). By lot Silvius has precedence of all the rest in ascending into the upper world. —763. *Postuma, latest*. —765. *Silvia*. Hence his name *Silvius*; for he was born and reared in the woods. —766. *Unde*; for a *quo*. —767. *Proximus, next* to him, as they appear among the shades, not next in their historical order. The shades of the whole Alban dynasty are grouped around Silvius, but Procas, Capys, Numitor, and Silvius Aeneas, happen to be next to him. —770. *Si unquam*. Until his fifty-third year, Aeneas Silvius was kept from his throne by his uncle, who had acted as his guardian. —771. *Viris*. Their strength is indicated by their heroic forms. —772. *Atque—gerunt, and they also bear their brows shaded with the civic oak*. They shall not only be distinguished for warlike deeds, but they shall plant cities, and thus win the civic crown of oak-leaves; for the *corona civilis*, or *civica*, is here the token of services rendered to the state in the arts of peace, though commonly the reward bestowed by the Romans upon a soldier who had saved the life of a comrade in battle. —773. *Momentum*, and the other proper names in this verse, are governed by some verb like *condent*, suggested by the following *imponent*. —777. *Nay, more, Romulus, the son of Mars, shall accompany his grandsire*; yonder shade, destined to be Romulus, shall go into the upper world while his grandsire Numitor shall be still living, and shall be associated with him in the royal dignity. —778. *Assarad sanguinis, of Assaracan, or Trojan blood*; join with *Ilia*. —779. *Viden' (videmus)* is affirmative here, like *nonne*. See Z. 352; A. 210, d; B. 228, a, R. 1; G. 456, R.; M. 451, a. *Ut stant*. The indicative is sometimes used by the poets in dependent questions. H. 529, II, 7; A. 334, d; G. 459, R. 1, and; Z. 553; M. 356, obs. 3. *Geminae cristae, a double crest*, or plume falling both over the front and back of the helmet, sometimes worn by warriors, and attributed to Mars; also, here, to Romulus, as indicating the glory he was destined to attain in arms. —780. *And (how) the father of the gods himself already marks (him) with his peculiar honor*; with the tokens of martial glory due to him. *Suo* is here equivalent to *proprio*, and refers to the object, *Romulum* or *eum*, understood (comp. III, 494, and see M. 490, b), and *pater* refers to Jupiter. Others understand both *pater* and *suo* of Mars. —781. *Huius auspicii*. Rome commences her existence under the auspices of Romulus, and continues to advance and prosper under his protection after his deification. —782. *Animos, her heroic souls, or men*. Rome will produce men equal to the gods (*Olympo*) in greatness of soul. Others translate *animos, her lofty spirit*, referring it to Rome herself, as a person. —783. See Ge. II, 585. *Septem* and *una* are contrasted. —786. *Partu*. For the case, see on *terminis*, I, 275. —790. *Magnum sub axam, up to the great vault*; i. e., into the upper world. But some refer it to Olympus itself, and to the deification of the Caesars. —791. *Saeptum*. See on *tristior*, I, 228. —792. *Augustus*. This title was bestowed upon Octavian by a decree of the senate in B. C. 27. *Divi genus, the son of a deity*. Augustus was the adopted son of Julius Caesar, who was regarded as a god after his death. —793. *Latō*; the ablative of situation after *condet*. —794. *Saturno*; dative of the agent. The reign of Saturn is "the golden age," which Augustus is destined to restore. Comp. I, 291. —795-797. *laet—aptum*. The land which he shall conquer beyond the Garamantes and the Indi is situated, according to the fancy of the poet, beyond the constellations (*sidera*) of the

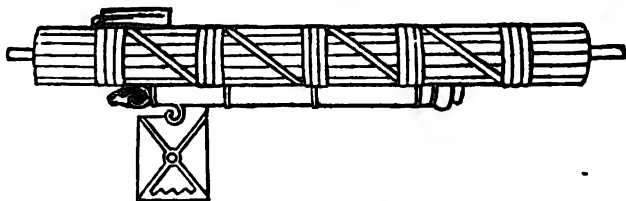
sodiac; that is, south of the sodiac.—797. Comp. IV, 482.—798. *Huius in adventum, at, in view of his coming*; join with *horrent*. *Oaspiæ reges*; i. e., the realms of the Bactrians and Hyrcanians, who with the Parthians stood in awe of the power of Augustus.—799. *Recepimus*; abl. cause of *horrent*.—800. *Turbant*; used reflexively; *are troubled*. Even now, in the



Cybele, Corymbantes, and the infant Jupiter. (From an ancient bas-relief.)

time of Aeneas, there are prophetic warnings, relating to the conquest of Augustus, which cause terror among the nations of Asia and Africa.—801. *Hec vero, etc.* Augustus made journeys to the remotest parts of the empire. He visited as many lands as Hercules in performing his labors, or as Bacchus in his eastern conquests.—802. *Fixarit hoc, though he pierced, or wounded*. According to the received tradition, the stag was taken alive, though in Euripides, *Herc. Furens*, 378, it is said to have been slain. *Aaripeda*. The famous stag of Ceryneia in Arcadia had golden horns and brazen hoofs. For the mood after *hoc*, see H. 515, III; A. 331, c, R.; B. 303; G. 609; M. 361.—803. *Pacavit (pacaverit) namora*. Hercules captured the wild boar of Erymanthus, and thus secured quiet to the woods. *Lernam*. The district of Lerna itself was terrified with the conflict between Hercules and the Hydra.—804. *Inga scottit, guides his team*; his "yoke" of tigers.—805. *Nysa*; a city of India, the name of which was also applied to Mount

Meros, on which it was said to have been built by Bacchus. Thus Augustus is lauded by Vergil, first, for establishing peace; secondly, for his conquests; and last, for his expeditions or "progresses."—806. *Dubitamus, do we hesitate?* The first person plural, as in I, 252, denotes the deep interest of the parent, identifying himself with Aeneas. *Virtutum extenderet motha, to advance our glory (gloriam virtute partam) by our deeds*; by conquering Latium. Another reading, and of somewhat better authority, is *virtute extenderet viris*. For the *infinitives* here, see H. 506, II, 2; A. 278, c; B. 815, c; G. 551, R. 8; M. 375, c, obs. 3.—807. For the infinitive after *prohibet*, see on V, 631.—808. *Quis procul?* The language is still that of Anchises, the question either indicating some uncertainty for the moment about the personage he is looking at, or else serving to break up the monotony of the narrative.—809. *Sacra fœdera, bearing sacrificial instruments*; a symbol of priesthood.—810. Romulus was the *military* founder of Rome; by Numa it was *first* established on the basis of *civil* and *religious* laws. *Primum* is equivalent to *primum*.—814. *Tullus*. Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome, whom Livy (I, 22) calls even more impetuous than Romulus, roused the city from the peaceful habits established by Numa.—815. *Instantior, too boastful*; i. e., of his descent. Ancus Martius, the grandson of Numa, according to Pomponius Sabinus, felt aggrieved by the election of Tullus in preference to himself, and went so far as to seek the favor of the people (*gaudens popularibus auris*) as a means of destroying the reigning king and his whole family; but when once established on the throne, he became "the good King Ancus."—818. *Ultoris*. Brutus, in overthrowing the Tarquins, was the avenger of the wrongs of Lucretia and of the Roman people. *Recep-*



Fasces and securis.

tes, recovered; i. e., from the expelled Tarquins by the newly created magistrates or consuls, of whom Brutus was the first. The language is not to be taken literally, but merely symbolizes the forced transfer of the supreme authority from the Tarquins to the consuls.—820. *Momentis*. The two sons of Brutus engaged in a conspiracy to restore the Tarquins, and were scourged and beheaded in the presence of their father, who presided at the trial and execution as chief magistrate. See Liv. II, 5.—822. *Utsumque (howsoever)*, etc., implies that in after times there was a difference of opinion about the conduct of Brutus on this occasion.—823. *Vinctus*; i. e., shall conquer his parental love. *Laudum*, praise, that is, for patriotic devotion.—824. *Decios*. The Decii, father and son, belonged to the most heroic period of the Roman republic. They "devoted themselves" for the preservation and victory of the Roman army; the father in the battle against the Latins near Mount Vesuvius, a. c. 340; the son in the battle of Sentinum, a. c. 295. *Dracones*. The most conspicuous of the Drusi was M. Livius Drusus Salinator, who won the decisive battle against Hasdrubal on the Metaurus in a. c. 207. *Sævum*. Torquatus, consul with the first Decius, above

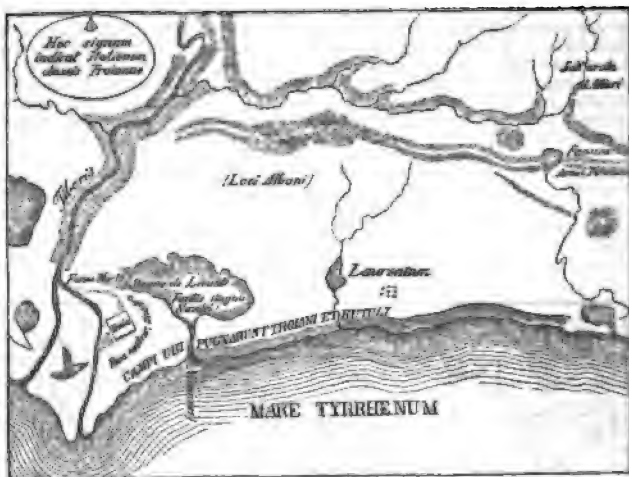
mentioned, caused his son to be beheaded for engaging in a single combat contrary to his orders.—826. *Recurrentem signa; bringing back the standards.* Camillus, by defeating the Gauls, recovered the standards which they had previously taken at the battle on the Allia, *s. c.* 390.—826. *Ille animas refert* to Pompey and Caesar.—827. *Ecce.* The lower world, though Elysium has "its own sun," is *night or darkness* in contrast with the upper world, to which the term *lux* is applied, above, 721, and below, 828.—830, 831. Caesar, the father-in-law of Pompey, came from his Gallic conquests to engage in the civil war against his son-in-law.—830. *Aggeribus, from the bulwarks:* for the Alps may be called the ramparts of Italy. *Monses;* the height of Monoecus, now *Monaco*, a promontory of the Maritime Alps, so called from the temple of Hercules Monoecus, which stood there.—831. The troops of Pompey at Pharsalus were, for the most part, legions which had been acting in the eastern provinces, assisted by allies under the command of Asiatic kings.—834. *Tuque prior.* Caesar did in fact manifest a disposition to forbear, and to prevent the impending war. See Merivale's "Fall of the Roman Republic," ch. xi, at the end. *Olympo.* Caesar is descended from Iulus, and, therefore, from Venus and Jupiter.—836. *Ille;* Lucius Mummius, who conquered and destroyed Corinth, *s. c.* 146. *Corintho;* ablat. absol. with *triumphata*.—838. *Ille. L. Aemilius Paulus,* the conqueror of the Macedonian king Perseus, is probably meant. *Argos and Mycenae,* perhaps, are put for the whole of Greece. Comp. I, 284, 286.—839. *Acadiden.* Probably Perseus is meant; for the Macedonian kings derived their lineage through Olympias, the daughter of Neoptolemus, from Achilles, the grandson of Acæus.—840. *Templa—Minervæ, the violated shrines of Minerva.* See on I, 41.—841. *Cato;* the elder Cato, or Cato the Censor, who died *s. c.* 149. *Tacitum, unmentioned.* *Cossus. A. Cornelius Cossus,* as consul and commander, *s. c.* 428, killed in battle Lars Tolumnius, king of Veii, and bore in triumph the *spolia opima* to the temple of Mars. This honor happened only to two besides Cossus in the whole period of Roman history. These were Romulus and Marcellus. See 859.—842. *Gracchi genus.* The most illustrious of the family were Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, tribune and consul, who defended the elder Scipio Africanus from the attacks of Cato, and his two sons, Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, who lost their lives in their vain struggle to ameliorate the condition of the plebeian order at Rome.—843. *Scipiades;* Scipio Africanus Major, who closed the second Punic war by defeating Hannibal at Zama, and Scipio Africanus Minor, who captured and destroyed Carthage in the third Punic war. *Parvo potentem, rich in poverty;* having all the advantages of wealth by living contented with a little. Fabricius, though poor, was wholly uninfluenced by the offered bribes of Pyrrhus. See Liddell's "Hist. of Rome," 3, 26, 9.—844. *Serranus;* Caius Atilius Regulus, consul in *s. c.* 267, surnamed Serranus, because when his election was announced he was found cultivating his land, or *planting in the furrow.* He was also consul in *s. c.* 260, the year when his still more celebrated namesake came from Carthage on his mission to the Roman senate for the exchange of prisoners.—845. *Maximæ.* This was an appellation of many of the *Fabii*. The one here referred to retrieved the fortunes of Rome, after the great disaster at Lake Trasimenus, *s. c.* 217, by keeping the field with a Roman army, and yet avoiding any general engagement.—846. A verse borrowed from Ennius.—847. *Spirantis æra, the breathing bronze;* life-like statues of bronze. *Mallus, more gracefully,* or, perhaps, *with more softness.*—848. *Orabant—Mellus.* Roman oratory in the time of Vergil had attained to an excellence which might well vie with that of the Athenians; but here the great national distinction of the Romans, their greatness as warriors, conquerors, and rulers, is to be contrasted with those arts which character-

is the Greeks.—350. *Radio, with the wand.* The astronomer drew his diagram with a rod on wet sand spread upon a table.—352. *Morem, the terms or conditions.*—354. *Mirantibus,* Aeneas and the Sibyl were filled with wonder at the revelations thus far made by Anchises.—355. *Marcellus;* the great Marcellus of the second Punic war, who obtained the third *spolia opima* in his victory over the Cisalpine Gauls (see on 841), and was the first Roman general who gave a decided check to Hannibal. The mention of this great commander leads to the following allusion to his descendant, the youthful Marcellus, son of Octavia, and adopted son of Augustus, whose untimely death caused universal grief. This occurred in a. c. 23, while Vergil was engaged in the composition of the Aeneid.—359. *Quirina.* It would seem that the *spolia opima*, hung up in the temple of Jupiter Feretrius, were regarded as sacred also to Quirinus.—360. *Una;* i. e., in company with Marcellus.—362. *Laeta parum;* equivalent to *tristior*; too sad for a youth. The shade is fated to have already a forecast of his brief life in the world above. *Delecto—valta, eyes of downcast look.*—363. *Virum;* i. e., the elder Marcellus. *Sic, thus;* as described in the words foregoing; arrayed in glittering arms, noble in appearance, and yet sad and dejected.—364. *Filius?* (is it) *his son?* *Anne.*—*ne* is appended to *an* without affecting its meaning. See H. 351, I, n. 1; A. 210, R.; Z. 351.—365. *Striptae.* The allusion is to the large retinue of friends and clients attending him, and to the crowds saluting him when seen in public at Rome. Already the spirits in Elysium, in anticipation, seem to bestow similar honors upon him. *Quantum instat in ipso, what majesty (there is) in him!* *ipso* in contrast with *comitum.*—366. *Nox.* Night hovers about him, casting the shadow of her wings upon his forehead, and thus prefiguring his early death.—367. *Ingressus.* Supply *dicere.*—370. *Esse, to exist or live.*—371. *Visa.* Conington construes: *vixit ut futura fuisset.* *Propria, enduring, or permanent.* Comp. I, 78.—372. *Virum,* as in I, 440, 507. The whole populace was assembled on the Campus Martius at the funeral of Marcellus. His remains were deposited in the splendid mausoleum of Augustus, built five years before on the bank of the Tiber.—376. *Avos;* i. e., the shades of the fathers.—378. *Heu, etc.* Alas that his piety, his faith, worthy of the golden age, and his warlike spirit, are destined to so brief a period for their display.—379-381. The subjunctive here denotes that Marcellus *would have* achieved much had the fates permitted him to live.—382. *Si qua.* See on I, 18.—383. *Tu Marcellus eris, you will be Marcellus.* If you can but overcome the cruel decrees of fate, so as to live longer on earth, you will fully prove to the world by your actual achievements all the greatness that is inherent in your character; you will become *that Marcellus* which the Roman world will expect to see unfold from your youthful promise. *Date illa.* Anchises is transported by his emotion to the scene which shall transpire centuries hence, and imagines himself scattering flowers before the tomb. Comp. V, 79.—385, 386. *Inani munere, a vain offering;* vain, because the dead receives no benefit from it.—387. *Aëdis,* join with *campis;* in the ample airy fields or grounds of Elysium, described above, 640, sqq.—390. *Exin;* for *acinde;* then or thereupon; answering to the foregoing *postquam.*—392. *Quo quaque modo.* Comp. III, 459.—393-396. This description of two gates by which dreams ascend to the upper world is derived by Vergil from the Od., XIX, 562-567. It is inserted here by the poet, interrupting for a moment the regular narrative, in order to explain beforehand the expression *porta oburna*, which is to follow.—393. *Fertur, is reported, said.*—394. *Veris umbræ, to real shades;* actual ghosts of the dead.—396. *Sed, etc., but* (by this ivory gate, notwithstanding its beauty) *the Manes and false dreams* (not true or living shades) *to the upper world (caelum).*—397-399. *Then, when Anchises has addressed (addresses) Aeneas*

and the Sibyl in these words (the words given in the foregoing instructions), and has sent them forth by the ivory gate, he (Aeneas) speeds his way to the ships, and joins again his companions. Anchises conducts Aeneas and the Sibyl to the ivory gate as the one which affords the easiest and quickest ascent to the upper world. They are thus saved the toil of reascending by the way they came, which, according to the words of the Sibyl (128, 129), would have been a work of great labor.—897. *Tam* connects this sentence with verse 892, the narrative having been interrupted by the description of the two gates.—898. *Prosequitur* and *emittit* are in the present for the perfect after *ubi*, like *venit* after *cum*, I, 697.—900. *Caletas*; now *Gada*, on the coast between Naples and Terracina. *Recto litore*, *straightway along the shore*; literally: “by the direct shore.” Comp. VIII, 57.



Pluto and Proserpine. (From an ancient bas-relief.)



The Trojan camp on the Tiber.

BOOK SEVENTH.

Arrival of Aeneas in Latium, and commencement of hostilities between the Latins and Trojans.

1-36. Aeneas buries his nurse on a promontory of Latium, which he names after her, Caieta. He then sails by the promontory of Circeium, the abode of the sorceress Circe, enters the mouth of the Tiber, and disembarks on the Laurentine bank of the river.

1. Tu quoque, thou also; as well as Misenus and Palinurus. See VI, 224, 281. The place where Caieta was buried is now called Gaeta.—3. Hunc, now; even in the poet's times. Sedem; for sepulcrum. The passage may be rendered, and even now thy honored name keeps thy resting-place in memory, and the designation marks thy ashes. The name of the city, Caieta, is the honos; this preserves the memory of her burial-place. Unusque nomen signat more distinctly expresses the idea contained in servat honos sedem.—10. Circoas terras; the promontory of Circeium, on the coast of Latium, called in III, 386, insula Circeas. Homer, Od. X, 185, designated the dwelling-place of Circe as an island.—11. Solis filia; Circe.—11, 12. Lucos resonat, makes the groves resound.—13. Nocturnas in lumina, to illuminate the night; literally, for nocturnal lights; in denoting an object or

end.—15. *Exaudiri*; historical infinitive.—18. *Formas horum*; for *lupi*. Comp. V, 822.—20. *Terga ferarum*. Comp. I, 635.—21. *Quas monstra talia*, such fearful transformations as these; literally, which such prodigies.—27. *Possare*. Supply *se*; were calmed. Comp. X, 103.—28. *Tonare*, the cars. *Arbores* is understood.—33. *Alvee*; pronounced here *alvo*.—35. *Flectere*; instead of *ut flectant*.

✓ 37-44. Second invocation to the muse, at the opening of the second grand division of the poem, which describes the battles of the Trojans and Italians under Aeneas and Turnus.

37. *Reges*; such as Latinus, Turnus, and Mezentius. *Erato*; the name of one of the muses for the general term muse. So often Calliope, Melpomene, etc. *Tempora rerum*, circumstances; aspect of things; i. e., in Italy. Supply *fuerint*.—42. *Aotos anima*, impelled by passion.—45. *Movco*, I enter upon. Comp. I, 262.

✓ 45-106. *Latinus*, the king of Latium, had an only daughter, whom his queen, *Amata*, had destined for the hand of *Turnus*, chief of the *Eatullana*. But before the arrival of the Trojans, *Latinus* had been warned by the oracle at *Albunea* that his daughter was to marry a foreign prince.

46. *Regebat*, had been ruling.—47. *Fauno*; a deified prince of ancient Latium, regarded as a god of shepherds, as well as a god of prophecy. He was identified by the Greeks and later Romans with the Grecian Pan. *Marica*, the guardian deity of the river *Liris*. She is here called *Laurentian*, or *Latian*, because Latium was bounded at one period by the *Liris*.—48. *Accipimus*, we learn by tradition. No doubt this is a genuine Italian tradition, un-mixed with the fables of the Greeks, which confounded *Saturnus*, *Faunus*, *Mavors*, and other Italian deities, with their *Kronos*, *Pan*, *Ares*, etc.—51. *Præque*—est, but he (*virilis proles*), when growing up, was snatched away in early youth. —*que* has here the force of "and indeed," or "but."—52. *Tantæ sedes*, so great a kingdom. *Ellia*; *Latina*.—53. *Regis conlux*; *Amata*.—59. *Læurus*; as in the palace of *Priam*. See II, 512, sqq.—63. *Extærum*. As the bees had come through

the air, *trans æthera*, and not from the immediate neighborhood, the arrival of foreigners was portended; as they had settled upon the summit of the sacred laurel, this indicated the occupation of the palace and kingdom by the strangers.—69. *Partis eadem*, the same quarter to which the bees have directed their course.—70. *Dominarier*. H. 240, 6; G. 191, 2; B. 95, 9, 4; M.



Erato. (From a wall-painting in Hierculaneum.)

115.—74, 76. *Ornatum, comas, coronam, in respect to her apparel, etc.* See on *oculos*, I, 238.—78. *Ferri, was noised abroad.*—79. *Canebant, they* (i. e., the prophets) *foretold.*—80. *Fortentem, that she was destined to bring.* Others translate, *it portended.*—81. *Oracula Fauni.* The oracle of Faunus was in a grove near the fountain of Albunea, a deified prophetic, to whom a sulphurous fountain had been consecrated near Tibur, or Tivoli. The name is applied both to the nymph and the fountain.—82, 83. *Sub alta Albunea;* i. e., under the height from which the fountain of Albunea descended.—83, 84. *Nemorum—sonat, which makes great woods resound with her sacred fountain.* In this translation, which corresponds to that of Ladewig, *maxima nemorum* is a partitive expression for *maxima nemora*, governed by *sonat*, used as a transitive verb, like *resonat*, 12, *insonuit*, 451, and *personat*, VI, 418. The last explanation of Heyne, approved by Forbiger, makes *maxima* in apposition with *guas*, and supplies *aquarum*; thus: *Albunea, which, greatest of the waters (streams) of the woods, resounds with its sacred fountain.* Comp. Ge. II, 15. *Mephitis*, the noxious exhalation rising from the sulphurous fountain, now called the *Solfataras di Tivoli*.—87. *Quam tult—Inobuit.* This is a general account of the manner in which this oracle gave the desired information; which was by visions and voices, revealed to the priest while sleeping on the hides of the victims previously slain in sacrifice. In the present instance Latinus acted as priest himself; for in Latium the priestly office was a royal prerogative.—91. *Acheronta, Acheron*; for the powers of the lower world. *Avernus, in Hades.*—97. *Mæa.* The voice is that of Faunus, the ancestor of Latinus.

✓ 107-147. While the Trojans are partaking of food on the shore, and using their loaves of bread for dishes on which to lay the gathered fruits, the bread itself being finally eaten, Ascanius exclaims, "We are eating our tables!"—and thus the prediction of the Harpy and of Anchises is fulfilled.

109. *Adorea liba, wheaten loaves*; usually for sacrifice, but not here.—110. *Epulla, their food*; i. e., the sylvan fruits they have gathered in the neighborhood.—111. *Cereale solum, the Cereal support*; the wheaten table.—114, 115. *Orbem and quadris* describe the loaf, which was circular, and divided into four equal parts, or quadrants, by radiating marks.—119. *Eripuit—premit, the father caught the word instantly from the lips of (the boy) speaking, and, amazed by the divine revelation, followed up (the omen);* i. e., with the words following.—123. *Anchises.* Comp. III, 257, and note.—136. *Primum, first of the deities*; to be worshiped before all others on taking possession of a new land. Comp. *primum*, III, 487.—139. *Phrygiæ matrem*; Cybele. See III, 111.—140. *Duplices parentes, his two parents*; Anchises in Hades, and Venus in Olympus.

✓ 146-194. On the following day the Trojans explore the neighborhood of their camp around the Tiber and the Numicius, and Aeneas sends a hundred envoys to confer with King Latinus, while he commences the building of his new camp, or city of Troy.

150. *Diversa, in different directions.* *Hæc stagna.* Supply *esse* depending on *explorant*, or a verb implied in it; *they ascertain that these are the still waters of the fountain Numicius.* The Numicius, or Numicus, a little stream on the coast of Latium, issues from a swamp. It is now called *Stagno di Levante*.—154. *Ramis Palladis, with the boughs sacred to Pallas*; the olive, emblem of peace. *Velatos, veiled*; it is not used here of wreaths bound round the head, but borne in the hand; because being carried in the hand, they shade the person. Comp. VIII, 116; XI, 101.—157. *Designat.* Comp. V, 755. The little town thus inclosed was Troia Nova, or Castrum Troiae, four furlongs from the sea. See chart.—158. *Mætur locum, builds*

up the place; for "he builds houses in the place." Comp. 290. Conington, however, translates, "breaks ground."—180. *Latinarum* loses the last syllable here.—187. *Ingentis, mighty; of noble aspect.* The men are of heroic stature.—188. *Testa; here, the temple; according to the Roman custom of receiving envoys in temples.*—189. *Medius, in the midst of his attendants.*—171. *Urbe summa; i. e., on the Acropolis.*—174. *Omni, auspicious beginning; the sacred usage; a practice ominous of good to the reign of the new king.*—176. *Perpetuis mensis, at the continuous tables; the tables arranged in one unbroken line.*—178. *Oedro* retains the final *o*.—186. —*que* in *epiculaque* is lengthened by the *ictus*.—187—189. *Ipsa—gerebat.* The image of *Picus*, to whom the temple is dedicated, unlike the other statues, is in a sitting posture, in a conspicuous place, perhaps at one end of the court, holding the *lituus*, or augur's staff, and clothed in a *trabea*, or striped toga. The *lituus* is called *Quirinablis*, as being one of the symbols assigned by the Romans to *Quirinus*, the deified *Romulus*. For the government of the ablative, *lituo*, supply some such word as *instructus*, easily suggested by the following *succinctus*.—190. *Aurea; here pronounced au-rya.*—191. *Avam.* *Circe, the lover (coniunx) of Picus, transformed him into a woodpecker.*



Janus. (From an ancient Roman coin.)

✓195 295. *Latinius* gives the envoys a kind reception, and *Ilioneus*, on their part, makes known the condition and wants of the Trojans, and presents the gifts sent by *Aeneas*. The king promises them a peaceful home in *Latium*, and, in obedience to the oracle, offers his daughter in marriage to *Aeneas*. The envoys are dismissed with presents for themselves and *Aeneas*, and return to the camp.

196. *Anditque—cursum, and not unheard-of do you turn your course hither on the sea.*—197. *Egentis* by metonymy is transferred from the voyagers to the ships.—203. *Saturni gentem.* In the time of *Saturn*, the golden age, men acted uprightly, not by compulsion, but from goodness of heart, *sua sponte*, and by habit inherited from that ancient deity.—206. *Auruncos senes, the Auruncian fathers.* The *Aurunci* were an ancient tribe of Italians, situated between *Latium* and *Campania*. *Ut; interrogative; (namely) how.*—207. *Dardannus.* For the tradition, see III, 107, sqq., and note.—208. *Thraciam Samon; the island of Samothrace, now Samothraki, in the upper part of the Aegean.*—209. *Hinc—ab sede, hence (namely) from the Tuscan seat.* Comp. *huc*, II, 18, and E. I, 53. *Oorythi.* The Etruscan *Cortona*.—211. *Addit; by receiving Dardanus as a god to be worshiped, the golden palace of Olympus adds one (numerus) to the altars of the gods.*—215. *Regiones vias, in respect to the direction of our voyage.*—219. *Ab Iove.* Comp. n. on I, 28.—225. *Et siquæ, etc., both if the farthest land removes any one by means of the encircling ocean, and if the belt of the torrid zone stretched between (in the midst of) four zones separates any one (from our part of the world), he (such an one) has heard how great, etc.* *Refuso,* flowing round and round into itself, either inclosing islands or the whole continent. *Forbiger* makes *ocean* the ablative of situation. Its last vowel is retained here.—232. —*que* continues the negation.—237. *Vittæ; i. e., the fillets attached to the olive branches borne in their hands.* Comp. 154, and note. *Præsentia; pronounced here præ-san-tya.*—241. *Hæc repetit, calls (us) back hither.* This interpretation of *Heyne*, mentioned

in my former edition, I now adopt as the more probable. Cicero, pro Domo, 57, uses *repto* with this meaning. The subject is *Apollo*.—243. Dat. *Aeneas* is the subject.—246. *Gestamen, the array*; explained by *scoptrum*, etc.—254. *Sartam, the oracle*.—255. *Meditatur*, or some similar verb suggested by *coluit*, is understood before the infinitives; *that this one was foretold as that son-in-law*, etc.—258. *Quæ scopet, which is destined to possess*; such that it is destined to possess.—261. *Rege Latino, as long as Latinus shall be king*.—271. *Hæc Latæ restare eamant, they predict that this destiny awaits Latium*.—274. *Numero omni, from the whole number*; i. e., of his horses. This is preferable to the older interpretation, "for the whole number of Trojan envoys."—277. *Ostra*. The coverings of the horses are of purple cloth embroidered with gold.—282-284. *Patri creavit*. The cunning (*daedala*) Circe had bred these bastard horses by secretly putting a common mare to one of the horses of her father, the Sun-god. Thus she stole them from her father. The dat. as in V, 845.

286-340. Juno, enraged that she can not ultimately prevent the success of the Trojans, determines, at least for the present, to visit them with her wrath. She summons the fury Allecto from the lower world to forward her plan of kindling strife between the Trojans and Latins.

286. *Inachia*. Argos is termed Inachian from Inachus, its ancient king and founder.—294, 295. *Num potuere, could they?* was it possible that they should fall? etc. No! they found a way through the midst of battalions and flames.—297. *Oredo, I suppose*, forsooth; in bitter irony.—300. *Ansa (aum), I have dared*; i. e., even against the known decrees of fate.—304, 305. *Mars valuit*. Pirithous, king of the Lapithæ, invited all the gods to his wedding-feast, excepting only Mars. On account of this slight, Mars stirred up the Centaurs to make war on the Lapithæ.—306, 308. *Concessit Calydonæ Dianæ*. Calydon, an ancient state of Aetolia, had neglected the worship of Diana, who therefore punished its king, Oeneus, and his people, by sending a fierce wild boar to ravage their land.—307. *Scelus*, for *poenam scelære*. The accusatives *Lapithæ* and *Calydonæ* are in apposition with *gentem* and *Calydonæ* in the foregoing clause.—310. *Quod si, but if*.—317. *At, or by, this sacrifice (mercede, reward or cost) of their people let the son-in-law and father-in-law consummate their alliance*.—320. *Classis, the daughter of Cisseus*; Hecuba. The allusion is to the dream of Hecuba before the birth of Paris. As she dreamed that her offspring would be a fire-brand, and the cause of the destruction of Troy, so has Venus brought forth in Aeneas a like offspring (*idem*)—one attended with the same destiny, who shall in like manner, by betrothing a foreign prince, occasion disaster to the new or restored Troy (*Purgamæ recidiva*), and thus he shall be a second Paris.—326. *Ordi, (are) a pleasure*.—329. *Atra*. *Dark* and *black* are common appellations of all objects connected with the lower world, including both the ghosts, the gods, and monsters, and even Proserpine. The Romans conceived the hair of the furies to be composed wholly of serpents.—336. *Vernare, to involve in, distract with*.—339. *Orimina belli*; i. e., *crimina, ex quibus bella oriantur*; mutual wrongs and accusations which may lead to war.

341-405. The fury Allecto takes possession of the mind of Amata, and stimulates her to resist the marriage of Aeneas and Lavinia. Unable to dissuade Latinus from his purpose, Amata conveys Lavinia to the woods, under the pretext of celebrating the rites of Bacchus.

348. *Quo monstro, for ut eo monstro*.—350. *Fallit furem, beguiles her in her frenzy*; as in her excitement she does not perceive the serpent.—354. *Lues, the pest*. Before she feels the full power of the serpent's spirit (*viperæ animam*), she has recourse to gentle entreaties.—360. *O genijum*,

O (thou her) *father*.—366. *Quid*; for *qualis*; *what is thy honor*? whither has thy good faith departed!—367. *Latinis*, for the *Latins*.—370. *Reor*, *Amata* judges that *Ardea*, the city of *Turnus* and the *Rutuli*, being separate from (*disiuncta*, taken literally) and independent (*libera*) of the kingdom of *Latinus*, *Turnus* is a foreigner, *externus*, and that the gods so pronounce (*dicere*).—372. *Inachus Acrisiusque*. According to the tradition which *Vergil* follows, *Danaë*, the daughter of *Acrisius*, and granddaughter of *Inachus*, landed in Italy, and married the prince of the *Rutuli*, *Pilumnus*. Thus her descendant, *Turnus*, is of *Argive* extraction.—377. *Immensam*, in its whole extent. She roamed wildly (*lymphata*) throughout the city, in every street and by-way, unrestrained by any sense of decorum, and therefore not keeping within the limited circle of her palace and royal walks.—383. *Dant animæ*, give life, velocity; i. e., to the top.—385. *Numina*, the divine command.—389. *Euhæ*, dissyllable.—389, 390. *Solum*—*vociferans*, exclaiming that thou (*Bacchus*) alone art worthy of the virgin.—390. *Mellia*. The *thyrsi* are wreathed with vine and ivy leaves; hence soft or pliant, with reference only to the leaves. *Sumere*. The subject is *eam*, referring to *Laviniam*.—391. *Te lastrare*, moves around thee; that is, in the dances around thy altar. *Pascere crinem*, unbinds her hair for thee; literally, feeds the hair; referring to the custom in the worship of *Bacchus*, of leaving the hair to hang loose.—405. *Stimula*—*Bacchi*, on every side, or everywhere pursues with the goads of *Bacchus*; i. e., with a power equal to the real influence of *Bacchus*.

✓ 406-474. *Alecto* now proceeds to *Ardea*, the city of *Turnus*, and appears to him in his sleep under the form of an aged priestess. Falling at first to rouse his spirit against *Aeneas*, she assumes her real form. *Turnus* awakes full of fury, and summons his followers to war against the *Trojans*.

412. *Avis*; dat. for *ab avis*.—413. *Fuit*, has been; has ceased to be. *Comp. II*, 325.—421-425. The whole passage implies that *Turnus* has been the principal defender of *Latium* against its enemies, especially against the *Tyrrhenians*.—427. *Ades*, even. So important is the occasion that *Juno* herself has directed me to say this.—428. *Saturnia*. See on I, 23.—430. *In arma*; join with *laetus*; eager for arms; with a mind joyful in the expectation of war. This is *Wagner's* interpretation.—432. *Magna*; according to some, the accusative after *iubet*; the power of the gods demands great achievements (of thee). But others, perhaps more correctly, join *magna* with *vis*.—433. *Disto parere statetur*, consents to fulfill (obey) his promise. See above, 366.—446. *Granti*, while still speaking. *Urare* is used also in its etymological sense in *X*, 96.—447. *Tot hydra*. *Comp. 329*.—450. *Geminas*. Two serpents were made conspicuous on the heads of *furies* and of the *Gorgons*. See *Woodcut*, p. 172.—459. *Corpore*; for *ex corpore*.—460. *Torq. eta*. He seeks for his arms on the couch and in his dwelling; the sword especially on the couch. Heroes kept weapons by them, even when in bed. See *VI*, 524.—462. *Ira super*, (and) anger still more; anger on account of the preference of *Aeneas* as suitor for *Lavinia*.—464, 465. *Aqual amnis*, the bubbling stream of water.—467. *Pallata paco*, since the peace (between *Latinus* and *Turnus*) has been violated; i. e., by *Latinus* in now promising *Lavinia* to *Aeneas*.—470. (He declares) that he comes (to the contest) a match (*salis*) for *Trojans* and *Latins* both.—473. *Huno*—*Iuventus*, the wonderful grace of his beauty and youth moves one; admiration, that is, of *Turnus*, who is young and beautiful. Others are stimulated by the renown of his regal ancestors (*atavæ reges*), and others by the memory of his former deeds in war.

✓ 475-371. *Alecto* turns now to the *Trojans*, and finding *Ascanius* engaged in the chase, she causes his hounds to attack a stag which is the favorite of the family of

Tyrrheus, the herdsman of King Latinus. The wounded stag flies to the house of Tyrrheus for shelter. The herdsman call to arms; Aeneas is succored by his countrymen, and the first blood is shed. Allecto is then dismissed by Juno to the infernal regions, by the way of Lake Ampeanctus.

477. *Arte nova, with new device*; with the intention of devising a stratagem of mischief additional to those already executed.—483. *Cornibus ingens, lofty with his horns*; for the prose form, *cornibus ingentibus*.—490. *Matrem*, genitive after *patiens*. But Forbiger prefers to make it in the accusative after *patiens* as a participle.—492. *Ipse, himself*; spontaneously. *Sera, etc., in the night, however late*.—494, 495. *Fluvio secundo deflueret, was floating on the downward current*.—495. *Ripa, on the bank*; at times reposing himself on the shore.—498. *Barraati deus*. Unaided, his hand might have erred, but a superior power (Allecto is meant) directed the arrow. For the use of *deus*, see on II, 632.—504. *Omnia clamor, clamore vocat*.—506. *Pentia, the scourge*; Allecto. She has already made the rustics aware of the outrage.—514. *Intendit vesem, swells the blast*.—516, 517. The lake of Diana on the Alban mount, far to the southeast of the Tiber, and the Nar and Velinus far to the northeast, that is, the whole country far around heard the sound. The lake of Diana is now called Lake Nemi, near Aricia, fifteen miles south of Rome. The river Nar runs between Umbria and the Sabine country, and falls into the Tiber. The lake Velinus was produced by the overflow of the river Velinus, and was led into the Nar by an artificial channel cut through a ledge of rock by the consul M. Curius Dentatus, b. c. 370. This produced the celebrated fall of Terni.—524. *Non certamine agresti (agitur), the contest is not carried on in the rustic manner*.—528. *Pento*. This is a more authentic reading than *vento*. *Primo* may be rendered as the adverb *primum*.—532. *Fuerat maximus, had been the oldest*; until now, when his life ends; when he is struck by the fatal arrow.—533. *Venus*; as in II, 529, for the weapon itself. *Udae vocis, of the moist (passage of) the voice*.—541. *Præmissa nota potens, having fulfilled her promise*; literally, *being made mistress of her promise*.—569. *Eupto ingens Acheronte, vast by reason of the bursting of Acheron*. H. 549, 5, note 2; B. 320; G. 427, R. 2; M. 426.—571. *Levabat*; a customary action. Allecto was wont to relieve the world of her presence by descending through this opening. So Ladewig. Others take the imperfect to signify "one might see her now relieving," etc.

573-646. The strife is continued by Juno. The shepherds hasten to Laurentum, and Turnus with them urges Latinus to war. The king, resisting in vain, leaves the control of things to other hands. On the refusal of Latinus, Juno herself opens the Temple of Janus, as the signal of war. The Italians now make preparations for war, and their principal cities and nations are described.

572, 573. *Extremum manum, the finishing hand*. *Ex acta, from the battle-ground*.—577. *Igni, fiery passion*; as in II, 575.—580. *Attenuat Baccho, maddened by Bacchus*.—581. *Insultant, rush through*; here a transitive verb. The husbands and sons of the Bacchanals, influenced by the name of Amata, importune for (fatigant) war.—591. *Ubi, etc., when no power is given (the king) to overcome their mad purpose*.—593. *Auras inania, the empty air*; the air that can not answer his prayers.—595. *Hæc poenæ, punishment for these things*.—597. *Seris, too late*.—598. *Omnis portus, the port in which I am seeking my refuge is so near that it is all (omnis) open before me (in limine)*; the passage may be translated, *my haven of rest is all in view*.—601. *Protinus, perpetually*; continuously from that time.—601, 602. *Urbes Albanæ*; Alba had thirty colonies, which are here meant, as well as Alba itself. Alba was in fact the mother city of Latium. See Mommsen, ch. III.—605. The Hyrcanians were a Caspian tribe. See on IV, 367. Augustus sent an army against the Arabs in a. c. 24. The

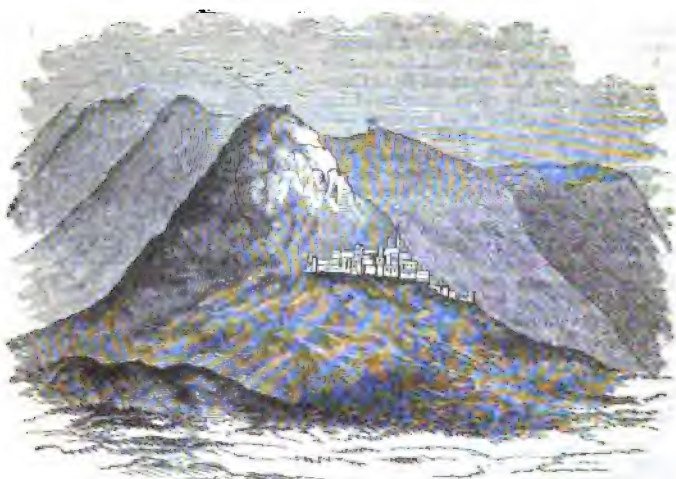
Indi sent envoys to Augustus to sue for peace, at the time of his threatened invasion of the Parthians. The latter people, or rather their king Phrautes, daunted by the preparations of Augustus, *B. C.* 23, voluntarily sent back the standards which they had captured from Crassus. This event is often mentioned by the poets as one of the most brilliant successes of Augustus.—607. *Bell. portae*. See on I, 294.—609. *Aerei*; here a dissyllable, *ae-res*.—612. *Cincta Gabinia*, with the *Gabinian cincture*; a peculiar mode of adjusting the toga. See "Dict. of Antiq."—613. *Stridentia limina*; in apposition with *has (portae)*, these gates, (these) harshly creaking portals.—624. *Ardus* agrees with the gender of the individuals included in *pars*, but the singular for the plural is anomalous.—629. *Ades*, even; in addition to what is already declared, what is still more, five cities, etc.—631. The verse is spondaic, and the final syllable of *turrigeras* is retained.—634. *Spondaic*.—635. *Huc*; i. e., to this employment.—639. *Trilicem*. See on III, 467.



Temple of Janus.

641-817. After an invocation to the muses, the poet enumerates the Italian forces which assembled to the war, describing their chiefs, and the several localities and towns from which they were gathered.

652. *Nequiquam*. Because both father and son perished in the war. See X, 820, 908.—657, 658. *Ulpeo*, etc., and on his shield he bears his father's symbol, the hundred snakes. *Hydrum* is explanatory of *anguis*.—662. *Geryone*; a giant monster of Gades (*Cádiz*) in Spain, the keeper of beautiful cattle. He was slain by Hercules, who conveyed his cattle across the Alps to the valley of the Tiber.—664. *Gerant*. The followers of Aventinus are meant.—666. *Vera*; a dart in the form of a spit. See "Dict. of Antiq."—666. *Torquens*, throwing around himself, or around his body. Comp. VIII, 460.—668. *Indutus capiti*; supply the acc. *illud*; having put this on his head.—671. *Gentem*; for *urbem*, in apposition with *moenia*. *Tibur* was said to have been founded by three brothers from Argos, descendants of the soothsayer Amphiaraus; and the town to have been named after Tiburtus, the oldest of the brothers.—681. *Caeculus*. Cato in the *Origines* says that some virgins, going for water, found Caeculus in the fire, and therefore called him the son of Vulcan, and also Caeculus, on account of his small eyes. *Late*, from far around.—682. *Praeneste*, now *Palestrina*, situated on a lofty hill at the entrance of the Campagna on the southeast. The woodcut gives a view of it taken from the opposite town of Colonna, the ancient Labicum. *Quique*, both the men who, etc. All the other places here mentioned are in the vicinity of Praeneste.—685. *Quos*, *Amasenus*. Whom (thou dost breed), father Amasenus. The head-waters of the Amasenus were in the Volscian highlands, not far from Praeneste.—691. *Messapus*, a Tyrrhenian chief. His followers are from Fescennium and other places on the right bank of the Tiber, in southern Etruria.—695, 696. *HI—HI*; two different divisions of his troops. *Fallaces*; the people of the town of Falerii.—696. *Aequus* is generally understood here in the sense of *just*, *equitable*; but by some as "dwellers of the plain." *Jahn* and others make it a proper adjective, *Aequos*, *Aequian*.—696. *Habent* seems to be employed here in two significations; *these have* (these troops contain) *Fescennine battalions*,



Praeneste (Palestrina).

etc.; *these inhabit the heights*, etc.—698. *Aequi numero, in equal ranks*; arranged so as to be equal in number, rank after rank, in the column of march. Others understand, moving with regular step to musical numbers; equally guided by “the time” or rhythm; and this certainly is in keeping with the context.—701. *Amnis*. The river Cayster is meant.—703. *Nec quisquam*, etc.; *nor would any one suppose that brazen armed battalions were being gathered in (out of) such an immense host; or composed this mighty host*. It seems more like a countless multitude of sea-birds.—707. *Clausus*. The poet fancies the Claudian family, *gens Claudia*, so celebrated in Roman history, to be descended from the hero Clausus.—710. *Prisci Quirites*; the early inhabitants of Cures, an ancient Sabine town, which gave its name in the historic period to the Quirites, or Roman citizens.—716. *Ortinae classes*, *the troops of Orta*. Only persons of the military age were enrolled in the *classes* at Rome. Hence, the term here is equivalent to *militis*.—717. The *Allia* is an ill-starred name on account of the great defeat sustained by the Romans there in the battle with Brennus, B. C. 390.—720. *Vel*, or (as many) *as*. *Sole novo*, *by the early summer's sun*.—721. *Hermi*; the *Hermus*, a river in Lydia.—724. *Halaeus*; formerly under Agamemnon at Troy; hence *Agamemnonius*.—725. *Felicis Baccho*, *fruitful in the vine*; others: “*propitious to the vine*.”—726. *Massica*; the Massic fields, on the southern border of Latium. The other places mentioned in this passage are in the same region, the country of the Aurunci and Oscans.—728. *Asquora*, *plains*; subject of *misere*, supplied from the foregoing clause. *Iuxta* is an adverb here.—730. *Aclides*. The *Aclis* was a javelin which was hurled and then pulled back again by means of a thong attached to the shaft.—732. *Communis*, *for the close encounter*.—734. *Oebalus*. Oebalus was the son

of Telon by the nymph Sebethia, daughter of the river god Sebethus in Campania. Telon had emigrated with his Teleboans from the island of Taphos near Acarnania to the island of Capreae opposite Naples. Oebalus, dissatisfied with his small dominion, secured additional possessions on the mainland in Campania.—742. *The coverings of whose heads were* (made of) the



Soracte (S. Silvestro.)

bark, etc. *Quis*; dat. after *erant*.—746. *Qui gens*, etc.; *whose nation is the Aequiculan, most savage*.—747. *Duris glabella*; *the soil being rugged*.—761. *Ibat bello*, *went to the war*; *bello* for *in bellum*. The story of Hippolytus or Virbius is partly of Greek and partly of Italian origin.—762. *Mater Arida*, *his mother* (land) *Aricia*. Comp. X, 172.—763. *Egeriae*. Either there were two groves of Egeria, or the one so called near Aricia is the true one.—764. *Litora*; the shores of the Arician lake. *Placabillis*, because the altar of Diana here did not, as in Taurus, require human victims.—766. *Novercae*; *Phaedra*. See the story of Hippolytus in the "Classical Dict."—769. *Paeonia herba*, *with the drugs of Apollo*. Pronounce, here, *Pae-o-nyis*.—772. *Repertorem*; Aesculapius, son of Phoebus.—777. *Virbius*. This name was borne both by the restored Hippolytus, and by his son, the leader here described as coming to the war.—784. *Vertitar, moves around*.—786. *Aetnaeus ignis*; i. e., flames as fierce as those of Aetna.—787. *Tam magis*, etc., *so much the more it* (was) *raging*. *Ille* refers to *Chimaera*. With *fremens* and *effera* supply *erat*.—790. This device was appropriate to Turnus, as the descendant of Inachus.—796. *Picti scuta*, *painted as to their shields*; for *pictis scutis*. The Labici were from Labicum, now Colonna, south of Rome.—803. *Camilla*. This heroine, leader of the Volsci, is more particularly described in XI, 532-596.—806. *Manus*; the Greek accusative.—807. *Pati* and *praevertere* depend on *adrueta*, though in the foregoing clause it is followed by the datives *colo* and *calathis*.—808. *Intactae segetis*.

She could fly over the summit of the blades of standing corn, not seeming to touch them. This seems to be the more natural meaning, though *intactae* is taken by some in the sense of "unreaped" or "standing," analogous to *intactos*, Ge. III, 41.—809. *Laetant*; for *laetura esset*.—814. *Ut*; interrogative.—817. *Myrtum*. Shepherds made the shafts of their spears of myrtle-wood.



Teanum, now Teano, in the country of the Sidicini.



Saturnus. (From an ancient gem.)

BOOK EIGHTH.

The alliance of Aeneas and Evander. The shield of Aeneas made by Vulcan.

1-101. While Turnus is opening the war, an envoy is sent by the Latins to solicit the aid of Diomed, who has settled in Apulia and founded Argyripa. Aeneas is advised by the god of the Tiber, who appears to him in sleep, to seek assistance from Evander, an Arcadian prince, lately established at Pallanteum, afterwards the Palatine Hill, on the Tiber. On the point of departing on this mission, Aeneas sees the sow with her thirty young on the shore, the omen mentioned by Helenus. He ascends the Tiber, which has slackened his current to favor him, and at mid-day comes in sight of the Palatine, and the settlement of Evander.

1, 2. *Signum extalit*. Vergil, according to the Roman custom, represents Turnus as raising the red banner, the signal of war, from the battlements of Laurentum.—3. *Impulit arma, he urged on, called to arms*. Others understand, *clashed his arms*.—4. *Latos agros, strip the fields of their husbandmen*.—5. *Urbem*; Argypia, which the hero Diomed founded in Apulia, on returning from the Trojan war, and fleeing from Argos and Aetolia to Italy.—6. *Qui — ut is*.—7. *Aeneas*, the subject of the infinitives, *adfectum* (esse), *inferre*, and *dicere*.—8. *Regem se possit, that he is demanded as king*; i. e., of Latium.—9. *Laquearia*. See on I, 726.—10. *Alitum*, a lengthened form of *alium*.—11. *Revelin, who bringest back*; for the Dardanian race sprung from Italy. *Mobis*, for *ad nos*.—12. *Concessere, have subsided, come to an end*.—13. *Ex quo, from which time*; i. e., in thirty years from the time of the discovery of this omen. Others understand *loco*; "proceeding from which place Ascanius shall found," etc.—14. Vergil, like other Roman writers who had studied the Grecian literature, following the Greek notion that there were Pelasgic settlements in Italy, derives the word Palatium from the Arcadian Pallantium and Pallaa, and hence supposes an Arcadian emigration to the valley of the Tiber.—15. *Pallantium*, the supposed original name of the city on the Palatine, of which Palatium was thought to be a corrupted form.—16. *Recto flumine, by the direct course of the stream*. Comp. VI, 900.—17. *Here (on the banks of this stream) my great dwelling-place, head of lofty cities, is destined to rise*. The reference is to Rome, which may be regarded as already rising; hence, *erit*. Servius understood by *domus* the palace of the river-god, and *caput*, the source of the river; thus, "My head-waters are from lofty cities"; i. e., those of Etruria.—18. *Laon*, here, *the bed of the river*.—19. *Curiger*. River-gods were sometimes represented with the heads and horns of bulls; thus, Ge. IV, 871.—20. *Propius, more manifestly than in a dream*.—21. *Estim, certainly, indeed*; of course, as he ought, or as was to be expected. He follows the instructions of Helenus, III, 437-440, and of Tiberinus, above, 60.—22. *Refuens, flowing back on his course, so as to stay the downward current*.—23. *Aequor aqua*. See on V, 821.—24. *Rumore sonando, joined with celerant*, is commonly understood of the song of the oarsmen, chanted to the movement of their oars; *with joyful shout*. In some editions the words are joined with *labitur*, and then refer to the roaring of the water, which attends the swift passage of the keel. *Secundo* in either case denotes an *accompanying* or *following* sound, with the notion of favoring.—25. *Procul* lengthens the final syllable here.

102-103. Evander and his people are engaged, at the moment when Aeneas arrives, in celebrating a sacrifice to Hercules. Pallaa, the son of Evander, at first threatens to resist the landing of the strangers; but their friendly character being ascertained, they are invited into the presence of the king, who listens with favor to the proposition of alliance, and promises assistance to the Trojans. They are then invited to join the Arcadians in their religious festival.

104. *Huc una*; poetic construction for *una cum hoc*.—105. *Tactis incumbers remis — tacitos inc. rem.*; *ply their oars in silence*.—106. *Quos*; those who were attending the feast.—107. *Qui genus, who by descent? of what descent? genus*, Greek acc. Comp. *genus*, V, 235. *Unde domo*; for *ex nostra domo*; literally, "whence in respect to home."—108. *Bello superbo, by an unrighteous war*; a war which is occasioned by their pride and arrogance in denying us a shelter in their country.—109. *Subeunt — relinquunt*. See on *Hydoron proteron*, II, 259.—110. *Coniunctos Atridae*. Both the Atridae and Evander are descended from Jupiter; the Atridae through Tantalus, and Evander through Mercury.—111. *Cognati patres*. Aeneas is de-

scended from Electra, a daughter of Atlas, and the mother of Dardanus; Evander from Maia, another daughter of Atlas, and mother of Mercury. —138. *Et hinc egero violentam, and have driven (to you) by my fate, (myself) willing (to obey); i. e., while I myself gladly obey their behest.* —146. *Daunus*. Turnus was the son of Daunus, and hence the term *Daunia* is not inaptly applied to the whole Latin *gens*, or nation, of which he is at present the leading spirit. —149. *Supra, infra*. The upper sea is the Adriatic, the lower the Tuscan. —151. *Rebus spectata, tried by warlike deeds.* —157. *Hesione regna*. Telamon, king of Salamis, an island of Attica, married Hesione, the daughter of Laomedon, and sister of Priam. Hence, she was queen of Salamis. —169. *Mihi*; dat. of the agent; *by me*. —177. *Prædipsum*. Aeneas is honored above his followers by being placed upon a seat or throne covered with the hide of a lion. The frame of the throne is of maple-wood. —178. *Solio*; dat. for *ad solium*. —180. *Viscera, the flesh*; as in I, 211. —183. *Perpetui, with long body*. *Lustralibus, expiatory*; pertaining to the expiatory, or lustral, sacrifice.

188-279. Evander now explains to Aeneas the origin of this annual sacrifice to Hercules, by relating the story of Cacus, a giant of Mount Aventine, whom the hero had slain on this spot.

190. *Saxis suspensum hanc rupem, this orag suspended (supported) by the rocks; or overhanging with rocks*. Comp. I, 166. —191. *Dilectas (sunt)*; the indicative after *ut (how)*, as in VI, 856. *Montis domus*; the now empty cave on Mount Aventine, which had been the abode of Cacus. —197. *Tabe* is probably intended to modify *pallida* in the sense of *ghastly*, though others join it with *ora*. —200. *Et nobis, to us also*; as well as others who were suffering from monsters. *Aliquando, at length*. —202. *Geryone*. See on VII, 662. —203. *Hæc, this way*. —204. *Amnem*. The bank of the river Tiber is meant. —207. *Stabulis, from the camp*; i. e., from their resting- and feeding-place in the valley. —209. *Pedibus rectis, from their advancing feet*, Ladewig makes an ablative absolute. It may be, however, a dative after *forent*. —212. *Quærenti*; an indefinite dative, limiting the whole clause. —215. *Discessu, at their departure*; ablat. of time. —216. *Custoditis*; though *guarded*. —221. *Ætæli*. The Aventine, even now, is quite a bold eminence, especially towards the river, though much diminished from its original height. —226. *Paterna, his father's*; Vulcan's. —228. The final *e* in this verse is elided. —236. *Iuge*; join with *prona* as abl. of manner. —237. *Mittens*; i. e., with his shoulders. —246. *Super, from above*. —248. *Inarcta rudentem, roaring hideously*. —259. *Vana*; because they avail not against Hercules. —260. *In nodum complexus*; i. e., forcing his body and limbs by his powerful grasp into a knot. Others understand "forming a knot round him" with his own limbs. —261. *Angit elices oculos*. Hercules makes the monster's eyes start out by choking him. *Stomach*; here, equivalent to *privatus, drained of*, and so followed by the abl. Comp. IX, 64. —263. *Abiuratus, the possession of which he had denied*.



Silver goblet. (From Herculaneum.)

268. *Ex illo, from that time.*—269. *Primus—another, etc., Potitius, the first institutor, and the Pinarian house, the guardian of the worship of Hercules, established this altar in the grove.* Both the Potitian and Pinarian families were engaged from the first in this worship of Hercules at Rome.—274. *Porrigite, for porrigite.*—276. *Bicolor*; referring to the silvery color of the poplar-leaf on the under side, and the green on the other.

360-368. After completing the rites of Hercules, Evander conducts Aeneas to the city, and points out to him the places of interest around, and entertains him for the night in his dwelling.

285. *Salii.* The Salii were appointed priests of Mars by King Numa. Perhaps originally they were priests of Hercules.—288. *Moerore;* Juno.—291. *Oechallam;* destroyed by Hercules because Eurytus refused him his daughter Iole. *Mille;* here, a round number.—315. That the aboriginals of different countries sprung from the rocks and trees was a common notion.—317. *Parcere partem, to spare what was acquired;* to be provident.—322. *Composuit, assembled together.*—326. *Decolor, of debased color;* an age of baser metal than gold; i. e., the brazen age.—329. *Posuit;* for *deposuit*; i. e., laid aside its name of Saturnia, and then Ansonia, and several others, which successively gave place to newer names.—331, 332. *Itali diximus, we Italians called (it).* *Albula* (as it was originally called).—336. *Carmentis;* an Italian divinity, here assigned to Arcadia.—338. The *porta Carmentalis* in Rome was at the foot of the Capitoline Hill. The order of the words is *ad portam, quam Romani Carmentalem memorant.*—339. *Honorem.* The name of this gate was an honor to the nymph, dating from the earliest times.—343. *Revertit* Ruseus renders by *convertit, transformed, made into, made;* a doubtful signification of the verb, but at least as satisfactory as any of the interpretations proposed for it here. *Lupercal;* a cave on the Palatine, sacred to Pan; named after the Parrhasian manner of the Lycaean Pan; that is, named *Lupercal* from *lupus* after the analogy of *Ammares, Lycaeus*, the Arcadian or Parrhasian appellation of Pan, which is here fancied to come from *λύκος*. Ovid, however, *Fast.* II, 423, 424, derives the Greek term from Mount Lycaeus in Arcadia.—345. *Argiletum.* The *Argiletum* was a spot at the foot of the Capitoline Hill. The name was supposed to be derived from *Argi* and *letum*, and to commemorate the murder of Argos, a guest of Evander, who had been put to death by some of the people without the king's knowledge. Evander calls the place to witness his innocence of the murder (*testatur locum*), while he recounts the history of it (*docet letum*).—347. *Capitola;* the Capitoline, afterwards covered with the buildings of the Capitol, of which the chief was the temple of Jupiter, roofed with plates of gold.—358. *Isiuculum;* the name of the hill opposite to the Capitol, and on the right bank of the river; higher than any of the seven hills. This was supposed to be the site of an ante-historic town founded by Janus. Another town of the same period, called Saturnia, was supposed to have existed on the Capitoline Hill. It is highly probable that these traditions were not unfounded.—361. *Carinae.* The *Carinae* was a quarter or street of Rome on the Esquiline, occupied by wealthy citizens; hence, *lautae, elegant.*—367. *Ingentem.* See on VI, 418.

369-458. While Aeneas is reposing under the humble roof of Evander, Venus applies to her husband, Vulcan, for a suit of armor for her son, which the god of the forge, on rising from sleep, orders the Cyclops to make ready. He himself directs their labor in his workshop in the Vulcanian islands, near the coast of Sicily.

372. *Aeneas, au-ryo.*—375. *Delitit, (vastari) fatus,* i. e., to be destroyed. *Comp.* IX, 107.—381. *Constitit.* *Is, or Aeneas,* is the subject.—382.

Edam, the same. I, therefore, who, as just said, made no request for your aid during the siege of Troy. Sanctam mihi numen rogo, I ask of thy deity, which is sacredly dear to me, or revered by me; that is, as thy spouse.

—383. *Filia Neri, the daughter of Nereus; Thetis, who had obtained from Vulcan a suit of arms for Achilles, her son. The wife of Tithonus, Aurora, had secured the same favor for Memnon. See on I, 489.—385. Moenia, cities.—391, 392. Tomtra, etc. Following Ruæus, we may translate thus:*

When the fiery crack, broken (in the cloud) by the flashing thunder-bolt, gleaming with light, darts through the clouds. The lightning often appears like a zigzag chink or crack of fire running along the clouds. Comp. III, 199.—

395. *Ex alto, far-fetched; remote reason.—399. Decem alic. The fates would have permitted the siege of Troy to be lengthened; they had only decreed the destruction of the city sooner or later, without fixing any limit to the duration of the siege.—402. Electro; from ἤλεκτρον, with the first syllable shortened. It was a mixture of gold and silver in such proportion (four parts of gold to one of silver) as to have the color of amber.—403.*

Animæ refers to the blasts of the forge.—407, 408. Medis—cariculis, in the midst of the track (or revolution) of Night already passing away; or, more literally, driven on (i. e., by the Hours, and beyond the meridian). Comp.

III, 512, and the kindred description of the passage of Aurora beyond the meridian, VI, 535, 536: roseis—axem.—408. Texi Minerva, with the scanty loom; Minerva (i. e., here, the art of spinning and weaving) yielding but a scanty living to the poor weaver.—417. Lipara, Lipara, one of the

Aeolian or Liparian islands. The island of Vulcan is in the south part of the group, now called Vulcano, and containing the town of Vulcanello.—419. Aetnaea; i. e., like those of Aetna. Incadibus; ablat. of place; (made)



The segia.



Vulcan at his forge. (From an ancient gem.)

on the anvil.—421. Stricturae Chalybum, the masses of iron. The Chalybes were a people of Pontus, skillful workers of iron.—423. Domus, tallus; in apposition with insula.—423. Hoc; an old form for huc.—426. His man-

bus = horum manus. Infirmatum, shaped out; in the rough and unfinished.
 —427. For the form of the *fulmen* see page 178.—435. *Aegida*. The woodcut shows the aegis as originally worn over the breast.—436. *Squamae*—polihant, *were ornamenting with polished golden scales of serpents.*
 —448, 449. *Septenae*—impediant, *they weld together orbs upon orbs* (literally, *orbs with orbs*) *seven in number*. The shield is made of seven circular plates of metal joined plate upon plate, in order to secure the proper thickness and strength.—453. *In numerum, in order*; each striking his blow in turn, and in regular time. *Versant*. While the blows are alternately given by two, the mass is turned from side to side on the anvil by the third workman. The plural indicates that this is a part of the common work of the forge in which all three are engaged.

454-558. Evander and Aeneas in the morning confer together. Evander advises Aeneas to seek the aid of the Etrurians, who have thrown off the authority of the wicked King Mezentius; placing under his command at the same time all the forces he himself can raise, and with them his son Pallas. While they are engaged in this conference the clang of gleaming armor and the sound of a trumpet are heard in the sky. Aeneas sends back a part of his followers to Ascanius with tidings of his success, while with the rest he prepares to depart into Etruria.

454. *Lemnia*. Vulcan, according to mythology, was cast from heaven and fell upon the island of Lemnos, where he was nurtured, and afterwards worshiped as the tutelary deity of the island.—456. *Volsurum*. Roof-swallows are meant.—458. *Tyrrhena*. The sandal here is called Tyrrhenian, as the trumpet, below, 526, as an appellative in common use; or, else, it is understood that Evander has adopted them from the Etrurians. The former explanation is the more reasonable.—461. *Limine ab alto*; to be understood literally. The threshold was commonly of stone, and elevated from the ground.—461, 462. *Gemini custodes canes, two dogs guardians* (of the house).—463. *Secreta, the retirement.*—468. *Ledito*. Now at length the important conference was permitted by the circumstances.—472. *Pro tanto nomine*. For such reputation or name as is ascribed to me, the aid I can afford is small.—473. *Tusco*. The Tiber is frequently called Tuscan, because it rises in Etruria and flows along its borders.—476. *Populos*. The Etrurians were divided into twelve nations or *populi*, each having its own king, or *lucumo*, and when assembled for war one of the *lucumones* was appointed chief. Their camp, or army, being thus made up, is *opulent*, or *strong in kingdoms*; made up of many royal armies.—481. *Banda, then or afterwards*; join with *tenuit*; *this* (city), *which was flourishing many years, Mezentius afterwards held, etc.*—489. *Infanda*; *adverbially.*
 —493. The infinitives here are historical. *Defendit*. Comp. IV, 493.—497. *Puppes, for populi*. They are assembled on the sea-shore, not far from Caere, ready to sail for the coast of Latium, near Ardea.—504. *Hoc*. Evander points across the Tiber in the direction of Caere, where the Etrurians are encamped. Their territory extends to the Tiber, opposite Evander; hence, *hoc campo*.—506. *Tarhon*; the Lucumo in temporary command of the Etrurians.—507. *Succedam*, (requesting) *that I proceed to the camp. Ut* is omitted.—508. *Saecula, by generations or years of life.*—511. *Hinc, from this country*; Italy; hence, not completely *externus*, as required by the soothsayer.—523. *Nil signum, etc.* The apodosis is suggested by *putabant*; *they were pondering many stern thoughts in their anxious hearts*, and would have continued thus meditating, *unless, etc.* Either Venus herself is supposed to have been permitted on this occasion to use the thunder, or Jupiter hurls it by her request. Conington.—525. *Rare*. The flashing of arms in the sky, the sound of trumpets, and other warlike tokens, in the heavens, were not unfrequent to the imagination of the Romans, as mentioned by Livy and other historians. See Liv. B. XXII, 1, and Ge. I, 474.

—529. *Per sudum, through the clear sky*; though the arms themselves were surrounded by a cloud.—531. *Promissa*. The promise is not before mentioned in the poem.—533. *Olympo*; for *ab Olympo*; by *Olympus*. The heavenly token summons me (is intended for me), not for thee.—542. *Herculis ignibus*. Aeneas proceeds at once to the *ara maxima*, or great altar of Hercules, where the worship had been conducted on the previous day, and there, as the one to whom the supernatural sign had been sent, he renews the altar fires, and makes offerings first to Hercules, as the deity of the place, and then to the household gods of Evander, who have received and sheltered him, and who had also been included in the sacred honors of the day before. Or, else, all this worship is performed by Aeneas at the family altar of Evander, fire having been conveyed thither the night before from the *ara maxima*.—547. *In bella, on warlike perils*; not actual war.—552. *Exortem*; not drawn by lot like the rest; therefore equivalent to *egregium, insignem*.

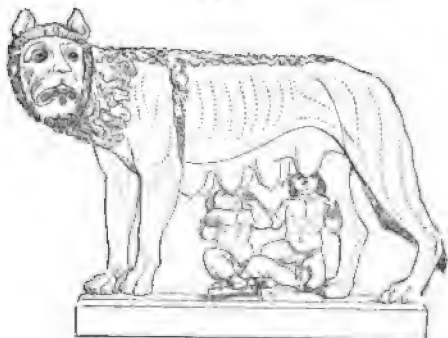
554-607. The parting of Evander with Aeneas and Pallas, and the arrival of Aeneas at the camp of the Etrurians near Caere.

555. *Regis*; Messenius.—558. *Burtia*. Supply *filii*, suggested by *pater* and the general sense of the passage.—569, 570. *Finitimo hinc capiti, this person (reigning) near him; me his neighbor*; the readings *finitimus* and *finitimos* have less authority.—576. *In unum, to a meeting*.—579. *Ab-rumpere*. Comp. IV, 631.—588. *Pictis armis*. The Arcadians painted their shields with symbolic figures.—589. *Perfusus unda, bedewed with the wave*; just risen from the eastern ocean.—597. *Oscitis amnem, the river of Caere*; the river running by the town of Caere, called also *Caeritanus*, and now *Vaccina*.—598, 599. *The circling hills shut in and surround the wood (lucum or nemus through which the river runs) with the dark fir that covers their slopes*. The perf. *includere* is a present perfect.—601. *Diemque, and a (festal) day*; a day set apart to his worship.—604. *Locis, in position*; join with *tuta*. *De colle*. The whole Tyrrhenian army (*legio*) could be seen from the hill, appeared to the view from the hill, where it was encamped. Comp. III, 647, and note. *De colle* is not the position of the spectator, Aeneas, but that of the object beheld, namely, the Etrurian army. So Lade-wig.—605. *Locis in arvis* probably refers to a broad plateau on the summit of the hill, affording a convenient and safe camping-ground.—606. *Hinc*; i. e., to the *nemus* or sacred grove in the valley. He does not visit the Etruscan camp on the hill until the following morning, when he forms the league with Tarchon. See X, 148, sqq., where this part of the narrative is resumed.

608-730. Venus brings to Aeneas the shield wrought by Vulcan, and adorned with raised work illustrating the following events and scenes in Roman history: 1, the story of Romulus and Remus; 2, the rape of the Sabine women; 3, the punishment of Met-tus Fufetius; 4, siege of Rome by Por-senna; 5, Manlius and the Gauls; 6, a procession of the priests of Mars and Pan; 7, the punishment of Catiline in Tartarus; 8, the battle of Actium; 9, triumph of Augustus.

810. *Gelido secretum flumine, withdrawn by the cool stream* (apart from his followers). *Flumine* appears to be an ablative of instrument, as that which holds him in its solitude separated (*secretum*) from his comrades; not, as being *interposed between* him and them. *Egelido (chilly)*, for *et gelido*, given in some editions, is a more authentic reading, but out of keeping with the context.—830. *Pecorat et, he had also represented*. In this sense *sacere* takes the infinitive after it.—835. *Sine more*; contrary to the usage of na-tions; *lawlessly*.—838. *Concessu caveae, in the assembly of the circus*.—844. *Tullas*; Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome.—847. *Acipere*. Supply *illos*, the Romans, as the subject.—852. *In summo, on the top of the shield*; on the upper part of the orb as it stood, or as it would appear when

held up before the warrior in battle. But Heyne explains it as "the top of the arx or citadel."—654. *Recondita regis, the palace* (always) *fresh*. The hut of Romulus, built in the first days of Rome, was always renewed by the Romans whenever its thatch had decayed, and therefore it was *recondita*, as represented on the shield.—660. *Virgata*. The small cloaks of the Gauls were



Bronze wolf of the Capitol.

striped or checked, like the plaids of their modern kinsmen, the Scottish highlanders.—664. *Lenigerus*. The peak on the cap of the Salian priest, or priest of Mars, was encircled at the base by a flock of wool.—670. *Secretos, set apart* from the wicked.—671. *Haso inter, etc.* The battle of Actium, perhaps, filled up the center of the shield.—673. *Argento*, join with *clari*. Comp. III, 464.—676. *Erat, it was possible to see*. See on



Anubis.



Nile, as a river god. (From an ancient coin.)

VI, 596.—680, 681. *Tempora flammis vinctus*, referring to the ornaments on his helmet. *Patrium vertice sidus*. A star appears in the bas-relief work just over the head of Augustus. This is the *Iulium*, here *patrium sidus*, termed also in E. IX, 47, *Caesaris astrum*, a comet which appeared while Augustus was celebrating the funeral games in honor of Caesar. Augustus

was the adopted son of Caesar.—588. *Canis*; Cleopatra, the paramour of Antony.—596. *Sistrum*. The *sistrum* was a small musical instrument of iron, used in the worship of Isis.—597. *Anguis*. There is a reference here to the asps which Cleopatra is said to have used as the instruments of her death.—598. *Monstra*. The Egyptian gods had the heads of beasts; Anubis that of a dog; hence, *latrator*. These are represented as fighting against the gods of Rome.—710. *Iapyge farri*, to be carried by the *Iapyx*; or north-west wind.—712. *Tota veste vocantem, inviting with all his* (unfolded) *mantle*. The god of the Nile is represented as opening his ample robes to receive the fugitives.—725. *Lelegas Caraque*; the early inhabitants of the west coast of Asia Minor; put here for the people of Asia Minor in general.—727. *Bicornis*; perhaps said with reference to the two principal outlets of the Rhine, the *Vahalis* and *Rhenus*. See on 77.

BOOK NINTH.

The attack of Turnus on the Trojan camp.



Juno Ludovisi.

1-76. Iris, as the agent of Juno, encourages Turnus to attack the Trojan camp in the absence of Aeneas. On the approach of Turnus, the Trojans determine to follow the parting directions of Aeneas, to act only on the defensive. Turnus, exasperated at their inaction, prepares to set fire to their ships.

1. *Diversa parte, in a different quarter*; referring to the negotiations of Aeneas at the court of Evander, and at the camp of the Etrurians.—3. *Parentis, of his ancestor*. Pilumnus was the *abavus*, or great-grandfather, of Turnus. See X, 619.—9. *Petit*; the present (some make it a contracted perf.), because the action is still continuing. The last syllable is lengthened here by the ictus.—10. *Corythi*. See on III, 167.—11. *Lydorum*; for *Tuscorum*. See on II, 781. *Agrestis*, in apposition with *manum*.—16. *Nubibus actam, conveyed by the clouds*; well said of Iris.

—20. *Discedere caelum*. Iris in her descent seems to make the sky open like a curtain, so that the stars come into view.—23. *Haurit*. Turnus drew water to wash his hands with before making his prayer. Comp. VIII, 69.—27. *Messapus*. See VII, 691.—28. *Tyrrhidae*. See VII, 484.—29. This verse appears to have been introduced by some copyist, who took it from VII, 784.—30-32. The calm and regular march of the army over the plains is compared to the quiet current of a great river. *Burgens, swelling with its even calm (tributary) streams*; more correct than my former interpretation: *having risen in even tranquil streams*.—31. *Per tacitam, in silence*. *Per* is often thus used to denote manner. *Alveo*, a dissyllable here.—39. *Concitant es, etc., the Trojans rush through all the gates for protection*. Those who happen to be on the outside of the camp, when the alarm is given by Calvus from the battlement, hasten through the gates, and thus secure themselves from the enemy.—55, 56. *Mirantur, etc., they* (Turnus and his followers) *wonder at the unwearlike spirit of the Trojans, (and) that they do not present themselves on the open plain*.—64. *Ex longo*; supply *tempore*; long, for a long time; join with *collecta*. *Siccus sanguine, dry in respect of blood, thirsting for blood*; analogous to the English “dry” for “thirsty.” Comp. VIII, 261, where, however, the sense is literal; the blood being actually squeezed out or forced back from the veins.—68. *In aequum, to the open field*; as opposed to the closed camp.—70. The ships, drawn up on the bank of the river, have one side of the camp in their rear, and ramparts inclosing them on the flanks, while the river protects them in front. Turnus approaches them on one flank, near the Tiber.

79-167. After invoking the Muses, the poet describes the interview of Cybele and Jupiter, which occurred at the time when the ships of Aeneas were built near Phrygian Ida, when Jupiter promised that these ships, after their arrival in Italy, should be transformed into nymphs. This promise is now fulfilled in the sight of the Rutuli. Turnus, however, nothing daunted, regards the omen as favorable to his own cause, and his troops encamp for the night on the plain.

79. *Prisca fides foto, etc., credit was given of old to the story, but the tradition is perpetuated.* The event received full credit in ancient times, and is more and more believed as time advances.—88. *Arce.* The summit of Mount Ida is meant.—88. *Iavet*; Aeneas.—94. *Idis*; dat.; for *those* (ships of yours); or, as others understand it, abl.; with *those prayers*.—95, 96. *Immortale fas, the right, or privilege, of immortality.* *Certus, sure* of his destiny; or, perhaps, *assured* of safety.—98. *Defunotae*; i. e., having fulfilled their destiny.—100. *Arva*; for *ad arva*. See on I, 2.—104. *Stygii fratris*; Pluto.—105. *Pice tarentis, boiling with pitch.* The banks were washed by the boiling pitchy flood.—111. *Ab Auson, from the east.*—112. *Idaei chori, the Idaean trains*; the attendants of the goddess Cybele.—118. *Puppae.* The sterns are towards the land. See VI, 3-5.—121. *Reddant ea.* The ships have plunged into the river and disappeared for a moment, and now again appear on the surface transformed into nymphs.—125. *Ab alto, from the sea.* The river-god withholds his waters a moment from the sea.—129, 130. *Nom—Eutalos, they* (the ships, or, perhaps, the Trojans) *look not* (now) *for Rutulian darts and fire-brands*; i. e., to destroy them. The adjective *Rutulos* belongs to both substantives, but is attracted into the gender of the latter. Ribbeck reads *expectant*, referring to Jupiter.—131. *Berum pars altera, the one part of nature, or of the world.* That final refuge which they had on the sea is cut off. They have now to take their chance on land, which is the other part.—132. *Centas*; in apposition with *milita*.—139. *Dolor*; the wrong of Turnus in being robbed of his betrothed Lavinia is similar to that which the Atreidae suffered in the loss of Helen. —que continues the force of the negation: "Nor is it the lot of Mycenae alone to take arms for the recovery of a ravished wife."—140. *Sed—est, but* (some one may say) *it is enough that they* (the Trojans) *have once perished*; have perished as a nation.—140-142. *Peccare—summaeum.* Turnus answers the supposed objection by saying, "Yes, indeed; but to have committed the crime once before (the crime, namely, of robbing men of wives) should have been enough for them, hating, as they ought, after their first calamity, almost (*only not*) the whole female race." Any other race of men would have been deterred by one punishment; but the Trojans, who ought to detest the whole race of women as the cause of their former downfall, even after losing their country, repeat the same offense.—141. *Peronos* agrees with *eos*, the subject of *peccare*.—154. *Fax*; for *fecero, I will have caused*; followed by the subjunctive *putent, that they think*.—157. *Quod superest*; during (that portion of the day) *which remains, or as to what* (of the day) *remains*.—159-161. *Partes, moenia, and muros* refer to the Trojan camp. The Rutulians bivouac for the night, and detach fourteen companies to keep watch-fires around the enemy's ramparts.

163-313. The Trojans having stationed their guards, Nisus and Euryalus, who are on duty together as sentinels, agree to undertake a journey by night in search of Aeneas, and they proceed to the council of chiefs, in order to lay their plan before them. The assembled princes approve the design and applaud the heroism of the two youths. They receive presents, and with the prayers and good wishes of the Trojans set out on their adventure.

170. *Pentis*; perhaps footways of plank connecting different parts of the walls with the towers.—176. *Nisus, Euryalus.* See V, 294, sq.—177.

Ila; a nymph, mother of Nisus.—185. *Dix, strong, wild*; a poetic use of the word, like *barbs*.—187. *Mihi*, the remote object of *agitat*; the infinitive being the direct object; literally, "my mind urges upon me the adventuring," etc.; *my mind impels me to venture upon fight*, etc.—194. *Et*, etc., *if they* (the fathers) *promise* (shall presently promise) *the things which I demand for thee*. I will demand that some recompense for my undertaking shall be bestowed on thee, content myself with the glory, whether I come back or perish.—195. *Tumulo sub illa, under the rising ground yonder*.—205. *Ille*, for *meus*; *this is a spirit which despises life*. *Est* is repeated for emphasis: "yes, it is."—205, 206. *Et qui credat, and* (a spirit) *such as believes*.—210. *Quae multa, many of which accidents, or which things*; referring to *casus*.—214. *Solita fortuna, wonted fortune*; fortune apt or wont to disappoint our hopes. Our reading is that of Wagner and Ribbeck, who construe the foregoing *humo* in the dative. Others join *solita* with *humo* as an ablative.—218. *Ecce nunc Ascaniae*. See V, 715, sqq.—223. *Regem, the prince*; Ascanius. Comp. *reginae*, VI, 28.—232. *Fore*; dependent on *dicentes*, implied in *orant*.—237. *Locum insidiis conspectum, we have seen a place for our stealthy journey*. Thiel joins the dative with the verb; Conington with *locum*.—238. *In bivio portae, in the double road of the gate, or diverging from the gate*. From the gate nearest the sea there was one route towards the south, occupied by the enemy; another passed along in the rear of their camp, and led towards Pallanteum.—241. *Quaesitum, in order to seek*. The supine is governed by *uti* or the phrase *fortuna uti*. The active supine does not always depend on verbs of motion. See H. 548, 1; B. 326, a; M. 411, obs. 1.—245. *Adfere*. Wagner and others supply *nos*; Ladewig, however, prefers to make *Aeneas* the subject.—255. *Integer aevi*. Comp. II, 638.—268. *Prædae dicere sortem, to appoint the division of the spoil*.—273. *Omnibus*. This probably is meant to refer only to *captives*. If *matrum* is also included, *arma* must be taken in a general sense for *instruments of labor*.—274. *Campi quod, whatever of land*.—281, 282. *Ne elusumilem—cadat, no day* (or time) *shall have proved me unequal to such daring exploits, provided only the* (present) *hopeful fortune do not end adversely*.—288. In is to be joined with *salutatam*; *unsaluted*.—291. *Tui*. The final vowel is unelided here.—294. *Patriæ pietatis, of his love for his father*. His own filial affection made him feel more deeply that of Euryalus.—296. *Sponde, promise* (to thyself); be assured of things worthy, etc. The reading *spondeo* is not so well authorized.—305. *Habilem, fitted for us; well formed*. Others refer the word here to *fitness* for the sheath.—306. *Iuvenisque senumque, both young and old*; in apposition with *primorum*.

314-366. Nisus and Euryalus penetrate into the quarters of the enemy, and slay many of them while buried in slumber.

315, 316. *Multis—exitio, (destined to perish,) yet about to bring destruction (to be for destruction) to many, before* (they perished). I have supposed an ellipsis of *morituri*, which the context seems naturally to suggest.

329. *Iuxta, near by* Rhames.—337. *Membra*; a Greek accusative limiting *vicius*. Deo; Bacchus or wine.—343. *In medio, in the midst*; just as they lay directly in his path.—348. *Multa morte recepti, drew it back from the deep, deadly wound*; from the large wound which was certain death; or, as sometimes interpreted, *with much or streaming blood*; see 458. Ladewig says, "with certain death;" an abl. of manner.—361. *Iungeret*. Supply *eum*; i. e., Remulum.—362. *Nepoti*. See on XI, 717.—363. *Post mortem*. After the death of the grandson, the Rutulians obtained it in war and battle.—365. *Habilem*. See on 305.

367-449. Nisus and Euryalus leave the camp of the enemy, and are proceeding on their journey, when the helmet of Euryalus, gleaming in the obscurity of the night,

attracts the attention of a hostile party of horsemen, who are just approaching the camp. The youths flee to the woods. Nisus, having already escaped, misses his friend, and returning finds him surrounded by the pursuers. He kills two of the enemy with javelins hurled from his place of concealment, and thereupon the commander, Volscena, lifts his sword to slay Euryalus. Nisus rushes into the midst, but too late to save his friend, whose death, however, he revenges by slaying Volscena, and then falls, pierced with many wounds.

368. *Ostera legio, the rest of the army*; that is, the whole body of the heavy infantry of King Latinus, which had remained in the rear, near Laurentum, and to carry news from which the three hundred horsemen under Volscena had been despatched during the day to Turnus. So much must be inferred, though not narrated.—369. *Regi crebant, they were bearing a reply* (from the commander of the infantry, *legio*) to Turnus *the king*. *Regi* is preferred here by the best commentators to *regis*.—372. *Flectentia*. Supply *es*.—374. *Inmemorans, unmindful*; not considering that his helmet would thus betray them.—377. *Nihil contra, they made no attempt to reply*.—386. *Imprudens, unconscious*; not noticing the absence of Euryalus.—388. *Alban*; some part of the wood, called Ly Cioero, pro Mil. 31, 85, and Livy, V, 15, the Alban forest.—393. *Silensibus*. He is at first distant from the enemy, where the woods are still; but in the next verse he comes nearer; hence, *audet*.—407. *Si auxil, if I myself have increased* (or *added*) *any* (offerings) *in the chase*.—412. *Aversal, turned away*; looking away from Nisus.—427. *Some supply interficite with me*.—433. *Lato*; in the dative for *in latum*, according to Wagner. Thiel prefers to construe it in the ablative.—449. *Pater Romanus, the Roman citizen*. Others understand the emperor Augustus and his successors.

450-502. The Rutulian horsemen bear the heads of Nisus and Euryalus with the body of Volscena to their camp, which they find agitated on account of the newly-discovered slaughter of Rhameas, Serranus, Numa, and others. At dawn the enemy display the heads of Nisus and Euryalus to the Trojans on the walls. Their grief, and the lamentations of the mother of Euryalus, are described.

458. *Phaleras, the trappings* which had been seized by Euryalus. See above, 359.—459. *Spargebat*. See IV, 594.—464. *Eumoribus, with reports*; news of the last night's bloody work.—471. *Mæsti, gloomy*; because of the threatened attack, and the absence of Aeneas.—477. *Famineo* retains its final vowel here.—480. *Dekiao*; one syllable.—481. *Hanc te aspicio, do I see thee thus?* the full expression would be *hic tu es, quem aspicio?* Tunc ille? etc., *couldst thou, that one*, (who wast) *the last hope of my old age?*—485. *Data*; vocative, agreeing with Euryalus understood. Ribbeck gives *data* from MSS.—486. *Tua funera, (even) thy corpse*; thy body laid out for burial.—491. *Furax lacrum, thy mutilated body*. Hoc refers to the ghastly head which she sees raised by the Rutuli on the point of a spear.—492. *Hoc, for this*; for such an end as this; ablat. But, perhaps better, the accusative, referring, as in 491, to *caput*. So Heyne.—499. *Infractas, broken, nerveless*.

508-563. The Rutulians commence the assault on the camp. Invocation to the Muses. Many Trojans perish in the burning and fall of a tower, and Helenus and Lycus, who had alone escaped from it, are slain.

506. *Testudine*. See on II, 441.—518. *Oscuro Marte, in the blind or uncertain warfare*; in which, being under the testudo, they can neither see nor be seen. Comp. II, 335.—525. *Voa*. The plural has respect to all the Muses, though only Calliope is designated. Comp. *vestras*, I, 140.—528. *Ingentis cras belli, the (whole) wide field of the war*; the war in all its parts and aspects.—530. *Vasto suspecto, of great elevation*. Comp. *sus-*

pectus, VI, 579. *Pentibus*, footways of plank leading from the tower back to the wall, in front of which it stood.—543. *Pectora*, acc. limiting *transfossi*.—546. *Maeonio regi, to a Lydian prince*.—547. *Vestitis*, probably to be understood of the prohibition of the father, against whose will Lycym-

nia had secretly sent Helenor to Troy.—548. *Inglorius, without device*; distinguished by no device on his *white* (unadorned) buckler; or, perhaps, simply *undistinguished*.—553. *Tegula*, the battlemented top of the wall.—564. *Iovis armiger*. Comp. V, 255.—566. *Martius lupus*. The wolf was sacred to Mars.



Calliope.

569-671. While the combat is raging, Numanus, a young Latin prince, and brother-in-law of Turnus, approaches the wall and taunts the Trojans with cowardice. Ascanius from the battlements hears the boaster, and, greatly incensed, for the first time aims his arrow at an enemy, first invoking the aid of Jupiter. His arrow pierces the temples of Numanus. But through apprehension for the safety of Ascanius, Apollo descends, and in the guise of an old man warns him to abstain from further daring. The Trojans, recognizing the god as he vanishes, withdraw Ascanius from the ramparts.

572. *Hic, Liger*; *hic, Asylas*. *Longe fal-lente, slaying from far*; more fully expressed, *hitting from far its unsuspecting victim*. Comp. X, 754.—575. *Pro*, equivalent here to *in*; *standing on the tops of the towers, or on the top of a tower*; perhaps with the notion of defense involved; though *pro* is often used in the sense of "on" or "upon," or "on the front part" of some elevated place, without any notion of defense. See Tacit. H. 3, 31: *pro muris*; *pro gradibus*; Sall. J. 67, 1: *pro tectis*.—580. *Spiramenta animae, the passages of the breath*; the lungs.—581. *Arsentis*, a prince of eastern Sicily.—586. *Postula, being laid aside*.—589. *Multa harena, on the spacious sand*; i. e., the space of sand over which his prostrate body extends, at the foot of the rampart from which he has fallen. This is probably the sense. Heyne, however, supposed the floor of the rampart itself to be meant.—598. *Novo regno, with his new royalty*, or royal alliance by marriage.—602. *Pandi fletor, inventor of dissembling speech*.—603. *A stirpe, by nature*; join with *durum*; inheriting hardness from their parent-stock. Genus, in apposition with *nos*. *Primum, at the first*; as soon as born.—608. *Omne ferro, our whole life is spent with the spear*.—616. See illustration, page 9.—618. *Dindyma*, the plural of *Dindymus*, a mountain in Phrygia. *Bistrem cantum, its twofold, or double-toned music*; referring to the two pipes, one of a lower pitch than the other, both inserted into the lips and played at once, or both united at the end in one mouth-piece. Others understand it of a single pipe with two finger-holes or stops.

—619. *Buxa, the boxwood*; synonymous here with *sibia*.—629. *Qui*, subject of both verbs. The verse is quoted from E. III, 87.—632. *Adnota sagitta, the drawn (or swift) arrow*; the arrow drawn back on the strained bow-string.—643. *Gente*—resident. It is right that all wars destined to come should terminate under the race of Assaracus; i. e., under Augustus.—644. *Ne te Troia capiat*. Nor does a realm so limited as this new Troy confine thee. Thou hast a spirit for wider dominion.—647. *Dardanio Anchisæ*. Comp. I, 617.—656. *Ostera, as for the rest*; accusative; as in III, 564. *Parce bello, forbear the war*; *cease from the fight*. Comp. I, 257.—661. *Avidum, though desirous of, eager for*.—668. *Pluvialibus Hædiis, with, in the (season of the) rainy Kids*; ablative of time. The Kids are two stars in the arm of Auriga, the rising of which in September was attended with heavy rains.—670. *Iuppiter*; the god who regulates the seasons and the weather.

672-716. Pandarus and Bitias, youths of gigantic stature, sons of Alcanor and the mountain nymph Iacra, throw open one of the gates, and provoke the Rutulians to assail them. A bloody encounter follows, and Bitias is slain.

677. *Pro turribus, before the towers*; in front of the towers that flanked the gates. So Wagner. But Heyne understands *as or like towers*.—697. *Thebana*; not of Thebes in Boeotia, but of Thebes in Cilicia, the native place also of Andromache.—698. *Cornus*; the shaft of the spear, made of cornel-wood.—706. *Phalarica*; a heavy, spear-like missile, usually discharged by a machine. See "Dict. of Antiq." Nothing but such an instrument could have slain Bitias, and none of the enemy but Turnus could have hurled it. *Duo targa*; i. e., a shield formed of two hides.—707. *Squama et auro, hendiadys for aurea squama*. The corselet was fortified with double or thick scales, or plates, of gold. Join the ablatives with *fideliis*, as ablatives of cause.—710. The Romans erected many palatial buildings at Baiae, the foundations of which often extended into the sea. The fall of Bitias is compared to masses of rock thrown into the sea for such foundations.—715. *Cubile*; in apposition with *Inarime*.—716. Jupiter is here supposed to have cast this island upon the giant Typhoeus. Comp. III, 678, *aq.*, and note.

717-818. Mars now inspires the enemy with fresh courage, and unnerves the Trojans. Pandarus closes the gate, and in doing this shuts in Turnus, whom he at once assails, incited by his brother's death. Pandarus is slain, and Turnus then attacks the daunted Trojans. He is soon surrounded, but finally saves himself by plunging from the battlements into the Tiber, whence he hastens to join his countrymen.

718. *Stimulus*. Comp. VI, 101.—720. *Conveniant*. Supply *Rutuli*.—729. *Ultrâ*. Turnus under any other circumstances could have effected an entrance only by force; but now he is admitted by Pandarus without resistance, and, as it were, spontaneously (*ultrâ*).—736. *Emicat, darts forward*.—746. *Is, such*; equivalent to *talis*; *not such (as thou) is the sender of the weapon and the wound*.—763. *Excipit, overtakes, catches*. *Reptus, captured*; taken from those already slain.—766. *Comitem, a companion*; i. e., to the others whom he has just killed.—766. *Ignarus, etc.* This and the following line refer to Trojan combatants on the wall, who are intent on the conflict outside, and are ignorant that Turnus is inclosed within the walls. Some of these Turnus, springing upon the wall, strikes down while their backs are turned towards him.—767. *Moëmomaque*. The final *e* is lengthened here.—768-770. *Lynceæ-occupat*. While Turnus, on the embankment behind the battlements, was slaying those mentioned in verse 767, Lynceus thought to advance upon him from behind, and take him at a disadvantage; but Turnus, from the rampart on the right (*dexter*), anti-

pates (*occupat*) the attack, and, with a blow of his descending sword, severs the head of Lynceus from his body. *Dexter* in my former note was rendered *skillful*, but I now adopt the interpretation of Ruseus and others in preference.—776. *Humeros intendere nervis*; a poetic transposition for *ad numeros intendere nervos*; to tune the strings to numbers.—781. *Deinde, still, farther*.—787. *Segnes, cowards*; acc. agreeing with *vos*.—803. *Sufficere, to afford, or supply*; as II, 618.—804. *Germanas*; Juno. See I, 47, and XII, 830.—806. *Subsistere, to withstand*. *Tantum, so much*; so much as would be necessary to maintain the fight. Comp. V, 21.—813, 814. *Flosum flumen agit, urges along a pitchy stream*; the sweat breaking out from his face and body flows mingled with blood and dust, and looks black, like pitch.—816. *Ille* refers to *fluvius*; the Tiber.



Head of Medusa. (From an ancient cutting in agate.)



Jupiter and the Olympian gods. (From a Grecian bas-relief.)

BOOK TENTH.

Council of the gods. Pallas, Lausus, Mezentius.

1-117. Jupiter calls the gods to a council in Olympus, and persuades them to put an end to discord. Venus complains of the hard persecution of the Trojans, and Juno bitterly replies. Jupiter declares at last that the fates shall decide the conflict without any interference of the gods.

1. *Paaditur*. Olympus was opened in the morning and closed in the evening. Comp. I. 874. *Omnipotentia, supreme or sovereign*, as the seat of the Omnipotent. *Biportantibus*, with two-valved doors. See on II. 380.—7. *Verna retré*; i. e., turned back again to the same bitter hostility as in former times during the Trojan war.—13. *Alpes immittit apertas*, will send the opened Alps; a bold expression for *hostis per Alpes apertas immittet*;

referring to the invasion of Hannibal. The language is analogous to that of Tacitus, Agr. 18, *mare expectabant*, for *hostes per mare expectabant*.—24. *Aggeribus murorum*. Comp. IX, 769. For *murorum* some MSS. give the archaic form *moerorum*.—28. *Arpis*, called Aetolian because Diomed, its founder, was of Aetolian descent.—29. *Vulnera*. Diomed had inflicted a wound on the hand of Venus in battle at the siege of Troy. The occasion was the same as the one alluded to in I, 94, sqq.—42. *Super imperio, concerning the supreme dominion*; namely, that promised to the Trojans in I, 257.—53. *Hic*; i. e., *domi meas*, in my home in either or all of the three favorite resorts mentioned.—54. *Premat*. Supply *ut*. The infinitive is the regular construction after *iubere*. *Inda*, from that quarter; i. e., from Ascanius and his posterity. *Summam belli*, the direction of the war.—71. *Tyrrhenam*—quietas, to stir up an Etrurian league or peaceful tribes. To excite the peaceful Tyrrhenians to a warlike alliance. *Agitare* is used rather with reference to *gentis* than to *fidem*.—78. *Hic, here*; on this present occasion of difficulty, where is the agency of Juno or Iris?—77. *Quid, what* (is it)? is it shameful for the Trojans to commit violence, to oppress, etc.? *Face atra*. See IV, 384.—79. *Soceros, pactas*; referring to Latinus and Lavinia.—80. *Præfigere arma*. See on I, 183.—83. It was by Cybele that the ships were actually transformed; but every favor to the Trojans, by whomsoever effected, is ascribed by Juno to Venus.—90. The infinitive is an irregular construction after *quas causa fuit*. The prose would be *quas causa fuit Europæ Asiæque consurgendi*?—102. *Transfata solo*, trembling in its depths or foundations. Supply *vilescit*.—103. *Placida* is proleptic.—108. *Fuat*; an archaic form for *sit*.—109. *Italum* Heyne makes a genit. after *obediens*. Others join it with *fatis*. *Castra*; i. e., of the Trojans.—110. *Sive error*, etc., or whether by a mistake of Troy, or the Trojan party (in the departure of Aeneas at this crisis), and by the fatal warnings (of Iris to Turnus, now working mischief).—111. *Sua exordia*, etc., his own beginnings (his own enterprises) shall bring to each, etc.—113-115. Comp. IX, 104-106.

118-145. The Trojans are distributed along the ramparts, and, though dejected, resolutely maintain the defense under the direction of Mnestheus and other leaders.

118. *Cirum*, adverbially; round about. *Portis* abl., at the gates. Instant; with infin. as in I, 428.—133. *Caput*, Greek acc. limiting *dedecus*.—136. *Buxo*; either dat. or abl. Comp. II, 19. It retains the final *o*.—144. *Moerorum*; the old form of *murorum*. See on 24.—145. *Campanæ urbi*, Capua. The derivation of the name from *Cappys* is, of course, fanciful. Both Campania and Capua probably have the same root as *campus*.

146-214. Aeneas forms an alliance with the Etrurians, who immediately set out with him in their ships, to carry succor to his beleaguered camp. The poet enumerates the ships and the forces on board, and mentions the leaders of the Etrurians. There are thirty ships, and the troops are arranged under four leaders, Massicus, Abas, Asilas, and Astur.

147. *Illi* refers both to the Trojans and their Rutulian assailants.—148. *Castris ingressus Etrascis*. The narrative is resumed from VIII, 608.—149. *Regi*, Tarchon, the Etrurian commander.—153. *Hand at*, etc.; the apodosis after *ut-proces*. So Ribbeck.—154. *Libera fati*, free in respect to fate; no longer held by the prohibition of the fates, mentioned in VIII, 502, sqq. For the genit. see on II, 488.—155. *Lydia*. See on II, 781.—156. *Dani* retains the final *i*.—157. *Suhimota leones*, literally, joined as to lions under the bark. Comp. III, 438.—158. *Ida*, perhaps a personification of Mount Ida carved in wood, and drawn in a chariot by lions; the latter projecting from the prow of the ship.—159. *Hic, here*, or

in this ship.—180. *Sola, in respect to soil, or territory, i. e., in location; contrasted with ab origins.*—188. *Crimen amor vestrum, your fault (was) love.* The words may refer to Cycnus and the sisters of Phaëthon; or, possibly, to Cinyras and Cupavo. *Formaeque insigne paternas, and your device or crest (was) of your father's form; explanatory of olorinas pennae.* The ornament on the helmet of Cupavo was the form of a swan, worn to commemorate the transformation of his father, Cycnus, into a swan.—190. *Um-*



Etruscan warriors. (From Etruscan bronze statues.)

bram. The sisters of Phaëthon were transformed into poplar-trees.—196. *Saxum—minatur, threatens (to hurl) a huge rock into the waves.* The centaurs were sometimes sculptured in the act of hurling rocks, as if in battle.—202. *Triplex.* Vergil assigns to his native city a threefold origin, Etruscan, Greek, and, perhaps, Umbrian, while each of these three elements is represented in four towns (*quaterni populi*), making twelve in all, subject to Mantua. The strongest element, however, *vires*, is Tuscan.—204. In *se.* Mezentius, by his cruelty, has excited the Tuscans to revolt against him.—205. *Benaco.* Supply *ortus.* Comp. X, 666.—206. *Mincius.* The river-god, Mincius, is the figure-head of the ship.—207. *Gravis.* The term is transferred from the ship to its commander. Comp. V, 270, 271. Others take it literally. *Centena arbore; for centum remis.* Comp. *terno*, V, 120.

215-236. While Aeneas is pursuing his voyage in the moonlight, the nymphs into which the Trojan ships have been transformed appear to him on the water, and one

of them, Cymodoce, informs him of the assault on his camp. He prays to Cybele, and directs his followers to be instantly ready for battle. On his approach to the camp, the Trojans on the ramparts raise a shout, and engage in the defense with still more vigor, while Turnus, nothing daunted, prepares to resist the new-comers at their landing.

215, 216. *Curra Phoebe pulsabat Olympum*. See on III, 512; V, 721.—
221. *Numen habere maris*, to have the divinity of the sea; to possess the divine character or attributes pertaining to sea-goddesses.—234. *Hanc faciem refecit*, has reproduced this form; has reproduced us, but in this new form.—
238. *Iam loca iussa*, etc. We must understand that the Etrurian cavalry have been directed by Aeneas to join the Arcadian cavalry of Pallanteum, and to proceed with them down the bank of the Tiber to some point appointed by him (*loca iussa*) near the place of his expected disembarkation. We learn from 362, 363, below, that this spot was at the junction of some small stream with the Tiber. Turnus will of course aim to prevent the arrival of the allied forces at the Trojan camp. *Etrusco*; sing. for pl. *Etrusci*.—
239. *Medias opponere turmas*, to interpose his squadrons; i. e., between the new allies and the camp.—253. *Ad irena*. Supply *iuncti*.—254, 255. *Prospicimus augurium*, bring near the omen, or the promised event.—270. *Capiti*. Supply *Aeneas*.—274. *Ille*; expressed for emphasis, in apposition with *ardor*. See on I, 8.—277. *Præcipere* for *occupare*; to anticipate them in getting possession of the shore.—279. *Perfringere*, to break through their ranks.—281. *Referte*, reproduce; imitate.—283. *Vestigia*; Greek acc. limiting *labant*. Comp. V, 331, 332.

367-361. The ships come to land in safety, excepting that of Tarchon, which is forced upon a sand-bank and broken to pieces. Aeneas and his allies on landing are instantly engaged in the conflict.

288, 289. *Servare—palagi*, to watch the retreat of the ebbing sea; so as to spring upon the beach when the wave had retired.—290. *Per rumas*; others spring to the land by means of oars which they plant with one end in the sand, and thus swing themselves or spring to land. So Heyne. Others think they slide over the oars.—291. *Spirant*, heave or boil.—292. *Inoffensum*, unresisted; i. e., unbroken by any bold, rocky bank. Tarchon seeks a point where the wave rolls up steadily increasing or spreading (*crescentis aestu*) to the beach, intending to take advantage of this movement to push his ships far on the land.—295. *Tollite—rates*, lift, push on your ships; i. e., by a powerful stroke of the oars.—304. *Fluctus fatigat* refers to the swinging to and fro of the two ends of the ship on the waves before it goes to pieces. The impulse given by the oars, aided by the movement of the water, had driven it partially across the sand-bank or ridge, so that both the forward and hinder part are thrown one way and another by the action of the waves for a few moments, and then the hull, in consequence of the strain, breaks in the midst and goes to pieces.—319. *Harvallis arma*; that is, the *clava*. Comp. V, 410.—325. *Nova gaudia*, the new love; in apposition with *Clytium*.—334. *Steterunt*. The penult is short.—345. *Oc-ribus*, from *Cures*.—350. *Boreas de gente suprema*, of the lofty race of Boreas. Comp. VII, 220.—351. *Ismara*. This is understood by some as a neuter plural, by others as a feminine singular. The latter is probably correct. In Ge. II, 37, it is plural. See Dictionary.

362-363. Pallas, the son of Evander, sees the Arcadian cavalry turning their backs, and hastens to rally them to the fight. He sets them the example of heroism, while on the other side Lausus, the son of Mezentius, slays several of the Arcadians, Etruscans, and Trojans.

362. *Parte ex alia*; at that point, namely, where Aeneas had directed the Arcadian and Etruscan cavalry to await his landing. See 233. It seems

to have been on the banks of a torrent, rocky and broken, and covered with rolling bowlders and debris left by freshets, and, therefore, unfit for cavalry. Pallas has left Aeneas on landing, and hastened to take command of his own portion of the cavalry, which has been obliged to dismount on account of the nature of the ground, and thus to fight on foot, *acies inferre pedestris*.—366. *Quis*; here translated as *is*, after *quando*, *since*, which connects this parenthetical clause to the foregoing *dare terga*. *Quis* alone would have sufficed to indicate the causal relation, but *quando* is added for greater distinctness, though the construction is anomalous.—378. *Deest*; here a monosyllable.—378. *Troiam*; the new Troy or camp of the Trojans. "Shall we retreat to the water, or cut our way through to the Trojan camp?"—383. *Dabit* lengthens the final syllable.—384. *Quam*; Pallas. *Non super occupat Hiebo*, *Hiebo* does not surprise him from above, while thus engaged.—385. *Ille*; *Hiebo*. See on *ille*, I, 8.—394. *Caput* lengthens the final syllable.—399. *Præter*; join with *fugientem*; flying along by him.—406. *Optato*; for *ex voto*, according to his wish.—412. *Se-arma*. He completely covers himself with his shield.—426. *Fortissima agm.* for *agm. perterrere*. *Viri*; i. e., Pallas.—432. *Extremi-acies*; those on the outside or in the rear of the others make the ranks dense by crowding forward into the fight.

439-509. Turnus, warned by his sister Juturna, hastens to the aid of Lausus and the Latins. He fights and slays Pallas, who is then borne from the field by his friends.

439. *Soror*; the nymph Juturna, sister of Turnus. See XII, 138, sqq.—444. *Aequare iussu*, from the required ground; from the ground which he had commanded them to leave. The common construction would have been *iussu*.—448. *Tyranni*, of the princes; Turnus. Comp. VII, 266.—449. *Spolis opima*. See on VI, 841.—458. *Ire*; historical infinitive.—463. *Victorem furat*, etc. "May the dying eyes of Turnus support, or be compelled to endure, the sight of me, victorious over him."—466. *Gemitus*; Jupiter. *Matum*; Hercules.—478. *Reclit*. He turns away his eyes with sorrow from the battle-field.—478, 477. *Tegmina summa*, the top of the covering. Forbiger understands by this the upper part of the corselet, where it covers the shoulder; here, the left shoulder. The spear having already made its way (*viam molita*) through the border of the shield, grazed (*strinxit*) the body of Turnus, but inflicted no serious wound, because of the obstruction afforded both by the shield and corselet, in which it had spent the greater part of its force.—478. *De corpore* is for *aliquid de corpore*. The spear-point just grazed his body.—486. *Ille*; Pallas. The last syllable of *maugis* here is lengthened.—492. *Meruit*. The subject, according to Ruseus and Heyne, followed by Gossrau, Forbiger, Ladewig, and others, is *ille*, referring to Pallas; *I send back Pallas to thee such as he has deserved to be* (i. e., dead), by engaging in this war and venturing to combat with me. Conington makes *Evander* the subject.—496. *Batet*; a disyllable here.—497. *Impressum nefas*, the impious deed wrought upon &c.; that is, the murder of the husbands of the Danaides. See "Class. Dict."

510-605. Aeneas in another part of the field hears of the death of Pallas, and furiously seeks Turnus, cutting his way through the enemy, and slaying many of the bravest. Ascanius at the same time leads forth the Trojan youth from within the camp.

519. *Inferias quos immolet*, that he may slay them as victims. See XI, 81, sqq. It was the custom of ancient heroes to sacrifice captives at the tombs or on the funeral piles of their friends killed in battle. This Achilles does

at the funeral pyre of Patroclus. II. XXI, 26-28. See also on III, 321-328.
 —541. *Ingenit umbra tegit, covers him with the vast shadow of death.* This is Wagner's interpretation. Some prefer Heyne's, which refers *umbra* to the broad shadow cast by Aeneas and his large shield over the body of his victim.—542. *Læta, gathered*; taken from the body by Aeneas. *Tropæum.* See woodcut at the head of Notes on the Eleventh Book.—545. *Dardaniæ*; Aeneas.—547. *Aliquid magnum, some boastful word*; others, *some great spell or magic charm.*—552. *Ille*; Aeneas.—553. *Læream—impedit.* Jahn understands by this that Aeneas, by thrusting his spear into the shield and corselet of Tarquitus, holds these so fixed that he can not protect his throat from the blow of the sword. *Reducta, drawn back,* in order to give a more powerful impulse, is equivalent to "hurled with might." Comp. V, 478.—556. *Super, moreover*; others, *over him.*—558. *Patriæque—sepulchra, nor (and) shall cover thy limbs with the ancestral sepulchre.*—581. *Diomedes.* See I, 97, and note.—586. *Telo, with his weapon.* Lucagus bands forward to spur the horses with the point of his sword, while preparing to meet Aeneas.

604-608. Jupiter suffers Juno to delay the death of Turnus, and she rescues him from the field by sending a phantom in the form of Aeneas, which Turnus pursues until it leads him into a ship. This immediately conveys him away. In despair he is borne to Ardea.

614. *Amore, the love of Jupiter for her.* Namque may be rendered here indeed, certainly.—623. *Me—sentis, and if it is your understanding that I thus arrange this.* If this, and this only, the postponement of his death, is the thought you entertain, with no ulterior and secret purpose, you can be indulged.—628. *Quid, elliptical; what matter would it be? or what would hinder?* After gravitas supply dare. This is said by Juno in a resigned and winning manner, half hoping, half fearing.—649. *Thalamos,* an allusion to the proposed marriage of Aeneas and Lavinia.—652. *Gaudia, his joyful hope.* He does not see that his hope is vain, that the air bears it away.—655. *Clavinis.* The ship was one of those commanded by Massivus (see above, 166), and under the immediate command of the prince Osinnus.—661-664. The order of these verses is that of Jahn, Ladewig, and Ribbeck.—668. *Ilum*; Turnus.—669. *Expandere, Supply me.*—672. *Quid, object of facies or dicat understood.*—681, 682. *Sese mucronem induat,* a bolder form for *se mucronem, or in mucronem induat*; should he, then, throw himself upon his sword? pierce himself through and through with the sword.—686. *Animo.* See on V, 332. Others read *animi.*

689-754. The deeds of Mæsentius, and of some other heroes less distinguished.

689. *Lovis monitis, by the impulse of Jupiter.*—698, 699. *Latagus os faciemque, etc., he strikes Latagus beforehand on the mouth and face*; lit., *as to the mouth and face.* He anticipates the blow of Latagus. Comp. IX, 569.—700. *Segnem, inactive, disabled, helpless.*—704. *Face.* See on VII, 380.—706. *Ignarum,* here used passively; *unknown, a stranger.*—707. *Ille* calls special attention beforehand to the subject, *aper*; that (beast), even the wolf. Comp. XI, 809. The order of verses 714-718 is that preferred by most editors, including Jahn and Ribbeck.—716. *Quibus, iræ,* in the dative.—720. *Grales,* so called under the prevailing belief that Cortona or Corythus was founded by the Pelagi.—726. *Surgentem in cernua, for surgentem cornibus; towering with his horns.*—731. *Infracta, broken*; i. e., broken in the wound.—732. *Fugientem, from behind.* Orodes is not running away from Mæzentius, but pursuing some of the Rutulians, and pushing forward in a direction which left Mæzentius in his rear. The latter

scorns to attack Orodes at a disadvantage.—733. *Cacum, unseen*; if it should be inflicted from behind.—754. *Pallante*. See on IX, 572.

755-582. While the gods witness the still equal conflict, Mezentius at length is met by Aeneas and wounded, but effects a retreat through the interference of Lausus, his brave son. Lausus, in vain urged by Aeneas to desist from the combat, is finally slain by the hero, who deplores his fate.

765. *Stagna, the vast depths*. See on I, 126.—766, 767. *Aut (cum) ingreditur, etc., or when, bearing an aged ash from the mountain-tops, he both walks on the ground, etc.*—774, 775. *I consecrate thee thyself, Lausus, as a trophy of Aeneas, covered with the spoils torn from the body of the robber*. Lausus was thus to be as a living trophy. A trophy, in the proper sense of the word, was the trunk of a tree erected and covered with the arms of the slain. See XI, 5, sqq., and woodcut.—786. *Viris hand paratit, et (the spear) did not convey its force*; which had been spent in passing through the various and firmly-wrought materials of the shield.—794. *Ille, Mezentius*. *Inque ligatus, by tmesis for inligatusque; and impeded, or helplessly impeded*; i. e., by the spear, which has penetrated his loin.—797. *—que connects the participles*.—799. *Ipsam sustinuit, withstood (Aeneas) himself*.—811. *Malacraque, etc.*; supply *quid*; and *why do you dare things greater than your strength?*—831. *Socios*; the followers of Lausus, who were hesitating to approach.

882-908. Mezentius, meanwhile having retreated to the bank of the river, soon hears the tidings of his son's death. No longer able to fight on foot, he returns to the field mounted on his horse, and, again encountering Aeneas, is slain.

838. *Colla foveat, rests his neck*. *Barham*; Greek acc. limiting *fusus*.—842. *Ingenti vulnere victum, laid low by a mighty wound*.—854. *Omnis per mortis, etc., (would) that I had given up my guilty life by every form of death*; to death in any and every form. For the optative use of the pluperfect, comp. IV, 678.—869. *Caput*; Greek acc.—875. *So may that father of the gods, so great Apollo do*; (may they effect) *that we (according to thy desire) may join in combat*. The latter clause is closely connected with *faciat*.—880. *Horreus, pardius*; plural for the singular. *Neo—vili, nor do I regard any of the gods*; so as through fear of them to abstain from this contest.—884. *Ingenti gyro*. He rides round and round Aeneas with the utmost speed, and at the distance of a javelin-shot.—887. *Silvam*; the forest of darts adhering to the front of his shield.—889. *Intraque*. Aeneas fought on foot.—892. *Calcibus*; best understood here of the fore feet.—893. *Super* is taken by Ruseus as a preposition governing *equitem*; but it seems more likely to have been intended as an adverb; *on top, above*.—894. *Implicit, confines, holds to the ground*. He falls partially over the body of his dismounted rider (*effusum equitem*). *Eiecto armo, though generally understood as an ablative, seems to yield a very appropriate meaning as a dative after incumbit*. The horse, pitching forward in his fall, and towards one side, with head prone to the ground (*cernuus*), seems to *sink or recline upon his outstretched shoulder*. Some, with Ladewig, take *eiecto* in the sense of *dislocated*. But Silius Italicus, in his imitation of the passage, X, 265, paraphrases *eiecto armo by inflexo armo*.—897. *Super*; adverb; *moreover*; as in 556.



Tropaeum. (From a Pompeian bas-relief.)

BOOK ELEVENTH.

Funeral honors to the dead, the truce, renewal of hostilities, and death of Camilla.

1-99. Aeneas erects a trophy with the arms of Mezentius, and directs his followers to be ready at any moment to march against Laurentum. He then dismisses Acetes, the aged attendant of Pallas, with the body of his slain master, and selects a thousand men to escort it to the home of Evander.

1. *Interes*. Comp. X, 1.—2, 3. *Dare praecipitant curas, cures* (his anxieties) *urges* (him) *to give*, etc.; or, with Ruæus, join *dare* with *curas* in the sense of *curas* or *cura dandi*. Et—que, both—and. See M. 435, a, obs. 1. *Funere*; the reference is to the funeral rites of his fallen companions, and especially to those of Pallas.—9. *Tela trunca, the broken weapons*; i. e., of Mezentius. See X, 882, sqq.—15. *Quod superest, as to what remains*; as to the remainder of the war. Comp. IX, 157.—16. *Manibus—est, this*, even such as this, *is Mezentius by my dead*; by my hands nothing of the proud Mezentius has been left but this trophy here.—19, 20. *Ubi adiuverint sup., when first the gods shall have directed*. As soon as the auspices shall have sanctioned a renewal of the conflict. For the usage of the tenses here, see Z. 509. *Adnũ* takes either the infinitive or *ut* with the subjunctive. See 796.—30. *Postum*. Comp. II, 644, and note.—31. *Parhadio*. See on VIII, 844.—33. *Comes datus Ibat, had been assigned as companion*. Comp. II, 704; VI, 159; VIII, 466, et al. *Ibat* is a lively substitute for *erat* in this phrase. *Alumnũ, foster-son of Acetes*.—47. *Impudens Heyne un-*

derstands as the promised conquest and dominion of Latium; Peerlkamp, merely the command of the Tyrrhenian army, which Evander had directed Aeneas to seek. See VIII, 496.—48. *Cum-gente, that battles (were to be) with a hardy race.* For the Asyndeton, see H. 686, I, 1; B. 370, a, 1; G. 475, R.; M. 484.—51, 52. *Nil debentem.* The son is now released by death from fulfilling any vows which Evander may be making to the gods for him.—56, 57. *Nec-pater.* In case the son had been saved by cowardly flight (*pulem, put to flight*), the father would have desired for himself a miserable death; death accompanied with curses on such a son.—64. *Molle, soft*; because made of pliant boughs. *Oratis et farratrum; hendiadya.* The bier consisted of hurdle-work.—73. *Læta laborum, rejoicing in the task.* This construction appears in a fragment of Sallust: *frugumque pabulique lactus ager*, and frequently in later writers. *Ladewig.*—78. *Laurentis pugnae*; the battle with the Latins or Laurentines on the previous day.—81. *Manus quae*; for *manus eorum iuvenum quae*. See X, 518-520, and note.—84. *Duces*; the leaders of the thousand men. He orders these to bear branches of trees covered with the arms of enemies slain by Pallas, and severally marked with the names of the slain on tablets.—90. *Lacrimans.* Homer, in the seventeenth book of the Iliad, 426, sqq., represents the horses of Achilles as weeping.—96. *Alias ad lacrimas.* The burial rites of other friends must be performed.—97, 98. *Asterum; for in aeternum.*

100-101. Envoys arrive from Laurentum to beg the privilege of paying the last honors to their dead. Aeneas receives them kindly, and grants a truce for twelve days, both for the funeral rites, and for bringing about a peace. In the meanwhile the body of Pallas is conveyed to Pallanteum, and received by Evander, who dismisses the messengers of Aeneas with a prayer for vengeance upon Turnus.

100. *Adstant.* They were already present when Aeneas returned to the camp.—103. *Redderet*; with *ut* omitted, as in I, 645, and II, 75, et al.—104. *Nallum certamen.* Supply *esse* depending on *discentes* understood. *Aethæa caedis.* See on II, 85.—112. *Veni.* The perfect indicative, substituted for the ordinary form of the apodosis, expresses the conclusion as an absolute certainty.—118. *Vixit*; for *vixisset*, (that one) *would have lived or survived.*—125. *Cæle*; dative.—126. *Instituta laborum*; the genitive after *miror* in imitation of the Greek idiom. Comp. 73 and 416.—130. *Fatalis moles*, *the destined structures*; those which are to form the city pointed out by fate. It will delight us to aid in building the new Troy even with our own hands. It is understood that a permanent city is to be built on the site of the present camp.—141. *Latis*; ablative; *in Latium*; better than the dative as understood by some.—143. *Læst via.* The escort must have arrived with the body of Pallas in the evening. *Torches* were sometimes borne before the funeral processions in Rome, and this custom Vergil here ascribes to the primitive times.—153. *Cautus—Mart.* Evander is said, above, 47, 48, to have warned Aeneas of the dangers to be encountered by Pallas in the war. It is implied, of course, that Pallas himself was cautioned against too much impetuosity. We may infer that the admonition given to Pallas is now running in the mind of the old man, and therefore supply *monentis* after *promissa dederas parenti*. Thus the sense will be, "thou hadst not given these promises (promises of such conduct) to thy father, when warning thee that thou shouldst be willing very cautiously," etc. *Forbiger* and others take *ut* in the sense of *utinam*.—161. *Secutum.* Supply *me*.—162, 163. *Obstruant, dedissem, referret, O that!* etc. The optative use of the subjunct. Comp. IV, 878; X, 854.—166. *Quid si, etc.*, "but if a premature death awaited my son (as indeed it did), it would please me (I would have preferred) that he, leading the Trojans against Latium, should have

fallen, after slaying thousands of the Volsci." I should have been more reconciled to his fate, had he not fallen before the victory was complete. The reading *lucaret* has better manuscript authority than *lucabit*.—171. *Tyrannusque*—*Tyrrenum*; supply the copula; both the Etruscan leaders, and the whole army of the Etruscans. Wagner remarks "that the repetition of a word sometimes has the same force as the repetition of the copula."—172. *Tropaea* (*virorum*) *quae*. Others: *ferunt illi*, *quae*, etc.—174. *Esset* = *si fuisset*.—179, 180. *Meritis*—*locus*, for thy services and for thy fortune this (additional) opportunity alone is open to thee. Thou canst achieve now only one thing more for my benefit and for increasing thy glory, and that is the destruction of Turnus. *Meritis* and *fortunas* are in the dative after *vacat* as more immediate objects, *tibi* as more remote, and as a substituto for a genitive or possessive.—180. *Vitae*; dative; for life; that is, for the living, or for me, the living; as opposed to *nato sub Manis*.—181. *Pudore*, to report; to announce to my son the joyful news of vengeance achieved. The infinitive depends on *quae*.

182-224. The funeral ceremonies of the Trojans and of the Latins in honor of those slain in the recent battle, and the discordant sentiments of the Latins about the continuance of the war.

186. *Ignibus astra*. See on IV, 384.—193. *Hic, then*. The reading *hic* is not so well authorized.—195. *Munera nota, familiar tokens*. *Munera* are all offerings in honor of the dead; here *nota*, because they are the arms which the deceased had usually borne. So *velamina nota*, VI, 221.—197. *Marti*, a personification of death as a goddess.—208. *Cremant*. The ancient Italians sometimes burned and sometimes buried the dead.—211. *Erebant*, transitive, as in I, 35 and 85. They were turning up or gathering up the remains.—212. *Focis, on the pyres or places of burning*. *Tepe* Wagner understands of the heated ground near the smoldering pyre. This ground is dug up and heaped upon the collected bones and ashes.—213. *Urbe*, in apposition with *tectis*, which here denotes the dwellings of the city, as opposed to the open country, where the foregoing incidents have transpired.—219. *Qui pascet*. H. 517; A. 320, e; B. 310, d; G. 636.

225-299. While the Latins are thus distracted, the envoys who had been sent to Diomedes return with an unfavorable answer. *Latinus* assembles a council, and the envoys describe their interview with Diomedes, and repeat the words in which he advises the Latins to make peace with Aeneas.

227. *Legati*, the embassy headed by Venuus, mentioned in VIII, 9-17.—232. *Fatalem* *arri*; almost *esse fatalem*; that Aeneas is offered as the one destined. Comp. VII, 272.—235. *Impar* *accedit, summoned by (his) command*; so Heyne.—239. *Astola*. See on X, 28.—243. *Castra*; for *urbem*.—246. *Patris gentis*. *Argyripa* is a name derived by Diomedes from *Argos Hyppion*, a city of Peloponnesus, his former home.—247. *Iapygia*; used adjectively for *Iapygii*, and also as synonymous with *Apuli* and *Daurii*.—251. *Anditis*; dative; to our words (when) heard.—257. *Quae*; here interrogative in the sense of *quot* and *quantos*. Thiel.—259. *Manus*; in apposition with the subject of *appendimus*.—260. *Sidas*; for *tempestas*. The allusion is to the destruction of Ajax the less. See I, 39 and note.—262. *Protae columnas*; the island of Pharos and the coast of Egypt, whither Menelaus was driven. See Od. IV, 354-365.—264. *Regna Neoptolemi*. See III, 325-336.—265. *Idomenei*. See on III, 122. *Iocon*. A part of the Opuntian Loeri, followers of Ajax the less, settled on the coast of Africa. Comp. III, 399, and note. As Aeneas has left some of his followers as colonies at one or more points during his voyages, so it is credible that the Loeri also, and perhaps others, may in like manner during their

wanderings have been divided into different colonies.—266. *Myseæna*. See on *Myseas*, I, 234.—268. *Devictam*—adulter, the adulterer (*Aegisthus*) has lain in wait for (murdered) the conqueror of Asia. *Devictam Asiæ*, the conquering of Asia, is a bold figure for *Asiæ victoriam*. So Ladvig. Others, I think less correctly, understand: "has lain in wait for the spoils of conquered Asia."—269. *Invidisse* may be taken as an exclamatory infinitive (see I, 37), or as depending on *referam*. The latter construction is preferred by Wagner. *Ut viderem*, for *me redire*, after *invidisse*.—270. *Calydon*; Calydon, in Aetolia, the native place of Diomedes.—276. *Feræ*, etc. See on X, 29. *Corpora*. Diomedes had wounded both Venus and Mars.—280. *Malorum*, after *memini*.—287. *Dardania*, the Trojan; for *Troiani*.—293. *Qua*, in whatever way, on whatever terms.

300-444. Latinus proposes to make peace with the Trojans, and to yield to them a portion of his land on the Tiber for their settlement, or, if they prefer to seek another country, to furnish them with ships. Drances advises, moreover, that Lavinia be given to Aeneas in marriage, and calls on Turnus either to give up the contest or to decide it by single combat with Aeneas. Turnus replies with animation, and consents to the single combat.

303. *Fuerat melius*. Supply the protasis, *si factum esset*.—309. *Ponite*, for *deponite*.—310. *Cetera rerum*, all other things; all the warlike resources of the state, and all other grounds of hope.—311. *Ante oculos*, inter manus, before your eyes, between your hands; i. e., they are both visible and tangible.—316. *Tu quoque amni*; the Tiber. Comp. VIII, 478.—317. *Sicæna*. From VIII, 228, we learn that the *Sicani* once dwelt in Latium.—319. *Harum (colluvium) asperitima*. Comp. *strata viarum*, I, 422, and note.—321. *Oedat amicitias Teuorum*; i. e., let it fall to the Trojans in token of friendship.—324. *Gentem*, for *terram gentis, patriam, country*, as in I, 533.—328. *Modum, the construction, fashion*; others, *sine*.—329. *Aera*. See on *aere*, I, 24. *Menas*; artisans and laborers for building the ships. *Navalia, equipments*; i. e., rigging, oarage, stores, etc.—336. In *medium*, for the common good.—336-338. *Idem infensus, largus, at once hostile, lavish of*. So Wagner. Others understand, the same hostile one, referring to *infensus* in 128.—339. *Dextera*. Thiel supplies *erat*. Perhaps, also, *cur* may be suggested by the foregoing *quem*. *Habitus, being regarded as*.—341. *Incertum ferebat*. Supply *genus* and *is*.—342. *Onerat*; namely, *Turnum*. So most commentators; but Conington supplies *iras*; i. e., the wrath of the people.—361. *Fugæ idem*; an allusion to the forced flight of Turnus, described in X, 665, sqq., which Drances interprets to his disadvantage, and contrasts with the pretension implied in *caelum terreat arma*.—363. *Pignus*; Lavinia. The only sure pledge of peace is the marriage of Aeneas and Lavinia.—364. *Invisum*; here, in an active sense; hostile.—365. *Nil moror*. I make it of little account, I consider it but a small matter, attended with little danger, to be your enemy.—366. *Pulsus*; since you have been defeated in the war.—371. *Sed hoc, ay, forsooth*.—383. *Preinde—quæ cum ita sint*.—384. *Quando, sinos*; inasmuch as; the language is ironical.—397. *Die, in a (or one) day*.—400. *Rebus talis, to thy party, or, to thy cause*; as if Drances had gone over to the Trojan side.—406. *Aufidus, the Aufidus*, fleeing back from the Adriatic, as if fearing the Trojans, represents the fear of Diomed, whose country it passes through.—406. *Vel cum, or (again he, Drances, shows his cowardice) when*; translate, then, also; or, ay, also.—407. *Artificis scelus*; for *artifex sceleratus*; the accursed falsifier; with *scelus*, put for the person, comp. the use of *nefas*, II, 585. *Ferulidæ, through fear*; through a pretense of fearing me, Drances seeks to strengthen the charge he brings against me of threatening him with violence.—415. *Om* is alliptical. The complete sense is: If we possessed anything of our

wanted manhood, and O that it were so!—416. *Ille mihi, etc.*, *as in my opinion, etc.* After the condition, *si adesset*, the regular form would have been *illum fortunatum haberemus, qui procubuisse, etc.*; but Turnus, to avoid giving offense, chooses to express the sentiment as his own.—Ladewig.—416, 417. *Labarum, animi*. Comp. above, 136, and see on II, 61.—418. *Sumus*; once for all.—426. *Malta*; object of *retulit*.—433. *Vel praestet Achillem, even though he represent Achilles*; though he were another Achilles.—439. *Paria*; equal to the arms made by Vulcan for Achilles.—443, 444. *Nea-tollat*. The sentiment is this: Neither, if this contest is to terminate fatally to us through the anger of the gods, let Drances be the one to appease their anger by his death—for I myself would rather do that—nor, if success and glory are to be won, let him take them to himself, for I myself desire the honor.

445-561. The council of Latins is interrupted by the announcement that the Trojans in battle array are marching against Laurentum. Turnus takes advantage of the occasion to rouse the Latins instantly to war. He meets Camilla at the gate of the city, and gives her the command of the cavalry, which is to encounter that of Aeneas on the plain, while Turnus himself prepares with the infantry an ambuscade in a thickly wooded mountain-pass, through which Aeneas with the Trojan infantry is expected to march.

446. *Castra moveant*; a military phrase for "breaking up an encampment"; here, for "drawing the troops out of camp."—450. *Descendere, that they were coming down, advancing*. The infinitive depends on *nuntius*. *Campa*; *over the plains*.—461. *Ille*; the enemy.—464, 466. *Membran, Quas*; nominative for the vocative. *Omni fratre*; for *et tunc frater*.—467. *Inno*; for *inverso*.—473. *Praefodiunt alii portas, others dig trenches before the gates*.—476. *Varia*. The circle of defenders on the walls is made up of persons old and young of both sexes.—480. *Tanti* retains its final vowel here.—482. *De limina*. According to the ancient custom, prayer was offered at the threshold of the temple.—491. *Praecipit*. Comp. above, 18.—500. *Desiluit*. Camilla and her followers dismount in token of respect for Turnus.—504. *Ire* depends both on *audeo* and *promitto*, which together contain the notion of *paratus sum*. *Omnia*; here, a prep. with *equites*. In the similar pleonastic expression, X, 770, it is an adverb. The combination of *obviam* with *contra* is quoted also from Caes. B. G. 7, 28, in "Harp. L. Dict."—506. *Pedes, on foot*; i. e., with the foot soldiery.—509. *Omnia supra, above, beyond all rewarde, or all praise*.—513. *Quaerant campos, that they might scour the plains*; for the omission of *ut*, see Z. 624; H. 499, 2.—514. *Iago (ex) superna, surmounting, passing over* (these solitary heights) *by the summit*.—516. *Furta belli, a stratagem of war*; an ambuscade.—516. *Bivias fauces*; a gorge opening at each extremity into a road; *ad quas singulas vias (ab utraque parte) ducunt*.—523. *Vallae*; an archaic nominative form of *vallis*.—527. *Ignata, unobserved*; not visible to those passing through the defile.—529. *Instare iuga, to maintain your stand on the hill-tops*.

532-536. Diana, looking down from Olympus, beholds Camilla advancing to battle, and, foreseeing her fate, commissions Opis, one of her nymphs, to descend and slay any one, whether Trojan or Italian, who shall slay Camilla.

536. *Nostris armis*. Camilla is armed with the quiver, bow, and arrows, the arms peculiar to Diana and her nymphs.—553. *Robore cocto, with well-seasoned oak*; or, *with oak hardened by fire or smoke*.—554, 555. *Ense—implicit, to this he fastens the child wrapped in the bark of a wild cork-tree*. For the arrangement of the pronouns, comp. I, 573. *Idro et silvestris cubare*; headlids for *libro silvestris suberis*.—556. *Habilem (eam)*, *light*. She

could be easily handled, or hurled, when thus bound to the middle of the shaft.—558. *Tua fugit*; in this order: *prima tenens supplex tela tua per curas hostem fugit*. *Prima* for *primum*; *for the first time*. *Supplex*, a suppliant, looking to thee for her deliverance. *Tela tua* refers to the javelin which she is handling (*tenens*), as it were, by being thus attached to it, and moving with it.—559. *Sonnare undas*, the waves (of the overflowing river) *resounded*; thus making the scene still more frightful. This is Thiel's interpretation. Others understand that the waves are made to vibrate like the air itself, by the swift passage of the spear so near the surface of the water.—566. *Donam Triviae, a votiva offering to (me) Diana*.—568. *Neque dedimet, nor would he with his* (by reason of his) *wildness have yielded*; i. e., even if the Volsci had wished him to be reconciled. *Dare manus*, to give consent, becomes reconciled.—590. *Hæc, these arms*; *arcum et pharetram*.

597-734. The opposing forces of cavalry come in sight of each other, rapidly advance, and rush to the charge, each party alternately pursuing and retreating. Camilla is distinguished by her deeds both on horseback and on foot.

599. *Compositi numero in turmas, divided into troops in equal numbers*; literally, *by number*.—601. *Hæc et hæc, etc.* The fiery horse, impatient of restraint, springs now this way, now that.—607. *Adventus—ardensit* describes the noise and commotion of the advancing squadrons, with the fiery fuming and impatience of the horses.—614. *Perfracta*; proleptic.—615. *Pectora pectoribus rumpant*. Comp. X, 861. They dash their horses one against the other, *breast against breast*, and Acontes is hurled by the shock far from his seat.—616. *Turmento ponderis acti, of a stone cast by an engine*; i. e., by a ballista.—617. *Præcipitat*. Comp. II, 9.—622. *Mollia colla, the flexible necks* (of their horses).—624. *Alternò gurgite, with alternating billow*; now advancing and now receding.—628. *Extremam harenam, the inmost strand*. *Sinu, with the curving wave*; the long, sweeping breaker advances across the beach, curving inward more and more.—628. *Vado labante, with gliding or retiring shallow*; with shallow water; no longer a swelling wave.—630. *Bis relecti* refers to the *Tusci*, not to the *Antuli*.—633. *Gemitus*. Supply *et* or *erat*.—649. *Exserta*. See on I, 492.—654. *Converso*. Like the Parthian horsemen when retreating, she would turn partially round on the horse, and, with reversed bow, discharge her arrows back upon the pursuers.—659. *Threïdæ; Thracian*; not in its strict sense, but as an appellation of objects lying far to the north, as here, the Amazons on the Thermodon in Pontus.—660. *Pulsant*; i. e., as Heyne thinks, when the river is frozen over. Perhaps, however, only the banks are intended.—666. *Clytio*. Supply *natum*. Comp. X, 205.—671. *Dum æoligit*. The horse, wounded under the body, bends down with his hind legs, thus unseating, but not throwing off, his rider, who grasps at the reins, and draws them tightly in the effort to prevent himself from falling.—678. *Lappæ*; an adjective here, as in 247.—684. *Agmine verso*. When the troop in the midst of which he had advanced had turned round and retreated, he was left alone, and thus it was not difficult for Camilla to cut him off.—687, 688. *Vestra verba* refers to the boastful threats both of Ornytus and his Tyrrhenian followers. *Advent qui, etc., the day has come which shall have refuted* (was destined to refute) *your words by means of a woman's arms*.—692. *Sedentis*; sitting on his horse, and thus exposing his neck by bending forward in urging his flight.—694. *Fugiam*; flying, but only in pretense.—695. *Interior*. In the language of the Roman circus this was the same as *ab læva, on the left*, because the chariot turned the goal to the left.—699. *Incidit latus, encounters her*.—701. *Not the last of the Ligurians* (i. e., in deceit) *while the fates suffered him to practice deceit*.

The Ligurians were noted for cunning.—706. *Dimitte fagam, give up the chance of fight*; the advantage of being able to escape on horseback.—717. *Auna*. Both the father and son are named Aunus.—721. *Sacer*. The hawk is *sacred* as one of the birds connected with auguries.



Phrygian Amazon in battle. (From a vase-painting.)

725-735. Tarchon, incited by Jupiter, reproaches the Tyrrhenians for their cowardice, and sets them the example of bravery by attacking Venulus (see VIII, 2, sqq.), whom he tears from his horse, and, bearing him away on his own, stabs him. Arruns watches the course of Camilla, and stealthily keeps her within the range of his javelin, until, in an unguarded moment, while she pursues Chlorea, he hurls the weapon with fatal aim, and pierces her breast. She falls from her horse mortally wounded, and sends Acoë to summon Turnus.

730. *Alas, the cavalry*.—738. *Expectare* depends on *seque* rather than on *indixit*, as some explain it. The MSS. give *expectate*.—740. *Hostis pinguis*. If the soothsayer announced favorable omens (*secundus haruspex nuntiet*), a victim was slain and a sacrificial feast was held in the sacred grove.—741. *Morturus et ipse, himself also resolved to die*; not less than those whom Camilla has slain.—747. *Ipsius* refers to Venulus.—760. *Prior, beforehand*; watching his opportunity, anticipating.—770, 771. *Pellis-tegebat*. The covering of the horse was the skin of a wild beast, armed

with plates of bronze wrought into the form of scales, and lying over each other like plumage or feathers (*in plumam*). It was fastened under the body of the horse with golden clasps.—780. *Venatrix*; join with *virgo*. Comp. I, 498.—785. *Soractis*, *Soracte*, now *Monte di S. Oreste*, in the country of the Faliaci. See page 155. The *Hirpini* or priests of Apollo on this mountain were accustomed to walk over burning coals. Their feet were guarded, however, as Varro says, by some kind of ointment. Arruns, perhaps, had been driven away from the neighborhood of Soracte by his countrymen, who were now fighting under Messapus and Turnus. Hence as an exile he is acting with their enemies.—788. In *Notas*. Comp. IX, 812, 818.—822. *Partiri*, was wont to share. Comp. IV, 422.

886-915. Opis now executes the command of Diana (see 591, 592) by slaying Arruns. The Latin cavalry, after the fall of Camilla, retreats to the walls of Laurentum, and the foremost of the fugitives crowd into the gates. But the gates are hastily shut, and many are left to perish at the hands of the pursuers before the walls. Turnus abandons his ambuscade, and hastens to the rescue, while the Trojan infantry under Aeneas passes through the defile in safety, and appears before Laurentum. Both the Trojans and Latins then encamp for the night.

847. *Famam*—*inulta*, nor shalt thou suffer the infamy of being unavenged; literally, of one unavenged.—850. *Dacotani*; an unknown king of Latium.

—858. *Thracia*. According to one tradition, Opis was a Hyperborean nymph, and *Thracian* here seems to be a synonym for *Hyperborean*.—

861. *Capita*, the ends of the bow. *Manibus aequis*; i. e., with hands equally straining.—862. The ablatives *laeva*, etc., are in apposition with *manibus*.

—880. *Inimica super praeiit turba*, besides (the danger from the enemy), the perilous throng (of their own countrymen) crushes them. This is Forbiger's interpretation. Others, perhaps more correctly, refer *inimica turba* to the pursuers, a portion of whom might mingle with the fugitives entering the gates.—892. *Monstrat*, etc., points out (the way to them), impels them to do (just) as they saw, or had seen *Camilla*; she, too, though a woman, having dared to defend the country.—893, 894. Join the ablatives with *imitantur* as the means.—895. *Pro*; here, for, in defense of, not on.—904.

Apertas; unoccupied by Turnus and his forces.—913. *Gargitis Hiberna*, in the Iberian (or Spanish) sea; i. e., in that part of the ocean which is adjacent to Spain.

BOOK TWELFTH.

The final conflict between Aeneas and Turnus.

1-188. Turnus, seeing the Latins now exhausted and hopeless, resolves, in spite of the earnest remonstrances of Latinus and Amata, to make an end of the contest by single combat with Aeneas. The latter accepts the proposition, a solemn compact is entered into by the hostile parties, and all the preparations are made for the fight.

3. *Ultero, on his own part; in himself*, aside from external incentives.—
5. *Ille*. See on X, 707.—7. *Latronis*; the huntsman, who has come upon the lion by stealth.—13. *Concipe sedes*, draw up the compact; make it in the customary language, or *verbis ac more conceptis*.—16. *Crimes commune*, the common charge, or complaint. See XI, 218, sqq. I will silence the common accusation that I am involving the whole nation in ruin; I will individually encounter the whole danger.—26. *Anima*. Supply *two*.—31. Genaro; Aeneas, to whom Lavinia had been promised in marriage. See VII, 267, sqq.—35. *Recalcant*. The prefix *re-* often denotes, according to Wagner, not a repetition, but a mere change of state. Here, the sense is not "again heated," but merely "heated," as a changed condition;—no longer cold.—37. *Quo—totiens, whereto do I so often turn back?* to the thought, namely, of giving Lavinia to Aeneas.—39. *Incolunt*. Supply *Turno*; abl. abs.—43. *Res bello varias, fortunes varying in war*. *Bello* is an ablative of circumstance or time substituted for the genitive. Comp. X, 160.—44. *Longo*; like *procul*, only a relative term; far from thee in thy perils;—for any distance under such circumstances is "far."—46. *Moderando*, impera, and pass. H. 541, n.; Z. 658.—52, 53. *Longe—umbris*. The interpretation of Wagner, substantially the same as that given in my former note on this passage, still seems to me the most probable. The subjunctive suggests the thought, hope, or trust attributed to Aeneas (*illi*). See M. 368. "His divine mother will not be at hand (will not avail), to cover him (*esse*) in his flight with a woman's cloud, and to conceal him with airy shades." Literally: *will be far from him* (as the one) *who may cover him*, etc. The more usual interpretation refers *esse* to Venus; but the repetition of the idea in *nude* and *umbris*, thus avoided, is precisely parallel to that of *aere* and *amicus* in I, 411, 412. In our interpretation, the reflexive *esse* will refer to *illi* as the virtual subject: "He will be far from having his mother to cover and conceal him."—56. *Mortura, resolved to die*. Comp. IV, 604; XI, 741.—74. *Neque—morta, nor indeed is any delay of death* (if that awaits me) *left to (free to) Turnus*. He has no power to delay death.—82. *Ante ora*; join with *frementis*. Comp. II, 531; V, 553.—83. *Orthylia; O-ri-tyl-ia*; the wife of Boreas.—87. *Dehinc*; here, *de-hinc*.—88. *Aptat habendo, he makes ready by handling*; ascertains by handling whether all are in good order. So Forbiger and Ladewig. Heyne makes *habendo* in the dative.—100. *Vibrato, crisped or curled*, made to appear waving.—104. *Irasci in cornua, to throw fury into his horns*. Comp. Ge. III, 282.—116. *Lacum*; for *igne*.—118. *Focos*. A *focus*, or pan for coals,

is placed upon the altar of turf.—119. *Fontem*. Living water must be used for washing, before sacrifices are made.—120. *Velati limo, girded with the apron*; with the covering worn about the abdomen by those who killed the victims and performed other subordinate duties at a sacrifice. Hence, they were called *limocincti*.



Focus.

134-136. Juturna, the sister of Turnus, is advised by Juno to prevent by some means the proposed duel between Aeneas and Turnus, as it will prove fatal to the latter. Meantime Latinus and Aeneas enter upon the solemn ceremonies of the covenant of peace. Juturna takes the form of Camilla, and, while the sacred rites are proceeding, excites the compassion of the Latins for Turnus. When they are thus incited, Tolumnius hurls his spear into the midst of the allies of Aeneas and slays one of their number.

138. *Turni sororem*; Juturna. She was properly the nymph of a fountain which flowed from the foot of the Alban mount, and, after forming a lake, descended into the Tiber. She was numbered among the native deities of Latium.—148. *Ceders*; for *bene cedens*; to prosper. *Latio*; to Latium; i. e., to the Latins.—161. *Reges*. Of the anacoluthon here in the omission of the verb *procedunt*, Thiel remarks that the poet expresses the general substantive first, and after it places the individual substantives (*Latinus, Turnus*) in the same case with it; omitting the verb with the general term, and expressing a kindred verb with the individual substantives in the singular. Comp. XI, 690.—164. *Solis avi specimen*; an emblem of the sun, his ancestor. It is implied that Latinus has derived his parentage, on one side, from Circe, the daughter of the sun. Some identify Marica (see VII, 47) with Circe. *Bigis albis, in a chariot with white horses*. See 84.—173, 174. *Tempora notant*. They mark the sacrificial victims simply by cutting off the hairs on the forehead. See on IV, 698.—181, 182. *Quae—religio, whatever (there is) divine (or of sacred might) in the lofty air*.—187. *Nostrum Martem = secundum Martem*: successful conflict. See on nostro, II, 896.—192. *Sacra—dabo, I will assign (to the newly confederated people) their sacred rites and their gods*; I will claim only to make the worship of Vesta and the Trojan

penates the paramount religion. As to Latinus, let him be supreme in war, and also retain his wonted (*sollemne*) authority in civil affairs.—197. *Terram*, etc. For the omission of *per*, see on VI, 824.—198. *Genus duplex, the twin offspring*; Apollo and Diana.—200. *Falmine sancti*; i. e., by punishing the violators of them with his thunderbolt.—201. *Medios, in the midst*; placed on the top of the altar in the midst of the armies. So Lædewig, Thiel and others: "The fire on the altars placed between, or in the midst of the two peoples."—208. *Ut, so truly as*.—209. *Matre*; i. e., its parent trunk.—216. *Videri*; historical infinitive.—218. *Viribus æquus Wagner* makes an ablative of quality limiting *eos*, the leaders, understood. Translate the passage: *when they more nearly* (i. e., more clearly) *perceive that they are of unequal strength*.—219. *Adiuvat*; i. e., *varium illum animorum motum*.—227. *Haud needs rerum*; knowing well how to take advantage of the occasion.—232. *Fatalis manus, the hand led by fate*; referring to the Etrurians, who had been led by their belief in signs and prophecies to adopt Aeneas as their fated leader. Juturna is supposed by several commentators to use the words ironically.—233. *Alterum*, every other one; i. e., there is hardly one for every two of us.—234. *Ille*, etc. Turnus will be exalted in fame to the gods, to the defense of whose altars he now devotes himself; for he defends them against Aeneas, who is intending to overthrow their altars, and to establish his own gods in Latium. See 192.—242, 243. *Fœdus—infectum, desires the peace unmade*.—245. *Præsentia, more effective*.—246. *Monstro, augurio*; by the supernatural token; namely, the signum.—256. *Flavia*. For the dative, see on I, 6.—258. *Expediunt manus, prepare their hands*. *Proprie quidem arma expediuntur, sed quia hoc per manus fit, ipsæ manus hic expediendi dicuntur*. Heyne.—268. *Stimul hoc, etc., at once this (fuit, occurred) and a great (battle) shout (arose)*.—269. *Unal, the assembly*; the ranks of the people looking on. Comp. V, 664.—274. *Laterum iuncturas, the joining of the ends*. The extremities of the broad belt which the clasp confines together (*mordet*) are conceived of as *sides* of the belt, instead of ends. So Heyne. Conington takes *lat. tunc*, as equivalent to the ribs of the body.

292-382. Both parties rush to arms, tearing down the altars, while Latinus flees to the city. Aeneas, trying in vain to calm the tumult, is wounded by a random arrow, and is thus compelled to abstain for a season from the fight, while Turnus, taking advantage of his absence, slays a multitude of the Trojans and their allies.

291. *Adverso equo, by spurring his horses against him*; literally, *with his horses against him*.—292, 293. *Opposita, etc., he is thrown upon his head and shoulders against the altar standing behind (a tergo) in his way (ob)*. A *tergo* is more naturally joined with *oppositis* than with *incoluitur*.—296. *Hoc habet, this (wound) he has*. *Habet, or hoc habet*, is the usual Latin form with combatants for "he has got it." *Hæc maior*. Comp. V, 433.—299. *Ebuso*; perhaps an Etruscan who has come to the war under Mezentius. The Etruscans wore the beard long.—326. *Pœdit*. Turnus summons his charioteer, Metiscus, but in his cagerness seizes and handles (*molitur*) the reins himself. *Superbus, audacious*; assuming new spirit.—331. *Hebrl*. See on I, 317. Mars was the god of Thrace. See III, 35.—338. *Quant; for incoitat*. *Miserabile; for miserabiliter*.—370. *Adverso curru*; a causal ablative; the car running against the wind makes his crest wave.—371. *Nom talit; did not endure*. Phegeus threw himself against the horses of Turnus, and attempted to turn them aside by seizing the rein; but he is himself borne along with them.

383-499. Iapis in the mean time strives in vain to extract the arrow from the wound of Aeneas. He is relieved at last through the interposition of Venus, and, after embracing Ascanius, hastens from the camp to the field, followed by Anteus, Mnesteus,

Achates, and many heroes. His captains engage at once in the fight, while he seeks Turnus alone. But Juturna, assuming the appearance and office of the charioteer, Metiscus, skillfully keeps her brother's chariot beyond the reach of Aeneas.

386. *Supporting his alternate steps*, i. e., *every second step, with his long spear*. Wagner, followed by Thiel and Forbiger, makes *grævus* the accusative after *nitentem* (i. e., *taking steps*) in accordance with such phrases as *viam ire, vitam vivere*, etc. See H. 371, III, note 3; B. 214; G. 381; M. 223, c, 4.—388. *Auxilio viam, the means for (of) relief*.—389, 390. *Recent, etc.*; the subjunctives depend on *poscit*.—394. *Dabat*, for *dare volabat*. Comp. *lenibat*, VI, 468.—396. *Ut parentis, etc., that he might postpone the death of his parent just dying*; literally, *laid down*. A man dangerously sick was sometimes, as a last resort, laid down by the side of his door, that passers-by might have an opportunity of suggesting any remedy.—398. *Acerba*, adverbially. Comp. IX, 794, and VI, 467.—401. *Pæoniam*. Jahn regards the *o* as short by poetic license; but Heyne makes three syllables, *Pæ-o-ni-um*. "The Pæonian custom" was that of physicians, the servants of Apollo, who were wont to gird up the pallium or cloak, in order the more easily to examine wounds and apply remedies.—408. *Falvæ*. See on VI, 800.—413. *Puberibus, mature*; neither too old nor too young; neither dry nor milky.—414. *Non innoxia capris*. The wild goats of Crete, when wounded with poisoned arrows, were said to be healed by eating the *dictamnium*, which caused the arrow to fall out of the wound. Cic. de nat. deor. 2, 50; from Aristot. H. An. 9, 6, 1.—417, 418. *Hec, etc., with this she stains the water (amnem) which had been poured (fusus) into the shining vases*. Running or river water had been placed in vessels near at hand. *Labris* is the dative for *in labra*.—422. *Quippe*, for *certe*.—433. *Pædis droum*, for *circumfusus*. *Armis*, i. e., with arms and hands bearing weapons.—437. *Inter præmia duces, shall lead thee to the rewards* (the glorious prizes of my conflict). *Inter* implies here both *to* and *amidst*; as if Ascanius were surrounded with the prizes of his father's victory, and passing along from one to another.—438-440. *Facite (ut) sis, et existet*. Comp. III, 343.—450. *Rapit, swiftly leads on*.—451. *Abrupto sidere*, for *abrupta nube*; a bold metonymy suggested by the notion that storms are occasioned by the influence of the stars. Comp. IV, 809.—455. *Pede æquæ, with equal foot*; in fair encounter, as opposed to *aversæ*. *Parentis*, for *inferentis*.—456. *Media inter hæc*, i. e., while he is in the midst of his task or duty of managing the reins. Conington understands "having the reins wound round the body," and, so, "pushed (*acrossum*) from between the reins."—481. *Legit, traverses*.—491. *Se-arma*. See on X, 412.—495. *Equæ, curram*, refer to the horses and chariot of Turnus.

500-518. While Aeneas and Turnus in different parts of the field are slaying all those they encounter, Aeneas conceives the idea of attacking Laurentum. Accordingly he leaves the Etruscans and Arcadians to occupy the enemy, and, forming a phalanx of his Trojans, advances to the assault. The Latins in the city are terrified and distracted, and in the midst of their panic are still more agitated on learning that the queen, Amata, in her despair has hung herself.

501. *Diversæ, in different places*.—508. *Gratis pectoris*; another term for *costas*.—522. *Virgulta æmantia lauro, shrubby crackling with laurel*, for "crackling laurel shrubbery." Comp. VI, 704.—532, 533. *Huic-rotæ*. The rushing chariot (*rotæ*) threw Murranus forward under the reins and horses (*ægæ*); that is, under the horses while he was held entangled in the reins. *Orbeque pulsi*, join with *proculcat*.—534. *Nec manus, and indeed (they) not mindful*. "The swift hoof of the horses, and of the horses indeed not mindful of their master." Ladewig.—535. *Hyllo retains the final o long*.—546. *Mortis metæ, his death-goal*; the goal or limit of life,

which is death, or which death constitutes. Forbiger calls *mortis*, therefore, "a genitive of apposition."—548. *Convernae, wheeling about; turned upon each other.*—549. *Hæc, on this, i. e., on our side; hæc pars.*—550. *Ob inasptum subitum.* On account of the suddenness of this measure some might distrust the prudence of it.—552. *Victi* is in the masculine plural by the construction *ad synesim*; referring to the people in the city, instead of agreeing with *urbis* itself.—572. *Caput, summa.* Laurentum, as the chief seat of the Latins, is the head and center of the war.—589. *Trepidæ rerum.* See on I, 178.—593. *Hæc fortuna, this (additional) misfortune;* the suicide of the queen.—600. *Crimen, the guilty instigator;* or, taking *causam* and *crimen* together, *the guilty cause.*

614-709. Turnus is alarmed by confused noises from the distant city, and, recognizing Juturna in her disguise, he mourns the slaughter of his friends unsupported by him. Sæces brings news of the attack of Aeneas on the city, and Turnus hastens to challenge his enemy once more to single combat. The heroes prepare at once for battle, while both armies cease fighting, and all eyes are fastened on the two leaders.

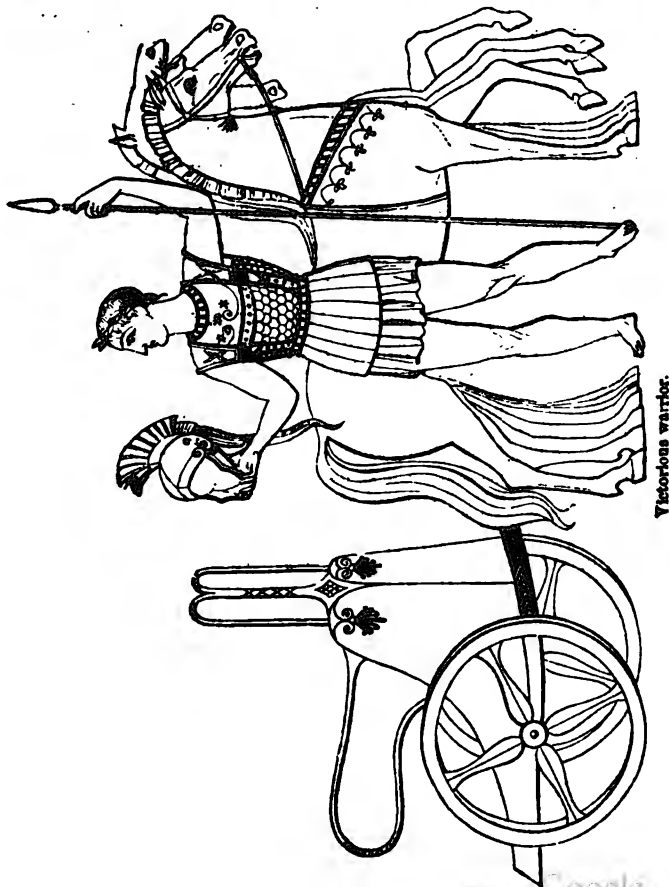
621. *Diverna, remote;* as in III, 4.—625. *Diotis, abl. of manner.*—630. *Numere, i. e., casorum.*—639. *Separat;* as in II, 643; III, 339.—640. *Comp. X, 842.*—646. *Manes.* The souls of the dead were invoked as gods by the Romans. Ladewig.—648. *Nescia culpæ.* His soul is unconscious of, not guilty of, the disgrace of saving life by flight at the sacrifice of friends and country. *Nescia* is the reading of Jahn, Ladewig, and Ribbeck, and better in scanning, though the best MS. authority favors "*insecia*."—656. *Delecturam.* Supply *se*, as in 762, below.—657. *Musat, silently questions; hesitates.* Latinus dares not yet openly express his doubts.—659. *Tui fidissima, most faithful to thee.* The genitive is used by poetic license, perhaps, as analogous to the genitive after *amantissimus*, or *studiosissimus*.—664. *Deserto;* remote from the actual scene of the conflict. *Comp. 614.*—667. *Uno, etc.* *Comp. X, 871, sqq.*—672, 673. *Flammæ vertex, etc., the whirling (hery) column (vertex), eddying (volutus) between the platforms (of the tower), was waving in flames towards the sky.* *Flammis* is an ablat. of manner. The tower in question is one which Turnus himself had caused to be constructed on wheels within the walls, ready to be stationed at any point where it might be needed for defense.—679. *Morte — per mortem.* "By death itself I am resolved to endure whatever bitterness there is in death." Forbiger.—680. *Furere furorem, to give vent to fury.* *Ante, first;* i. e., before death, or before I die.—681. *Arvis, dat. for in arva.*—686. *Aut;* for *seu*. *Sublapsa vetustas, the imperceptible lapse of time.*—687. *Mons;* a vast rock, *montis pars.* *Improbis; vehementissimè concitatus.*—694. *Variis (est), it is more just.*

710-730. The heroes hurl their spears, and then attack with the sword. Turnus, in his haste, having armed himself with the sword of his charioteer instead of his own, is now deceived by the treacherous weapon, which breaks at the first blow. He is pursued by Aeneas round and round, though the latter is retarded by his wound. While Aeneas is vain struggles to release his spear from the root of a tree into which it had struck, Juturna, in the guise of Metiscus, brings to Turnus his own sword. Then Venus, indignant at the interference of the nymph, loosens the spear of Aeneas from the root, and the battle is renewed.

727. *Quæ, etc., (to ascertain) whom hardship (labor, conflict) condemns to death, and with which weight (whether that which represents Aeneas or that which represents Turnus) death sinks down.* The latter clause more fully expressed: *cui pondus vergens letum destinat.* *Pondus* is the ablative of cause.—728. *Impena.* Supply *futurum* or *se facturum*.—729. In *ensum.* *Comp. IX, 749; XI, 284.*—733. *Hi subest.* The apodosis is implied in the foregoing *deserit*: leaving him to perish, unless, etc.—762. See on

855.—769. *Laurenti divo*; Faunus as a tutelar god of Laurentum. See VII, 47.—779. *Festus profanus, hanc profaned.* Comp. *defensum dabit for defendet*, 437. The Trojans have profaned the honors of Faunus by cutting away the tree, and removing the tokens sacred to him.—785. *Des Deania*; Juturna.

791-886. Jupiter forbids Juno to exercise any further influence in the contest, but consents, in answer to her prayer, that the Trojans shall lose their name, and that the



Latins shall give theirs to the united people. One of the furies is sent in the form of a bird of ill omen to terrify Turnus; and Juturna, giving up all hope, plunges into the Tiber.

794. *Indigetam*. Aeneas was destined to be borne to heaven as a *deus indiges*, or deified hero, and this Juno well knew.—801. Et continues the negation; translate, *nor*.—805. *Deformare domum*, to clothe the house in squalid mourning. The house of Latinus has been sorrow-stricken most of all by the suicide of Amata.—811. *Digna indigna*; for *digna atque indigna*; i. e., all things, whether seemly or disgraceful; all fortunes.—817. *Superstitio, fear-inspiring oath*.—835, 836. *Commixti*—subaltern, mixed only in population (*corpore tantum*, in the body of people, not in name), as Trojans (i. e., in respect to their national name of Trojans) they shall disappear; literally, sink under.—845. *Geminas aras*; Alecto and Tisiphone. These two are supposed here to await at the gate of Olympus the commands of Jove, while Megæra remains in Hades.—854. *In omen, as an omen*.—877. *Fallant, escape* (me); the will of Jupiter under this omen is clear to me.—880. *Possam, I should have been able*; i. e., had I not been rendered immortal.

887-952. The heroes taunt each other, and Turnus lifts a huge stone and hurls it at Aeneas, but comes short of his mark. Turnus is wounded by the spear of Aeneas, and sinks to the ground. The Rutulians groan, and Turnus submits himself to the will of the victor, who is about to spare him, when he observes on his shoulder the belt of the slain Pallas, and, maddened at the sight, drives his sword to the heart of the slayer.

896. *Circumspicit, he looks round and sees*.—898. *Arvis*, dative.—903. *Neque se cognoscit, nor does he know himself*; he is conscious of not possessing his wonted strength and agility. *Currentem*; when running to seize the stone. *Buntam*; when advancing with the stone against Aeneas.—921, 922. *Murali tormenta, by the mural engine*; by the *ballista*, with which walls are shattered.—942. *Bullis, with the (golden) studs*. See girdle of the warrior in the foregoing woodcut.—944. *Inimicum insigne, the ornament of his adversary*; an ornament which had been worn by his enemy.

Heyne concludes his commentary on the Aeneid substantially as follows: Aeneas, immediately after this victory, received Lavinia in marriage, united his Trojans in one nation with the subjects of Latinus, under the common name of Latini, built the city of Lavinium, and obtained the right of succeeding to the kingdom of Latinus. Thus he secured a dwelling-place in Italy, and introduced his gods into Latium, according to the purpose indicated in the beginning of the poem.

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 41. The last two vowels in *Ōllei* form one syllable. See grammars, under "synaeresis" and "synizesis."
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 195. *Dēindē*; synaeresis of *ei*.
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 668. The last syllable of *lactētūr* as in *peteret*, above.
 698. The last two vowels of *aurea* form one syllable.
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237. *Prēcantia*; trisyllable by synaeresis of *ia*.
249. *Ilīmōi*; quadrisyllable by synaeresis of *ei*.
253. *Cōnūbio*; as in I, 73.
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333. *Cōnūbiis*; as in III, 136.
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470. *Synapheia*, as in I, 332.
582. *Tyrthæo*; dissyllable by synaeresis of *ei*.
600. *Aerei*; dissyllable by synaeresis of *ei*.
631. *Turrigēne* retains the final diphthong, and the verse is spondaic.
769. *Pacētis*; trisyllable by synaeresis of *ii*.

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292. *Eurythēo*; trisyllable by synaeresis of *eo*.
337. *Dēhino*; dissyllable.
363. *Subiēs*; as *videt* in I, 308.
372. *Aureo*; as *alveo* in VI, 412.
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599. *Abiētō*; as in II, 16.

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9. *Pētīt*; as *videt* in I, 308. The verse is spondaic.

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 764. *Nörei*; dissyllable by synaeresis of *ei*.
 781. *Synapheia*; as in I, 332.
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BOOK XI.

31. *Parrhäälö* retains the final *ö*.
 66. *Languentis*; as *videt* in I, 308.

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 265. *Idömömeä*; four syllables by synaeresis of *ei*.
 282. *Ämör*; as *videt* in X, 872.
 383. *Proinadö*; dissyllable by synaeresis of *oi*.
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 480. *Tantí* retains the final *i*.
 609. *Synapheia*; as in I, 332.
 635. *Sömlälmimes*; as in IV, 668.
 667. *Äbistö*; as in II, 16.
 900. *Äristät*; trisyllable by synaeresis of *ia*. And see on *abiet*, II, 18.

BOOK XII.

13. *Pätör*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 31. *Gönerö* retains the final *ö*.
 68. *Ebör*; as *videt* in I, 308.
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 94. *Anteirent*; trisyllable by synaeresis of *ei*.
 282. *Mänüs*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 286. *Sömlälmimes*; as in IV, 668.
 363. The first *-que* lengthens the final vowel, as in III, 91.
 401. *Paeönium* loses the final *um* by ecthipsis, and is then connected with the following *in* by synaeresis of *i-i*; thus: *Paeön-päin*. See note.
 422. *Dölör*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 535. *Hyllö* retains the final *ö*.
 541. *Aerei*; dissyllable by synaeresis of *ei*.
 550. *Dömätör*; as *videt* in I, 308.
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 706. *Äristö*; as in II, 422.
 772. *Stäbät*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 821. *Cönäbils*; as in III, 126.
 847. *Edem*; dissyllable (*yö-dem*) by synaeresis of *eo*.
 863. *Ärit*; as *videt* in I, 308.
 905. *Gömmu*; dissyllable (*gemmo*), as in V, 422.

VERGILIAN DICTIONARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a., active.	fig., figuratively.	nom., nominative.
abl., ablative.	frequ., frequentative or frequently.	num., numeral.
acc., accusative.	gen., genitive.	obs., obsolete.
adj., adjective.	id., idem.	p., participle.
adv., adverb.	impers., impersonal.	pa., participial adjective.
c., common.	inc., inceptive or inchoative.	pass., passive.
comp., comparative.	ind., indicative.	pl., plural.
conj., conjunction.	indec., indeclinable.	prep., preposition.
dat., dative.	indef., indefinite.	pron., pronoun.
def., defective.	inf., infinitive.	rel., relative and related.
dem., demonstrative.	intens., intensive.	rt., root.
dep., deponent.	interj., interjection.	s., see.
dim., diminutive.	interrog., interrogative.	s., singular.
disyll., disyllable.	irreg., irregular.	sc., scilicet, <i>one may suppose, or understand.</i>
distrib., distributive.	m., masculine.	subs., substantive, -ly.
encl., enclitic.	meton., metonymy.	sup., superlative.
et al., et alibi, and elsewhere; i. e., not unfrequent.	n., neuter.	trisyll., trisyllable.
f., feminine.	neg., negative.	w., with.

[NOTE.—Words and roots, whether Latin or Greek, etymologically related to the words defined, and also Greek words identical with the Latin, are placed immediately before the definitions, the former in parentheses.

The parts of compound words are not indicated separately when they appear unmodified in the compound form, nor when prepositions in composition are modified only according to the general rules mentioned under the definitions of prepositions.

In verbs, only the principal parts are given which are understood to be in actual use; and generally one of the numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, designates the conjugation, and therefore the form of the infinitive.

References to the Eclogues and Georgics are indicated respectively by the letters E. and G.; numerals without letters refer to the Aeneid.

The characters I, i, are substituted both in the text and dictionary for J, j. Therefore, for Ja, Jo, Ju, ja, je, ji, jo, ju, at the beginning and in the middle of words, see Ia, Io, Iu, ia, ie, ii, io, iu, in the proper alphabetical order.]

VERGILIAN DICTIONARY.

AB

Ab, *ā*, *abs*, prep. with *abl.* (*āb*), *from*, in relations of space, time, source, cause, and agency; *from*, 1, 371; following a substantive directly, with ellipsis of participle, 1, 160; *from* or *of*, G. 2, 243; *at, on, to*, 7, 108; *from the direction, on the side of*, 5, 19; *in respect to*, 11, 174; *according to*, 9, 235; *from a period or point of time*, 2, 87; *since, after*, 1, 730; *next to, after* in rank, E. 3, 49; *from, by means of, by reason of, by, of things*, G. 1, 234; *of persons, by*, 2, 429; *a tergo, from the rear, behind*, 1, 186; *ab integro, anew, again*, E. 4, 5; *ab usque, as far as from, even from*, 7, 269. In composition, *ab* is unchanged before vowels and before *i* (=j), *h, b, d, l, n, r, s*; becomes *abs* before *c, g, t*, as before *p*; *a* in *agri* from *absum*; and *su* in *ausero*, from *ab* and *vero*, and in *ausugio*, from *ab* and *fugio*.

abactus, *a, um*, p. of *abigo*.

Abāris, *is, m.*, a Rutulian warrior, 9, 344.

Abās, *antis, m.*, 'Aēs. 1. The twelfth king of Argos, grandson of Danaus, 3, 236. 2. A Trojan, follower of Aeneas, 1, 121. 3. An Etruscan, 10, 437.

abdūtus, *a, um*, p. of *abdo*.

abdo, *didi, dītum*, 3, *a.*, to put away; with the point or place where, in the *abl.* alone or with a prep., the acc. with prep., or the dative; to hide, shut up, 1, 60; to bury, plunge, thrust, 2, 553.

abducō, *duxi, ductum*, 3, *a.*, to lead away; remove, take away, 3, 601; take away by force, 7, 363; draw back, 5, 423.

abductus, *a, um*, p. of *abduco*.

Abella, *ae, f.*, Abella, a town in Cam-

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pania, N. E. of Naples, now Avella Vecchia, 7, 140.

Abōo, *ivi* or *ii, itum, ire*, irreg. *n.*, to go away, depart, 2, 375; go off, go aside, turn off, 5, 163; pass into, sink into, 9, 709; go forward, take the lead, 5, 318; retreat, 2, 363; change or be transformed, G. 4, 410.

abfōre, **abfūi**, etc., *s.* *absum*.

abicio (*abiciō*), *ieci, iectum*, 3, *a.* (*ab* and *iacio*), to cast off, away, or down, 10, 736.

abiectus, *a, um*, p. of *abicio*.

Abica, *itis* (often *trisyll.* in the oblique cases), *f.*, a fir-tree; fir-wood or fir-forest, 2, 16; meton., a ship, 8, 91; a lance, 11, 637.

Abigo, *egi, actum*, 3, *a.* (*ab* and *ago*), to drive off or away from, i. e., beyond (others, in), 8, 407; drive away, 11, 261.

abicio, *s.* *abicio*.

Abitus, *ūs, m.* (*abeo*), a departure, 8, 314; a passage or outlet, 9, 360.

abluō, *lunxi, lunctum*, 3, *a.*, to wipe, G. 2, 513.

abluo, *svi, itum*, 1, *a.*, to wash off; deny upon oath; deny, disavow, 8, 363.

ablūtus, *a, um*, p. of *abluo*.

abluo, *lūi, lūtum*, 3, *a.*, to wash away, 9, 318; cleanse, purify, wash, 2, 730.

ablūtus, *a, um*, p. of *abluo*.

abnegō, *svi, itum*, 1, *a.*, to deny, refuse, with acc. and dat., 7, 434; with inf., G. 2, 456; alone, 2, 634.

abnuo, *nūi, nūtum* or *nītum*, 3, *a.* and *n.*, to shake the head in dissent; refuse, with acc., 4, 103; reject, 5, 331; forbid, with acc. and inf., 10, 8.

abōlō, *svi, itum*, 2, *a.*, to cause to

wane or waste; to destroy, 4, 497; *cleanse*, G. 2, 560; *efface, wipe out*, 11, 789; *obliterate the memory of*, 1, 720.

aböllesco, svi, 2, inc. n. (aboleo), *to decay*, 7, 232.

abreptus, a, um, p. of *abriplo*.

abriplo, ūi, reptum, 2, a. (ab and raplo), *to take away violently; snatch, carry away*, 1, 108; 4, 600.

abrumpe, rŕpi, ruptum, 2, a., *to break off, away, or tear away from*, 9, 118; *tear asunder, rend*, 2, 199; *end suddenly or abruptly*, 4, 288; *put an end to*, 4, 681; *violates*, 2, 55; p. *abruptus*, a, um, *having burst, bursting, breaking forth*, G. 2, 259; subs.: *abruptum*, i, n., *anything broken off; a precipice; abyss, chasm*, 2, 422; in *abruptum*, headlong, 12, 687.

abruptus, a, um, p. of *abrumpe*.

aba, prep. s. ab.

abcessus, ūi, m. (abcedo), *a going away, retreat*, 10, 445.

abcedo, cidi, cisum, 2, a. (abs and caedo), *to cut off* (others, *abcedo*), 12, 511.

abcedo, scidi, scisum, 2, a., *to tear off, away, from*, 5, 655; *separate*, 2, 418; *tear*, 4, 560.

abcedus, a, um, p. of *abcedo*.

abcondo, di and didi, ditum, 2, a., *to put out of sight, hide, conceal*, G. 2, 558; *to conceal*, 4, 337; *loses sight of, withdraw from*, 2, 291.

absema, tis, p. of *absum*.

abesto, stiti, 2, n., *to stand off or away from*, followed by the abl., *alone or with prep.; withdraw from*, 6, 259; *fly, dart from*, 12, 102; with infn., *desist, cease*, 6, 389; *alone, stop, cease*, 1, 192.

abstinēo, ūi, tentum, 2, a. and n. (abs and teneo), *to hold or keep off from, or abstain from*, with abl., 7, 618; *alone, abstain, restrain one's self*, 2, 524.

abstractus, a, um, p. of *abstraho*.

abstrāho, traxi, tractum, 2, a., *to drag or lead away*, 2, 263.

abstrūdo, ūi, ūsum, 2, a., *to push or thrust off; to conceal, hide*, 6, 7.

abstrūsus, a, um, p. of *abstrūdo*.

abstŭli, perf. of *aufero*.

absum, āfui or abfui, āfŭturus or abfŭturus, ābese, irreg. n., *to be away;*

to be absent, 2, 620; *distant*, 11, 207; *to be wanting, missing*, 1, 584; inf., *before, or before, will be wanting*, 8, 147; p., *absens, ntis, absent*, 4, 52.

absumo, mpsi, mptum, 2, a., *to take away; of death, to end, destroy*, 2, 654; *exhaust, spend*, 7, 201; *consume, devour*, 2, 257; *cut off, end*, 1, 555.

absumptus, a, um, p. of *absumo*.

abunde, adv., with genit. (abundus), *sufficiently, enough*, 7, 552.

abundo, svi, ūtum, 1, n., *to overflow; abound*, G. 2, 424; *to be supplied with*, with abl., G. 4, 140; pa.: *abundans, ntis, overflowing*, 11, 547; *full of, abounding in*, with genit., E. 2, 20.

— *Abŭdus* (-os), i, f. and m., *Ἀβυδοί, Abydos, the modern Avido, a town in Asia Minor, opposite Sestos*, G. 1, 207.

ae, s. atque.

aeolanthŭs, ūdis, f., *ἁελαρτίς, the thistle-finch, gold-finch, or yellow-bird*, G. 2, 328.

aeolŭs, ntis, m., *Ἀεώλης, Aeoas, a son of Theseus and Phaedra*, 2, 262.

aeanthus, i, m., *ἄκανθος*. 1. *The plant bear's-foot; the acanthus*, 1, 649. 2. *An evergreen thorn-tree of Egypt, a gum-Arabic acacia*, G. 2, 112.

aearnān, ūnis, adj., of *Acarmania, a country between Epirus and Aetolia; Acarnanian*, 5, 292.

Aeca, ae, f., *a companion of Camilla*, 11, 220.

aeedŭo, eadi, eesum (perf. ind., *accestis* for *accessistis*, 1, 201), 2, n., *to go or draw near to; approach*, with acc. alone, 1, 207.

aeclŕo (ade-), svi, ūtum, 1, a. and n., *to hasten; make haste*, 5, 675.

aecondo, di, nsum, 2, a. (ad and cando, rel. to cando), *to set fire to*, G. 2, 414; *light up, enkindle*, 5, 4; *enrage, exasperate, incense*, 1, 29; *incite, rouse*, 4, 232.

accensus, a, um, p. of *accendo*.

acceptus, a, um, p. of *accipio*.

accerŕo, s. accerso.

accessus, ūi, m. (accedo), *a going near to; an access, approach*, 2, 570.

1. *acido*, cidi, 2, n. (ad and cado), *to happen*, 12, 592.

2. *acido*, cidi, cisum, 2, a. (ad and

caedo, to cut into, or up; cut, 2, 637; eat into, devour, consume, 7, 125.

accinctus, a, um, p. of *accingo*.

accingo, xxi. nctum (pass. inf., *accingier*, 4, 496), 3, a., to gird on; gird, 2, 614; arm, equip, 6, 184; make one's self ready; prepare, 1, 210; G. 2, 46; resort to, 4, 498.

accio, lvi. Itum, 4, a., to summon, call, 11, 285.

accipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, a. (ad and capio), to take to one's self; to receive, 1, 304; take in or up, admit, receive, 1, 129; 3, 79; entertain, 2, 353; see, 8, 155; hear, attend, listen to, learn, 2, 65; heed, regard, 4, 611; pa.: *accepit*, a, um, acceptable, G. 2, 101.

accipiter, tris, m., a hawk, 11, 721.

accius, a, um, p. of *accio*.

1. *accitus*, a, um, p. of *accio*.

2. *accitus*, ſis, m.; used only in the abl. sing. (*accio*); a summons, call, 1, 677.

acclinis (*adclinis*), e, adj. (*acclino*), leaning on or against, 10, 835.

acclivis (*ado-*), e, adj. (ad and *cilvus*), inclining upward, gently rising, G. 2, 276.

accola, ae, c. (*accolo*), a borderer, 7, 729.

accolo (*ado-*), cōlū, cultum, 3, a., to dwell near or by, G. 4, 266.

accommodo (*ado-*), ſvi, ſtum, 1, a., to fit one thing to another; to buckle, gird, 2, 303.

accommodus (*ado-*), a, um, adj., fit, suitable, 11, 592.

acclibe (*ado-*), ſi, Itum, 1, n., to lie near or by, to recline, 6, 606; bend over, project, G. 2, 324.

acumabo, cūbū, cūbitum, 3, n. (*acubo*), to lay one's self down, at or upon; recline, with dat., 1, 79.

acumulo (*ado-*), ſvi, ſtum, 1, a., to place heap on heap; heap up, load; honor, 6, 835.

accurro, curri, ſeid. oſcurri, cursum, 3, n., to run to; run, hasten up, 8, 451.

acer, cris, cre, adj. (for *acer*, root *ac*, as in *acuo*), sharp; fig.: bitter, pungent, 7, 291; ardent, active, strong, 1, 220; brave, valiant, 8, 441; spirited, full of life, life-like, 5, 254; elastic, springing, 7, 164; swift, nimble, G. 2, 119;

fiery, 1, 444; fierce, furious, 2, 414; keen, urgent, 1, 383; diligent, G. 2, 405; adv.: *acriter*; comp.: *acrius*, more vigorously, G. 4, 243.

acerbo, no perf., ſtum, 1, a. (*acerbus*), to embitter; to aggravate, augment, 11, 407.

acerbus, a, um, adj. (*acer*), harsh, bitter, in taste; fig.: cruel, fierce, 5, 422; fatal, direful, G. 2, 419; sorrowful, sad, mournful, 5, 49; 6, 429; pl.: *acerba*, ſtrum, n., vengeful deeds, 12, 500; adv.: *acerba*, harshly, G. 2, 149; savagely, fiercely, 2, 794.

aceruus, a, um, adj. (*acer*), of maple; maple, 2, 112.

aceris, ae, f., an incense-burn; a censor, 5, 745.

Acerria, ſtrum, f., a town in Campania, N. E. of Naples, now *Acerria*, G. 2, 225.

Acervus, i, m., a heap, G. 1, 185; pile, 4, 408; store, sack, G. 1, 223.

Acesta, ae, f., a town in Sicily, named after *Acestes*, 5, 718.

Acestes, ae, m., *Acestes* or *Segestes*, the son of *Crimaeus*, a Sicilian river-god, and *Egesta* or *Segesta*, a Trojan woman, 1, 195.

Achaemenidea, s. *Achemenides*.

Achalcus (poet., *Achālus*), a, um, adj. (*Achala*), of *Achala*; *Achaean*; *Grecian*, 2, 422.

Achālus, a, um, s. *Achalcus*.

Achātēs, ae, m., *Achates*, a companion of *Aeneas*, 1, 174, et al.

Achēlōius, a, um, adj. (*Achelōis*), of the *Achelous*, a river of central Greece, now the *Aspropotamo*; *Achelotan* (or, such as that of the *Achelous*), G. 1, 9.

Achēmēnides (*Achaema-*), ae, m., *Achemenides*, a companion of *Ulysses*, 2, 614.

Achērōn, ntis, m., *Ἀχέρων*, the *Acheron*, a river of *Hades*, 6, 295; met., the lower world, 5, 99.

Achilles, is (eos or i), m., *Ἀχιλλεύς*, the son of *Peleus*, King of *Thessaly*, and *Thetis*, daughter of *Nereus*, 1, 468, et al.

Achillēus, a, um, adj. (*Achilles*), of *Achilles*; *Achillean*, 2, 222.

Achivus, a, um, adj. (*Achaeus*), *Achaean*; *Grecian*, 1, 422; pl. sub.: *Achivi*, ſtrum or ſum, the *Greeks*, 2, 102.

Acidalius, a, um, adj. (*Acidalia*, *Ἀκιδάλια*, an appellation of Venus, derived from the name of a fountain in Boeotia), pertaining to Venus; *Acidalian*, 1, 730.

Acidus, a, um, adj. (*acuo*), pointed, sharp; sharp-tasted; sour, G. 3, 380.

Acies, ēl, f. (rt. *ac*, rel. to *acis*), a sharp edge or point; edge, 2, 333; an arrow-head, 11, 363; the sight of the eye, 6, 300; the eye, 4, 643; an army in line of battle; army, 10, 408; the shock of battle, 12, 663; light, G. 1, 395; pl.: *acies*, the eyes, 12, 558; *squadrons*, *battalions*, *troops*, 2, 599; *battles*, 6, 889; *acies inferre*, to charge, 10, 364.

aclys (*acilis*), ὄδῃ, f., ἀκκλῆς, a dart with a thong on its shaft, 7, 730.

Aecūm, ὄνῃ, m., Ἀεκύων, a Trojan, 10, 128.

Aecetes (*Acetes*), ἰς, m., Ἀετῆς, the armor-bearer of Ender, 11, 30.

Acōntium, i, n., ἀκόντιον, the poisonous herb *aconite*, *wolfbane*, *monkshood*, G. 2, 152.

Aconteus, ēl, m., a Latin warrior, 11, 612.

acquirō, s. *adquirō*.

Acragās (-gans), antis, m., Ἀκράγας, Agrigentum, a city on the southern coast of Sicily, now Girgenti, 3, 708.

Acrisidōneus, a, um, adj. (*Acrisidone*), pertaining to Acrisidone or Danaë, daughter of Acrisius; *Acrisidonean*, 7, 410.

Acrisius, ἰς, m., Ἀκρίσιος, a king of Argos, son of Abas, 7, 372.

Acrius, s. *acer*.

Acrūs, ὄνῃ, m., Ἀκρὺς, a Greek warrior, 10, 719.

acta, ac, f. (*actr*), the sea-shore; beach, shore, 5, 613.

Actaeus, a, um, adj., Ἀτταῖος, pertaining to Acte or Attica; *Athenian*, E. 2, 24.

Actiās, ἰδῃ, adj. (*actr*, Attica), *Athenian*, G. 4, 463.

Actius, a, um, adj. (poet. for *Actianus*, from *Actium*), pertaining to Actium, a promontory and town of Epirus, celebrated as the scene of the decisive victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra, in B. C. 31; *Actian*, 3, 280.

Actor, ὄνῃ, m. 1. The name of a

Trojan, 9, 500. 2. The name of an *Aetolian*, 12, 94.

1. *actus*, a, um, p. of *ago*.

2. *actus*, ἴς, m. (*ago*), a driving or impelling; speed, swift descent, 12, 667.

actātum, adv. (*actus*), promptly, immediately, 9, 255.

Actio, ὄνῃ, ἴtum, 3, a. (rel. to *actis*), to make pointed; to sharpen, whet, 8, 386; fig.: stimulate, provoke, 7, 330; incite, rouse, G. 4, 435; pa.: *actūs*, a, um, sharpened, pointed, sharp, 1, 45; of sound, shrill, loud, G. 3, 94.

Acus, ἴς, f. (*acuo*), a needle, 9, 532.

Acūtus, a, um, p. of *acuo*.

ad, prep. followed by *acc*. 1. In relations of place: to, towards, at, by, near, before, freq.; present with, among, 6, 481; after a subs., with ellipsis of prep., 10, 253. 2. Of time: at, just at, about, by, 4, 512, et al. 3. In other relations: in one's esteem, with, 12, 642; in comparison, E. 3, 43; ad unum, even to a single one, to the last one, to a man, 5, 667; ad plenum, to the full, brimful, G. 2, 244; ad vivum, to that which is alive, to the quick, G. 3, 442; ad limum, to the mud, to the bottom, G. 4, 428; ad usque, as far as, 11, 262, et al.

In composition, *ad* remains unchanged, according to the best usage, in all combinations except the following: The *d* is assimilated to a following *c*; usually to *p*; less frequently to *n*; less correctly to *f*; better dropped before *gn*, *sp*, *sc*, *st*, but often retained; either assimilated or unchanged before *g*; either unchanged or assimilated before *l*, *r*, *s*.

Adactus, a, um, p. of *adigo*.

Adāmas, ntis, m., Ἀδάμας, that which can not be overcome; the hardest iron, steel, adamant, 6, 552.

Adāmastus, i, m., the father of *Achomenides*, 3, 614.

addo. For words beginning with these letters, see *acc*.

addensē, ēre, and **addensō**, ēre, a., to make compact; close up, 10, 432.

addico, dixi, dictum, 3, a., to pronounce for; assign to; give up to, 3, 653.

additus, a, um, p. of *addo*.

addo, didi, ditum, 3, a., to put or lay

near to or by; put on, 5, 817; add, join, 9, 765; erect on, 3, 336; give, impart, 1, 593; add, bestow, 5, 249; addere se, to join, 2, 539; in spatia, to throw one's self or rush into the course, G. 1, 513.

addūco, duxi, ductum, 3, a., to lead or draw to; lead on, 10, 380; draw to, bend, draw tight, strain, of the muscles, 5, 141; of a bow, etc., 5, 507; contract, G. 3, 438.

adductus, a, um, p. of adduco.

addēdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3, a., to eat up, devour, consume, 9, 537.

1. addō, ivi or ii, itum, ire, irreg. a. and n., to go to, approach; visit, 4, 56; reach, 4, 338; encounter, undergo, 1, 10.

2. addō, adv. (ad and old acc. com), to this or that point; so far, to such a degree, so very, so much, E. 2, 25, et al.; with correl. ut following, 11, 436, et al.; explanatory of a preceding statement, so much, so, 1, 567, et al.; so, therefore, 4, 533; added to this, besides, moreover, G. 4, 197, et al.; frequently emphasizing a word or statement, ay indeed, ay also, indeed, even, 3, 203; 7, 427; iamque adeo and nunc adeo, and even now, now indeed, already, or moreover, 5, 203; 9, 153, et al.; usque adeo, up to such a point, even so, so much, E. 1, 12; of time, without accompanying an adv. of time, then indeed, E. 4, 11; hinc adeo, even from, just here, E. 9, 59; vix adeo, hardly even, 6, 403.

ademptus, a, um, p. of adimo.

adesse, s. sum.

adābilis (aff-), e, adj. (adfor), that can be spoken to; easy to be approached, 3, 631.

adāstus (aff-), ūs, m. (id.), a speaking to; address, 4, 264.

adfecto (aff-), ūvi, ūtum, 1, freq. a. (adicio), to strive after; grasp, seize, 3, 670; seek, G. 4, 562.

adfero (aff-), attūli, adlātum (allatum), ferre, irreg. a., to bring, bear, or carry, convey to, 12, 171; bring hither, 6, 532; to present, 3, 510; pass.: adferri, to be brought to, with acc., 7, 217.

adficlo (aff-), fēci, fectum, 3, a. (ad and facio), to affect; reward, 12, 353.

adfigo (aff-), ūxi, ūxum, 3, a., to

fasten to, G. 2, 318; put to, 9, 536; perf. p. pass.: cling to, 5, 862.

adfixus (aff-), a, um, p. of adfigo.

adfigo (aff-), ūxi, ūxum, 3, a., to beat or strike upon; pa.: adfixctus, a, um, dejected, desponding, 2, 92; wretched, troubled, 1, 453.

adflō (aff-), ūvi, ūtum, 1, n. and a., to blow upon; breathe upon, 5, 739; blast, 2, 649; inspire, 6, 50; impart, 1, 591.

adflō (aff-), ūxi, ūxum, 3, n., to flow to; fig.: gather, flock together, assemble, 2, 796.

adfor (aff-), fātus sum, 1, dep. a., to speak to; address, 1, 863; beseech, supplicate, 2, 700; bid adieu, farewell to, 2, 644; p.: adfātus, a, um, in sense of pres., G. 4, 330.

adfore (aff-), s. adsum.

adfūli, s. adsum.

adgēro, s. aggero.

adglōmēro, s. agglomerō.

adgnosco, s. agnoscō.

adgrēdiōr, s. aggredior.

adgressus, a, um, p. of aggredior.

adhærēro, haesi, haesum, 2, n., to cleave, stick to, G. 3, 443.

adhībēro, ūi, itum, 2, a. (ad and habeo), to hold or apply to, G. 3, 455; unite with, admit to, 8, 56; to bring to, invite, 5, 62; adhibere animum or animos, to give attention, 11, 815.

adhuc, adv., to this place; to this time; hitherto, as yet, yet, still, 1, 547, et al.; neque adhuc, and not even yet, nor yet, E. 9, 35, et al.

adicio (adficlo), ūci, ūctum, 3, a. (ad and iacio), to throw to or upon; add, join, 12, 537.

adigo, ūgi, actum, 3, a. (ad and ago), to drive, take, bring to, 9, 601; thrust, 9, 431; to strike down, hurt, 4, 25; force, urge, impel, with inf., 6, 696; drive, 10, 850.

adicio, s. adicio.

adimo, ēmi, emptum, 3, a. (ad and emo), to take to one's self; take from or away, 4, 244; with acc. and dat., G. 2, 56; pluck out, 3, 638.

adire, s. adeo.

aditus, ūs, m. (adeo), a going to; an approach, avenue, access, passage, entrance, 2, 494; fig.: approach, 4, 433.

adiunctus, a, um, p. of adiungo.

adiungo, nxi, actum, 3, a., to join, *trains to*, G. 1, 2; *moor*, 9, 69; *associate with*, 8, 515; *add*, E. 6, 43; *to ally*, 7, 238.

adiŭro, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a., to swear by, with acc. of the thing sworn by, 12, 816.

adiŭvo, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a., to give aid to; to help, aid, support, 5, 345; *encourage, stimulate, incite further*, 12, 219.

adiŭbor (all-), lapeus sum, 3, dep. n., to glide to; with dat., rarely acc., *sail to, reach*, 8, 569; *advance, glide* (with abl. of manner), 10, 269; *fly to*, 9, 474; *descend, fall upon*, 13, 319.

adiŭcrimans (all-) (p. of obsolet. **ad-lacrimo**), weeping, 10, 623.

adiŭlapsus (all-), a, um, p. of **adiabor**.

adligo (all-), ſvi, ſtum, 1, a., to tie or bind to; *hold fast, hold*, 1, 169; *constrain, confine*, 6, 439.

adiŭquor (all-), lŕctus sum, 3, dep. a., to address, 1, 239.

adiŭdo (all-), lŕsi, lŕsum, 3, n., to speak playfully; *sport, mock, jest*, 7, 117.

adiŭo (all-), lŕi, 3, a., to wash against; *wash*, 8, 149.

admiror, ſtus sum, 1, dep. a., to admire, 6, 408; *wonder*, 2, 797; pa.: **admirandus**, a, um, marvelous, G. 4, 3.

admiſcŕo, miſcŕi, miſtum or miſtum, 2, a., to mingle with, with dat., G. 4, 267; *to associate, unite, join*, 7, 579.

admiſſus, a, um, p. of **admitto**.

admitto, miſi, miſsum (pass. inf. **admittŕe**, 9, 231), 3, a., to allow to go to a place; *to admit*, 6, 380; p.: **admiſſus**, a, um, being let go, *soaring* (others, being assumed), in some editions for **amiſſi**, 11, 272.

admoniŕo, ſi, ſtum, 2, a., to put in mind; *remind*; **admoniŕa**, warn, with acc., 4, 353; *incite, urge on*, 10, 567; with infin., G. 4, 187; with interrogative clause, 10, 153; *remind, remonstrate, caution*, E. 6, 4.

admoniŕŕo, mordi, morsum, 3, a., to gnaw upon or into; *gnaw*, G. 3, 379.

admorŕus, a, um, p. of **admondeo**.

admoniŕŕo, mŕvi, mŕtum, 2, a., to move, bring near to; *to carry, convey to*, 3, 410; *apply to, touch*, E. 3, 43; **ad-movere ubera**, give suck, 4, 367.

adnitor (ann-), niſus or niſus sum,

3, dep. n., to press upon; with dat., *lean against*, 12, 93; *lean, rest upon*, 4, 690; *alone, make effort, strive*, 5, 226; *ply the oars*, 4, 568.

adnirax (ann-), a, um, p. of **adnitor**.

adno (anno), ſvi, ſtum, 1, n. and a., to swim to, sail towards or to, with dat., 1, 538.

adnoŕeo, s. agnoŕeo.

adnŕo (ann-), nŕi (ſtum, rare), 3, a. and n., to nod to; with dat., acc. and dat., and infin.; *assent, consent*, 4, 126; *promise*, 1, 250; *direct, permit*, 11, 20; *favor*, G. 1, 40.

adŕŕŕo, ſi, ſtum, 2, n., to cause to increase; *to magnify, honor, adore, worship*, 1, 704; *burn in sacrifice, offer*, 2, 547; *fire, kindle*, 7, 71.

adŕŕŕeo, ſiſvi, ſtum, 3, inc. n. (adoleo), to grow up, of animals or plants, G. 2, 269; *become mature, ripe*, 12, 438; *burn, blaze*, 4, 379; pa.: **adul-tus**, a, um, grown up; *mature*, 1, 431.

Adŕnis, is or idis, m., *Adonis, the son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, beloved by Venus*, E. 10, 12.

adŕpŕio, ſi, ſtum, 4, a., to cover up, cover, 3, 405.

adŕpertus, a, um, p. of **adoperio**.

adŕŕus, a, um, adj. (ador), of *quell or fine wheat*, 7, 109.

adŕŕor, ortus sum, 4, dep. a., to rise towards or upon, to approach; to aim at, undertake, attempt, 6, 397.

adp. For words beginning with these letters, see **app**.

adque, s. atque.

adquiro (acq-), quŕſi, quŕſtum, 3, a. (ad and quero), to seek in addition; *gain*, 4, 175.

adŕro, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a., to pray to; *supplicate, worship, adore*, 1, 48.

adortus, a, um, p. of **adorior**.

adriŕo, s. arriŕo.

adriŕŕo, s. arriŕio.

Adraŕtus, i, m., *Adraŕtus, king of Argos*, 6, 480.

Adriŕŕus, i, s. Hadriŕŕus.

adŕc. For words beginning with these letters, see **acc**.

adsensus (asensus), ſis, m. (adŕŕŕio), an assenting; *answering sound, response, echo*, G. 3, 45; *applause*, 10, 97.

adsentio (ass-), sensi, sensum, 4, n., and, more frequently, **adsentior**, sensus sum, 4, dep. n., *to give consent; to assent, agree*, 2, 130.

adseruo (ass-), ſvi, ſtum, 1, a., *to keep carefully; guard, watch*, 2, 763.

adsideo (ass-), ſēdi, ſessum, 2, n. (ad and sedeo), *to sit by, beseege*, 11, 304.

adsideo (ass-), adv. (adsideus), *persistently, perpetually, constantly*, 4, 248; frequently, E. 2, 4.

adsideus (ass-), a, um, adj. (adsideo), *abiding by; persistent, constant*, 4, 447; *perpetual*, G. 2, 140; *frequent*, 9, 245.

adsimilis (ass-), e, adj., *like, similar* to 6, 608.

adsimulo (ass-), ſvi, ſtum, 1, a., *to make like; to counterfeit, feign*, 10, 639; pass., *to make one's self like*, 12, 224.

adstato (ass-), ſteti or adsteti, 4, n., *to stand at, by, or present; stand*, 12, 730.

adsp. For words beginning thus, see **asp.**

adst. For words beginning thus, see **ast.**

adsuesco (ass-), ſvi, ſtum, 3, a. and n., *to accustom to, make familiar, habituate to*; with dat., acc. and dat., and infin., *to get or become accustomed, be wont, learn*, G. 1, 42, et al.; with ablat., 7, 746; **adsuesco. bella animis**, instead of **adsuesco. animos bellis**, *to cherish war in the heart*, 6, 532.

adsuſtus (ass-), a, um, p. of **adsuesco**.

adſultus (ass-), ſs, m. (ad and ſallo), *a leaping upon; an assault, attack*, 5, 442.

adsum (as-), adſui or adſui, eſſe, irreg. n. (collateral form of imp. subj.: **adſuſſe** (aff-), -e, -et, -ent), *to be near or by*, G. 4, 19: *to be present, at hand, or here*, 1, 595; *to have arrived*, 2, 122; *to be with, attend*, 2, 701; *aid, accompany*, 10, 547; *come*, E. 2, 45; *be propitious*, 3, 116; *to best, 2, 330; inf.: adſuſſe, to be about to come, destined to come*, 7, 270.

adſurgo (ass-), ſurrexi, ſurrectum, 3, n., *to rise up; rise*, 4, 86; *swell, fume*, 10, 95; *rise up in reverence, honor, yield to*, G. 2, 98.

adſt. s. **adſt.**

adulter, ſri, m., *an adulterer*, 11, 208.

adulterium, ſi, n. (adulter), *adultery*, 6, 612.

adultus, a, um, p. of **adolescere**.

aduro, uſſi, aſtum, 1, a., *to parch, dry up*, G. 1, 92.

adusque, s. **usque**.

advectus, a, um, p. of **adveho**.

advēho, vxi, vectum, 2, a., *to carry or convey to*; pass.: **advēhi**, *sent to*, 1, 558; 2, 108; foll. by acc., 8, 126.

advēlo, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a., *to tell; wreaths, encircle, crown*, 5, 246.

advēna, ae, c. (advenio), *a new-comer; a stranger, foreigner*, 4, 591; adj., *foreign*, 7, 23.

advēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, n. and a., *to come to a place; to arrive, come*, 7, 308; *arrive at, reach*, 1, 388.

advento, ſvi, ſtum, 1, intens. n. (advenio), *to come rapidly nearer; to approach, draw near*, 5, 228; 6, 238; *impend*, G. 4, 192.

adventus, ſs, m. (id.), *a coming, an arrival*, 5, 36; *advance*, 11, 607.

adversor, ſtus sum, 1, dep. freq. n. (adverto), *to be against; to oppose*, 4, 127.

adversus, a, um, p. of **adverto**.

adverto (-vorto), verti, versum (vortum), 2, a., *to turn to or towards; turn, direct*, 6, 366; *turn against, bring before*, 12, 555; of the mind, *turn, direct*, 8, 440; *attend, observe, mark, listen*, 2, 712; pass., *come to, arrive at*, 5, 34; p.: **adversus**, a, um, *turned towards or against; pa., before, in front, opposite*, 1, 166; *butting*, G. 2, 528; *opposing*, 2, 38; *against the wind*, 12, 370; *contrary*, 2, 416; *towards, to meet*, 6, 624; subs.: **adversus**, i, m., *an enemy*, 2, 761; **adversum**, i, n.; *in adversum, opposite*, 2, 237; pl.: **adversa**, ōrum, n., *misfortunes, accidents*, 9, 172; **adverse flumine**, *on an opposing stream, against the stream*, G. 1, 301.

advoco, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a., *to call; summon*, 5, 44.

advolo, ſvi, ſtum, 1, n., *to fly to, fly*, 10, 511; *hasten, run up, speed*, 10, 696.

advolvero, vi, volūtum, 3, a. (volvo), *to roll to; roll*, 6, 122.

adytum, i, n., *aditum, the inaccessible*

ble; the innermost part of a temple; accessible only to the priest; a shrine, sanctuary, oracle, 2, 115; the interior of a tomb, or shrine of the dead, 5, 84.

Aeëides, æ, m., *Ἀεΐδης*, a son or descendant of *Æacus*. 1. *Achilles*, as the grandson of *Æacus*, 1, 99. 2. *Pyræus*, the son of *Achilles*, 3, 298. 3. *Perseus*, their descendant, King of *Macedon*, 6, 839.

Ææus, a, um, adj., *Ἀϊαίος*, of *Ææa*, the island of *Cyros*; *Ææan* or *Colchian*, 3, 386.

ædes, is, f.; in the sing., a temple; pl., a dwelling, palace, G. 2, 462; apartments, court, 2, 487, 512; a hive, G. 4, 258.

ædifico, Ævi, itum, 1, a. (ædes and facio), to build; to construct, make, 2, 16.

Ægeæon, Ænis, m., *Ἀγαιών*, *Ægeæon*, a giant, also called *Briareus*, 10, 558.

Ægeæus, a, um, adj., *Ἀγαιεύς*, *Ægeæan*; pertaining to the *Ægeæan*, 3, 74.

æger, gra, gram, adj., indisposed; of the body, not well, suffering, sick, 5, 551; wounded, 10, 856; heavy, difficult, 5, 423; feeble, 9, 814; fainting, trembling, 5, 468; wearied, exhausted, 2, 566; of the mind: care-worn, wretched, weary, sorrow-laden, 2, 298; grieved, afflicted, desponding, oppressed, 1, 208; heart-broken, 1, 351; 4, 389; of inanimate things: sickly, 3, 142.

ægis, Idis, f., *αἰγίς*, the shield of *Jupiter*, carried also by *Pallas*; the *ægis*, 8, 354.

Æglë, Æs, f., *Ἀϊγλή*, *Æglë*, a nymph, daughter of *Jupiter* and *Neæra*, E. 6, 20.

Ægon, Ænis, m., *Ἀἴων*, *Ægon*, a shepherd, E. 3, 2.

ægrë (æger), feebly; with difficulty, hardly, with toil, G. 3, 534.

ægresco, 3, inc. n. (ægreo), to become sick; grow worse, 12, 46.

Ægyptus, a, um, adj. (*Ægyptos*), *Ægyptian*, 8, 668.

Ægyptos (-tus), f., *Ἀἴγυπτος*, *Ægypt*, G. 4, 210, et al.

æmulus, a, um, adj., striving to equal; competing, rivaling, 5, 187; envious, 5, 415; a rival for, aspiring, 10, 371.

Ænëides, æ, m., a son of *Æneæ*; pl.: *Ænëidae*, itum, followers of *Æneæ*, the *Trojans*, 1, 555; *Æneadae*, 3, 18.

Ænëas, æ, m., *Ἀινείας*. 1. A *Trojan* chief, son of *Venus* and *Anchises*, and hero of the *Æneid*, 1, 93. 2. *Æneæ* *Silvius*, one of the *Alban* kings, 6, 769.

Ænëis, Idis or Idos, f. (*Æneæ*), the *Æneian* poem, the *Æneid*.

Ænëius, a, um, adj. (id.), of *Æneæ*, 7, 1.

Ænides (*Ænëides*), æ, m. (*Æneus*, *Ἀινεύς*, a collat. form of *Æneæ*), a son of *Æneus* or *Æneæ*; *Iulus*, 9, 653.

Ænus (*Æhën*-), a, um, adj. (æes), of bronze; brazen, 2, 470; subs.: *Ænumm*, i, n., a bronze or brazen vessel; caldron, 1, 213, et al.

Æolëa, æ, f., *Ἀιολία*, *Æolëa*, an island near *Sicily*, the home of *Æolus*, 1, 52.

Æolides, æ, m., *Ἀιολίδης*, a son or descendant of *Æolus*. 1. *Ulysses*, 6, 529. 2. *Misenus*, 6, 164. 3. *Clytus*, 9, 774.

Æolius, a, um, adj., *Ἀιόλιος*, pertaining to *Æolus*; *Æolian*, 5, 791.

Æolus, i, m., *Ἀἰόλος*, *Æolus*. 1. The god who ruled over the winds, 1, 52. 2. A follower of *Æneæ* from *Lyræus*, 12, 542.

æquævus, a, um, adj. (æquus and ævum), of equal age, 2, 561.

æquälis, e, adj. (æquo), equal; of the same age, 10, 194; fellow, companion, G. 4, 460; subs. c., companion, 5, 468.

æquë, adv. (æquus), equally; alike, G. 2, 215.

Æqui Falisci, s. Falisci.

Æquifetius (-olius), a, um, adj. (Æqui), of the *Æqui*, a tribe adjacent to the *Latins* and *Volscians*, near *Rome*; *Æquian*, 7, 747.

æquipäro (æquipëro), Ævi, itum, 1, a. and n. (æquus and paro), to judge as equal; to be on an equal footing with, to equal, E. 5, 48.

æquo, Ævi, itum, 1, a. and n. (æquus), to make equal in size, number, weight, etc., 1, 193; 5, 419; to equalize, divide equally, 1, 508; make equal in length, 9, 338; in height, raise to, 4, 89; to level, G. 1, 173; to equal, be equal

to, G. 4, 122; to be as high as, on a level with, G. 1, 118; keep pace with, 6, 268; return equally, requite, 6, 474; lift, exalt, 11, 125; pa.: aequāsus, a, um, made equal or even; steady, 4, 587.

aequor, ēris, n. (aequo), an equal, horizontal, or level surface; the surface of the sea; the sea, 1, 146; E. 9, 57; water, 6, 355; wave, 3, 197; a level field, plain, 5, 456; a race-course, the circus, G. 2, 541; low land, 12, 524; top of the ground or soil, G. 1, 50.

aequorēus, a, um, adj. (aequor), pertaining to the sea, marine, sea-, G. 3, 243.

aequus, a, um, adj., plain, even; on a level with, leveled, with dat., 12, 569; equal, open, fair, 11, 706; equal, adequate, prepared, 10, 450; favorable, 1, 479; healthful, harmless, salubrious, G. 2, 546; impartial, equitable, just, 6, 129; unprejudiced, unbiased, 9, 224; aequo pede, with foot to foot, face to face, 12, 465; aequum est, it is just, 12, 20; aequius fuerat, it would have been more just, 11, 115; subs.: aequum, i, n., that which is even; right, justice, 2, 427; in aequum, to the open field, 9, 68.

āēr, ēris, m. (acc. aēra or aērem), āēp, the air or atmosphere, 1, 300, et al.; summus aer, the topmost part, airy summit of, G. 2, 122.

aerātus, a, um, adj. (aes), furnished with copper, bronze; made of bronze, 2, 481; bronze-covered; with brazen prow, 8, 675; armed with bronze; armed, 7, 708.

1. **aerēus**, a, um, adj. (id.), made of copper or bronze; bronze, brazen (see def. of aes), 1, 448; brazen beaked, 5, 198; of the copper or bronze plates or scales of a corselet, 10, 313.

2. **āērēus**, s. **āērīus**.

aerīpes, āēda, adj. (aes and pes), brazen- or bronze-footed, or hoofed, 6, 302.

āērīus (-ūs), a, um, adj., pertaining to the air; derived from the air, dewy, G. 4, 1; airy, aerial, 5, 520; rising into the air; towering, lofty, 3, 291; air-cleaving, 9, 808; G. 1, 375.

aes, aeris, n., copper, bronze; brass, in one of the old English usages of that

word, 1, 440, et al.; anything made of copper or bronze; a trumpet, 2, 240; cymbal, G. 4, 151; armor, 2, 734; shield, 2, 545; a bronze statue, G. 1, 480; 6, 647; a track or course of bronze plates (others, a bridge of bronze), 6, 591; a ship's prow or beak, or a copper-bottomed ship, 1, 35; pl.: aera, n., money, 11, 329; aere nexus, bronze-bound, of bronze, 1, 448.

aesculus (eso-), i, f., an oak producing edible acorns; an oak, G. 2, 16.

aestas, ātis, f. (aīda), the summer, 1, 265, et al.; summer-air, 6, 707; a year, G. 3, 190.

aestifer, ēra, ērum, adj. (aestus and fero), heat-bringing, sultry, G. 2, 332.

aestivus, a, um, adj. (aestas), of summer, G. 4, 52; subs.: aestiva, ōrum, n., a summer field; a flock.

aestīto, āvi, ātum, i, n. (aestus), to glow, to be dried up or parched, G. 1, 107; boil up; heave, foam, 6, 297; fume, 8, 258; rage, aesthe, 12, 663.

aestus, ūs, m. (rel. to aīda), glowing heat; heat, E. 2, 98; summer, G. 1, 297; a boiling; a billowy motion; waves of flame, flames, 2, 706; wave, surge, 1, 107; tide, sea, flood, 3, 419; inflammation, fever, G. 3, 459; tide (of feeling), agitation, 4, 532.

aetas, ātis, f. (for aevitas, fr. aevum), life-time, age, 1, 705; old age, 2, 596; period, generation, age, 7, 660; lapse of time; time, 8, 200.

aeternus, a, um, adj. (for aeviter-nus), lasting, through ages; eternal; immortal, 1, 36; perpetual, 4, 99; adv.: aeternum, for in aeternum, continually, eternally, 6, 401; for ever, 11, 98.

aether, ēris, m. (acc. aethera and aetherem), aīda, the upper air; ether, sky, heaven, 1, 90; in a general sense, air, 1, 587, et al.; personified, Aether, Jupiter, G. 2, 325.

aethērīus (-ūs), a, um, adj. (aether), pertaining to the upper air; ethereal, heavenly, 1, 394, et al.; airy, 8, 608.

Aethiōpa, ōpis, m., Aīthēp, an Ethiopian, E. 10, 68.

Aethōn, ōnis, m., Aīthēr. Aethon, one of the chariot horses of Pallas, 11, 89.

aethra, ae, f., aīda, the cloudless air; serene sky; heaven, 3, 585, et al.

Ætna, æ, f., *Ἄϊττα*, a volcanic mountain on the eastern coast of Sicily, 2, 579.

Ætneus, a, um, adj. (*Ætna*), of *Ætna*; *Ætnean*, 2, 578.

Ætōlus, a, um, adj., *Ἄιτωλός*, *Ætolian*, 11, 428; *Ætola urbs*, *Arpi* in *Apulia*, built by *Diomedes*, 11, 239.

ævum (-vom), i, n. (*αἰών*), *indefinite time*; *lapses of time*, *time*, 2, 415; *age*, 2, 638; *old age*, 2, 509; *life*, 10, 588; *immortality*, 10, 285.

Æfer, fra, frum, adj., *African*, G. 2, 344; *sube.*: *Æfri*, *Orum*, m., *Africans*, 8, 734.

æf. For words commencing with these letters, see *æf.*

1. **Æfrius**, a, um, adj. (*Æfer*), *African*, 4, 37.

2. **Æfrius**, i, m. (*id.*), *the southwest wind*; now called by the Italians *Afri-co* or *Gherbino*, 1, 88.

æfōrem, **æfūl**, etc., s. *absum*.

Ægēmennōnius, a, um, adj., *Ἀγαμέμνωνίος*, pertaining to *Agamemnon*; *Agamemnonian*, *Argive*, *Grecian*, 4, 471.

Ægēnippē, æ, f., *Ἀγαινίπη*, a fountain sacred to the *Muses* at the foot of *Holcon*, in *Boeotia*, E. 10, 12.

Ægēthyri, *Orum*, m., *Ἀγέθυροι*, a *Scythian* tribe dwelling on the river *Maros* in what is now *Hungary*, remarkable for the practice of tattooing their bodies, 4, 144.

æge, s. *ago*.

ægellus, i, m. (*ager*), a little field; a little farm, E. 9, 3.

Ægēus, *Oris*, m., *Ἀγέως*, a son of *Neptune* and *Lyba*, king of *Phoenicia* and ancestor of *Dido*, 1, 285.

æger, *gri*, m. (*æpos*), the land pertaining to a person or community; land under cultivation; a field, 2, 326, et al.; land, 1, 342, et al.

agger, *Oris*, m. (*aggero*), materials gathered to form an elevation; a heap of earth or stones, dike, embankment, bank, 1, 112; 2, 426; heap of earth, 9, 567; of snow, G. 2, 354; top, summit, ridge, raised surface, 5, 44, 273; a rampart, 9, 769, et al.; a height or rising ground, 12, 446; *aggēre*, mountains, mountain-ramparts, 6, 830.

1. **aggēre**, *ſvi*, *ſtum*, 1, a. (*agger*), to pile up, G. 2, 556; *æg.*, increase, *aggraval*, 4, 157.

2. **aggēre** (*adg-*), *geſci*, *geſtum*, 2, a., to bear to; *heav* upon, *add* to, 2, 63.

aggloſmēre (*adg-*), *ſvi*, *ſtum*, 1, a. and n., to wind upon; to gather, assemble, crowd to, 2, 341; see *agglomerare*, to join themselves to, 12, 458.

aggredior (*adg-*), *gessus* sum, 2, dep. n. and a. (*ad* and *gradior*), attempt, dare, with *inf.*, 2, 165; to advance towards; attempt, 2, 38; attack, 9, 285; assail, *hæw*, 2, 463; accost, address, 2, 358; advance to, aspire to, E. 4, 42.

aggressor, a, um, p. of *aggredior*.

Agia, *Idis*, m., a *Lycian*, follower of *Aeneas*, 10, 751.

Agitator, *Oris*, m. (*agito*), one who drives; a charioteer, 2, 476.

Agito, *ſvi*, *ſtum*, 1, *intens.* a. and n. (*ago*), to put in motion; drive, G. 2, 181; drive away, G. 2, 415; drive, pursue, 2, 421; persecute, 6, 68; harass, haunt, 2, 381; stir up, arouse, 10, 71; hasten, 2, 640; move, animate, 6, 737; excite to, 9, 187; practice, exercise, 12, 297; spend, pass, G. 4, 154; to manage, take in charge (whether as a writer or a husbandman), G. 2, 397; pass.: *agitari*, to ride about, 11, 684.

agmen, *Inis*, n. (*id.*), that which is driven or moved; direction of movement; a train; gathering, winding, G. 2, 422; swarm, G. 4, 59; herd, flock, drove, 1, 155; an army, on the march; battalion, squadron, 5, 834; army, 11, 60; troop, band, 5, 549; company, multitude, throng, 5, 378; assemblage, gathering, flood, G. 1, 222; motion, stroke, of oars, 5, 211; stream, current, 2, 722; course, 2, 212; a leader, 10, 561.

agna, æ, f. (*agnus*), a ewe lamb, 5, 772.

agnosco (*adgn-*, *adn-*), *nōvi*, *nī-* tum, 2, a., to know a second time or again; to recognize, 1, 470.

agnus, i, m., a lamb, 1, 685.

æge, *ægi*, *actum*, 2, a. (*rel.* to *ævo*), to put in motion; to drive, 1, 283; force, impel, 2, 5; urge, incite, 7, 228; compel, G. 2, 130; advance, 9, 505; move, turn, G. 2, 222; pursue, 10, 540; drive away, dispoſe, G. 1, 412; lead, 4, 565; send forth,

rales, 6, 573; rear by growth, 11, 138; work, 3, 695; *work out, out out, cleave*, 10, 514; *convey*, 1, 391; *dear onward*, 3, 512; *bring*, 9, 18; *do in general*, 10, 675; *do, perform*, 5, 638; *to be busy about, aim at, essay, try to accomplish*, E. 9, 87; *effect, gain*, 11, 227; *treat*, 1, 574; *derive*, 12, 550; *consider, discuss, debate*, 11, 445; *pass, spend*, 5, 51; without an object, *to be at work, to work, perform*, 12, 429; *agere se, to present one's self, appear*, 6, 337; *pass*: *agē, to move, hover*, 12, 336; *imperat.*: *age, agite! onward! away! come on!* G. 3, 42; *inter agendum, while driving*, E. 9, 24.

agrestis, e, adj. (*ager*), *pertaining to the fields or country; country, rustic, rural*, 3, 24; *wild*, 7, 111; *subs.*: *agrestis*, is, m., a rustic, 7, 504; *husbandman*, G. 1, 41.

agricola, ae, m. (*ager and colo*), *one who cultivates the land; a husbandman*, 2, 628.

Agrippa, ae, m., *Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, one of the confidential counselors of Augustus, and his principal military commander*, 8, 632.

Agyllinus, a, um, adj., *of Agylla, a town in Etruria, afterwards called Caere*, 7, 652; *subs.*: *Agyllini*, orum, m., *the people of Agylla*, 12, 281.

āh, interj., *ah!* E. 1, 15, et al.

āhēnus, a, um, s. *āenus*.

Ājax, scia, m., *Aias*. 1. *Ajax, the son of Telamon*. 2. *Ajax, the son of Oileus, called also Ajax the less*, 1, 41; 2, 414.

āie, 4, def., *to speak; to say "yes"*; *say*, 1, 142, et al.; sometimes pleonastic after *stet*, etc., 5, 551. (If the *i* in this verb is followed by a consonant, *a* is shortened; as *āie, āi*; otherwise *i* coalesces with the following vowel; as *aiō*, pronounced *ē-yō*.)

āia, ae, f., *a wing*, 1, 301; *the feather of an arrow*, 9, 578; *the wing of an army; cavalry*, 11, 730; *troop, battalion*, 11, 604; *horsemen, mounted hunters*, 4, 121.

āikēer (*āikēris*, m., 5, 380), *cris, cre*, adj., *lively; active, eager; bold, darting, exulting*, 10, 729; *joyful*, 5, 380; *joyous, mirthful*, E. 5, 58.

āikētus, a, um, adj. (*āia*), *winged*, 4, 229.

Alba, ae, f., *Alba or Alba Longa, a town on the Alban hills in Latium, from which Rome originated*, 1, 271.

Albānus, a, um, adj. (*Alba*), *pertaining to Alba; Alban*, 1, 7; *subs.*: *Albāni*, orum, m., *the Albans*, 5, 600.

albēo, 2, n. (*albus*), *to be white*, 12, 36.

albescō, 3, inc. n. (*albeo*), *to grow white, whiten*, G. 3, 237; *to brighten, dawn*, 4, 532.

Albula, ae, f., *the Albula; an ancient name of the Tiber*, 8, 322.

Albūnea, ae, f. (*albus*), *Albunea, a fountain at Tibur; also personified as a nymph*, 7, 83.

Alburnus, i, m. (*id.*), *Alburnus, now Monte di Pastiglione, a mountain in Apulia*, G. 3, 147.

albus, a, um, adj. (*rel. to ἀλφός*), *white*, 3, 392; *pale*, E. 7, 88; *blank, undecorated*, 9, 548; *subs.*: *albus*, i, n., *whiteness, white*, E. 2, 41.

Alexander, dri, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 787.

Aleānor, ōris, m. 1. *Aleanor, a Trojan hero*, 9, 672. 2. *A Rutulian*, 10, 328.

Alcāthous, i, m., *Ἀλκίθεος, a Trojan*, 10, 747.

Alcides, ae, m., *Ἀλκείδης, a descendant of Alceus; Hercules*, 5, 414, et al.

Alcimēdon, ontis, m., *Ἀλκιμένης, a Greek wood-carver*, E. 3, 37.

Alcīnōus, i, m., *Ἀλκίνοος, King of Phaeacia*, G. 2, 87.

Alcippē, es, f., *a shepherdess*, E. 7, 14.

Alcon, ōnis, m., *a shepherd*, E. 5, 11. **alcyon** (*halo-*), ōnis f., *ἀλκυών, a king-fisher, halcyon*, G. 1, 329.

Allecto, s. *Allecto*.

ālea, itis (gen. pl. sometimes *alittum*, 8, 27), adj. (*āla*), *winged, swift*, 5, 361, et al.; *subs. c.*, *a bird*, 1, 394; *an owl*, 12, 862.

ālētes, is, m., *Ἀλκίτης, a companion of Aeneas*, 1, 121.

ālexis, idis (acc. *Alexim*, voc. *Alexi*), m., *Ἀλέξιος, a shepherd*, E. 2, 1.

algā, ae, f., *sea-wood*, E. 7, 42.

ālia, s. *Allia*.

āllias, adv., s. *alius*.

āllibi, adv. (*alius*), *elsewhere*, G. 1, 53. **āllēnus**, a, um, adj. (*id.*), *pertaining to another, another's*, G. 4, 244; *strange*,

Al, 3, 5; *foreign*, 4, 311; *intended for another*, 10, 781; *not one's own*; *unwounded*, G. 2, 149.

Aliger, ēra, ērum, adj. (ala and gero), *wing-bearing*; *winged*, 1, 663.

Allo, adv., s. alius.

Alipes, ēdis, adj. (ala and pes), *wing-footed*, 12, 484; subs. m., *wing-footed horse*.

Aliquā, s. aliquis.

Aliquando, adv. (alius and quando), *at some time*; *formerly*, 8, 608; *at length*, 8, 300.

Aliqui, qua, quod, indef. adj. pron. (alius and qui), *some, any*, in affirmative sentences, 2, 48.

Aliquid, s. aliquis.

Aliquis, quid, indef. subs. pron. (alius and quis), *some one, any one, something, anything*, in affirmative sentences, E. 2, 71; *some one*, 6, 864, et al.; *some other*, 2, 48; acc.: **Aliquid**, *as to something, in some respect, somewhat, in some degree*, 10, 84; adv.: **Aliquā** (accl. ratione, rīa) (abl.), *in some way*, E. 2, 15.

Aliquet, indecl. adj. (alius and quot), *some, some few*, E. 1, 70.

Aliter, adv. (alius), *in another manner*; *otherwise*, 1, 399.

Alium, īi, s. aliūm.

Alius, a, ud (gen. alius, dat. alii), adj. and subs. (rel. to aliter), *other, another*; freq.; repeated: **alius—alius**, *one—another*, G. 1, 141, 142; pl.: **alii—alii**, *some—others*, 1, 487, 428; *different—different*, G. 1, 278; used once for **alii—alii**, 4, 598; adv.: **Allo** (archaic dat.), *elsewhere, to another place*, E. 8, 100; **Alius** (acc. pl. or archaic genit.), *at another time*, G. 1, 487.

Alacrimans, s. adl.

Alapsus, s. adl.

Allecto (Allecto), us, f., 'Allectus, *Allecto, one of the Furies*, 7, 324, et al.

Alia (Alia), ae, f., the *Alia, a small stream running into the Tiber, 11 miles above Rome, where the Romans were defeated by the Gauls*, B. C. 398, 7, 717.

Aligo, s. adligo.

Alium (Alium), īi, n., *garlic*, E. 2, 11.

Alloquor, s. adloquor.

Aludo, s. adludo.

Aluo, s. adluo.

Almo, ōnis, m., a *Latin youth, son of Tyrrhus*, 7, 582.

almus, a, um, adj. (alo), *giving nourishment*; *fostering, genial, blessing, blessed, benign*, 1, 306; *fruitful*, G. 2, 288; *gracious, kind, kindly, propitious*, 7, 774; *serene*, E. 8, 17.

alms, ī, f., the *alder*, G. 2, 110; meton., *something made of alder*; *a small boat, skiff*, G. 1, 186.

ālo, ūi, altum or altum, 3, a., *to nourish*, G. 2, 327; *rear*, 2, 50; *breed*, 4, 38; *cherish*, 4, 2; *animate*, 6, 736; *encourage*, 5, 231.

Alōides, ērum, m., 'Alōides, the *step-sons of Aloeus, sons of Neptune and Iphimedia, named Otus and Ephialtes; giants who stormed Olympus and were slain by Apollo*, 6, 682.

Alpes, īum, f., the *Alps*, G. 3, 471.

Alphēiboea, ī, m., 'Alphēiboea, *a shepherd*, E. 5, 73.

1. **Alphēus**, ī, m., 'Alphēus, the *Alpheus, a river in Elis, supposed to disappear under the sea, and rise again as the fountain of Arethusa, in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse*, 3, 694, et al.

2. **Alphēus**, a, um, adj., 'Alphēus, of the *Alpheus*, *Alphean*, 10, 179.

Alpinus, a, um, adj. (Alpes), *pertaining to the Alps*; *Alpine*, 4, 442.

Alsus, ī, m., a *Rutulan shepherd*, 12, 304.

altāria, īum, n. (altus), the *upper part of an altar*; *a high altar*, 7, 211; *an altar*, 2, 515.

altē, adv. (altus), *aloft, on high; high*, 1, 337; *high up*, G. 2, 321; *deeply, deep*, G. 2, 78; comp.: **altius, higher**, E. 6, 38; *with higher step, more proudly*, G. 3, 76; *deeper*, G. 3, 442; *more remotely*, G. 4, 265.

alter, ēra, ērum (gen. sing. alterius, dat. alteri, in all genders), adj. (rel. to alius), *the other*; *one of two*; *the next*, E. 8, 40; *the second*, 5, 311; *a single other*; *one or another of the same class*; *another*, G. 1, 158; *any second one*; with a neg., *not one other*, 1, 544; **alter—alter**, *the one—the other*, 5, 299; **alter—alterius**, *each—other's*, 2, 867.

alternō, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (alternus), *to do by turns*; *to alternate (attack) by turns*, G. 3, 220; *weigh*

or consider one thing after another, 4, 287.

alternus, a, um, adj. (alter), one after the other; alternating, 6, 121; by turns, in succession, 5, 376; every other, G. 1, 71; every second, 12, 233; abl. as adv.: alternis (ec. vicibus), by turns, E. 8, 59.

altrix, Idia, f. (alo), a nurse; mother, nurse, native, birth, 3, 273.

altum, s. altus.

altus, a, um, pa. (alo, rear, cause to grow, hence), raised high; high built, G. 1, 485; high, lofty, 5, 439; on high, aloft, 11, 337; high-born, noble, ancient, 4, 230; renowned, 10, 136; deep, E. 6, 76; deep or deeply, 12, 337; subs.: altum, i, n., the deep; the lofty; the deep sea, the main, the deep, 1, 3; the sky, heaven, air, G. 2, 210; 1, 297; ex alto, from the heaven, in the sky, G. 1, 324; from far, far-fetched, remote, 8, 305; pl.: alta, orum, high places, heights of heaven, 6, 787; heights, hills, 11, 707; battlements, 2, 169; alta petere, to aim high, 5, 508; comp.: altior, ius, higher, taller, 8, 163; superl.: altissimus, a, um, very high, 8, 334.

alumnus, i, m. (id.), a foster-son, 11, 33, et al.

alvéare, is, n. (alvens), a bee-hive, G. 4, 34.

alvéus, i, m. (alvus), a cavity, hollow, G. 2, 453; the hollow trunk of a tree; meton., a boat, 6, 412.

alvus, i, f. (alo ?), the addomen, the belly, G. 3, 427; waist, 12, 273; body, 2, 51.

amans, ntis, s. amo.

amāricus, i, m., ἀμαρικός, marjoram, 1, 693.

amāror, oris, m. (amarus), bitterness, G. 2, 247.

amārus, a, um, adj., bitter, G. 2, 86; brackish, salt, briny, E. 10, 5; fig., bitter, 4, 203; biting, 11, 337; cruel, 16, 900.

Amāryllis, Idis, f. 1. A shepherdess, E. 1, 5. 2. A servant, E. 8, 77.

Amāsēnus, i, m., the Amasenus, a river of Latium, now the Toppla or Fiume dell' Abbatia, 11, 547; the river-god Amasenus, 2, 665.

Amastrus, i, m., a Trojan, 11, 673.

Amāta, ae, f., the wife of Latinus, 7, 343, et al.

Amāthās, untis, f., a town of Cyprus, now Limasso, 10, 51.

Amāsōn, ōnis, f., Ἀμαζών, an Amazon, one of the race of female warriors, said to have dwelt on the Thermodon, in Asia Minor, 11, 648, et al.

Amāsōnis, Idis, f. (Ἀμαζών), an Amazon, 1, 490.

Amāsōnias, a, um, adj. (Amazon), Amazonian (such as the Amazons used), 5, 811.

ambāgea, is, f. (in good usage in the abl. sing. and all cases of pl.) (ambigo), a going about; a winding, 6, 29; fig., details, particulars, story, 1, 342; mysteries, 6, 99; winding or tortuous profane, G. 2, 46.

ambēdo, ēdi, ēum, 3, a., to eat round; to consume, devour, eat, 3, 257.

ambēsus, a, um, p. of ambedo.

ambi (amb-, am-, an-), an insepar. particle (rel. to ἀμφί), round, around, about; on both sides.

ambigūus, a, um, adj. (ambigo), going about; uncertain, doubtful, undecided, 5, 336; twofold, 2, 180; dark, obscure, 2, 99; unreliable, treacherous, 1, 661; hesitating, uncertain, 5, 655; in suspense, 8, 550.

amble, ivi or ii, itum, 4, a. and n. (ambo and eo), to go round; encompass, 6, 550; fig., approach, address, 4, 233; entrap, circumvent, 7, 323.

ambē, ae, o, adj. (ἀμφε), both, 1, 453.

ambrosia, ae, f., ἀμβροσία, ambrosia, the food of the gods, G. 4, 415.

ambrosiāus, a, um, adj. (ambrosia), ambrosial, heavenly, divine, 1, 408.

ambūro, uesi, uetum, 3, a., to burn round; pa.: ambustus, a, um, blazing, staged, 12, 301.

amellus, i, m., the aster, star-wort, G. 4, 271.

amens, ntis, adj. (a and mens), out of one's mind or senses; amazed, beside one's self, frantic, mad, furious, 2, 314; 4, 208; distracted, 3, 307.

amentum, i, n. (f. agmentum, fr. ago), a thong attached to the shaft of a javelin or other missile; meton., a javelin with the amentum, 2, 665.

Amērinus, a, um, adj. (Amerina)

of *Amerina*, a town of *Umbria*, now *Amelia*; *Amerinian*, G. 1, 365.

Amiclio, *icli* or *ixi*, *ictum*, 4, a. (am and iacio), to throw around; veil, cover, 1, 516.

amicitia, ae, f. (amicus), friendship; pl., friendly alliance, 11, 331.

1. *Amictus*, a, um, p. of *amicio*.

2. *Amictus*, ūs, m. (amicio), a veiling or draping of the person; an upper garment, covering; cloak, mantle, veil, 3, 405; 5, 431.

Amicus, a, um, adj. (amo), loving, friendly, kind, favorable, propitious, of persons, 2, 735; of things, 3, 355, et al.; subs.: *amicus*, i, m., a friend, freq.

Aminaeus (*Aminaeus*), a, um, adj., *Aminaeus*, of *Aminaea*, a grape-growing region of *Poenum*, G. 2, 97.

Amissus, a, um, p. of *amitto*.

Amiternus, a, um, adj. (*Amiternum*), of *Amiternum*, a Sabine town near the sources of the *Aternum*, now *S. Vittorino*; *Amiternian*, 7, 710.

Amitto, *miſi*, *miſum*, 3, a., to send away; to let go, 5, 555; 2, 145; loss, 3, 710; p.: *amissus*, a, um, missing, 1, 217; lost, 3, 341; slain, 11, 363; dead, G. 4, 213.

Ammōn, s. *Hammon*.

amnis, is, m., properly, a broad and deep stream; flowing water; a river, freq.; stream, 4, 164; brook, E. 5, 35; water, 12, 417; *amnis Eumænidum*, the *Cocytus*, 6, 374.

Amo, *avi*, *atum*, 1, a., to love, be fond of, like; of the passion of love, E. 3, 73; of intelligent or moral esteem, 6, 129; of a liking or fondness for inanimate things, E. 7, 63; of inanimate things as subjects, G. 4, 124; fig., to keep close to, hug the shore, 5, 133; without an object, to be in love, to love, 4, 101, et al.; subs.: *Amans*, *antis*, c., a lover, E. 3, 23; G. 4, 438; loving, fond wife, 1, 352.

Amoenus, a, um, adj., charming; usually to the sight, delightful, pleasant, 6, 638.

Amomum, i, n., *Amomum*, an aromatic shrub; balsam; spikenard, E. 3, 89.

Amor, *oris*, m. (amo), love, affection, in all senses; the passion of love, E. 2, 68, et al.; love, affection, or esteem, in all human relations, as parental, filial, of

friends, allies, etc., 4, 634, et al.; of gods, 7, 769; of animals, G. 4, 177; love, liking, fancy, fondness, preference, for things, 11, 533, et al.; freq.; the *Hippomanes*, or bunch of flesh supposed to appear on the forehead of a new-fledged colt, and instantly devoured by the dam, unless intercepted, and used as a love-charm, 4, 516; personified: *Amor*, *oris*, m., *Cupid*, Love, the god of love, 1, 663; pl.: *Amores*, um, m., affections, love, 4, 23; mutual love (others, strong affection), 5, 334; eager wish, desire, E. 9, 56.

Amovēo, *mōvi*, *mōtum*, 2, a., to move away, take away, remove (others, amove), 6, 584.

Amphion, *onis*, m., *Amphion*, a king of *Thebes*, son of *Antiope* and *Jupiter*, and husband of *Niobe*, famed as a musician, E. 2, 94.

Amphitryōnides, ae, m., *Heracles*, the son of *Amphitryon* (so called, though he was the son of *Jupiter* by the wife of *Amphitryon*), 8, 103.

Amphrysus, a, um, adj. (*Amphrysus*), pertaining to the *Amphrysus*; *Amphrysian*, an epithet of *Apollo*, who kept the flocks of *Admetus* on the *Amphrysus*; hence, of a priest or priestess of *Apollo*, 6, 333.

Amphrysus, i, m., *Amphrysus*, the *Amphrysus*, a small river in *Phthiotis*, on the banks of which *Apollo* tended the flocks of *Admetus*, G. 3, 2.

amplector, *xus sum*, 3, dep. a., to embrace, clasp, 3, 607; wind, pass around, 5, 86; encircle, coil around, 2, 214; wreath, E. 2, 45; fig., comprehend, embrace, in description, G. 2, 42.

1. *amplexus*, a, um, p. of *amplector*.

2. *amplexus*, ūs, m. (*amplector*), an embrace, 1, 637.

amplus, adv., a. *amplus*.

amplus, a, um, adj. (am and pleo), spacious, large, ample, 2, 510; splendid, magnificent, glorious, 4, 93; comp.: *amplior*, us, larger, E. 2, 105; adv.: *amplius*, more, longer, 1, 633; again, G. 4, 503.

Ampeanctus (*Amsanctus*), i, m., *Lake Amsanctus* (now *Lago d'Ancanto*), in the country of the *Hirpini*, from its

nocturnal exhalations supposed to be one of the entrances to Hades, 7, 65.

Amurea (Amurga), ae, f., ἀμύργα, the scum of oil, G. 1, 194.

Amycle, arum, f., Ἀμύκλαι, a town of Laetia, 10, 584.

Amyclea, a, um, adj. (Amycle), of Amycle, a town in Laetia; Spartan, G. 3, 89.

Amycus, i, m., Ἀμύκος. 1. Amycus, a son of Neptune, King of the Boeotians, famous for his prowess in boxing, 5, 373. 2. A companion of Aeneas, 1, 221. 3. Another Trojan of the same name, 9, 773.

Amyntas, ae, m., Ἀμύντας, a shepherd, E. 2, 25.

Amynthionus, a, um, adj. (Ἀμύνθιον), an epithet of Melampus, the seer, as a son of Amynthion, G. 3, 550.

Am, conj., properly introducing the second member of a double question; or, 6, 533; at the beginning of an interrogative sentence (the first member being suppressed), then, or rather, or perhaps, or even, 4, 585.

Anagnia, ae, f., Anagnia, a town of the Hernici, now Anagni, 7, 684.

anceps, cispitis, adj. (am and caput), two-headed or two-edged, 7, 585; fig., twofold, 3, 47; uncertain, wavering, doubtful, 5, 654; 10, 304; perplexed, perplexing, intricate, 5, 589.

Anchemolus, i, m., a Latin warrior, 10, 389.

Anchises, ae, m., Ἀνχίσωρ, son of Capys and Themis, and father of Aeneas by Venus, 2, 687, et al.

Anchises, a, um, adj., Ἀνχίσιος, of Anchises, 5, 761.

Anchisiades, ae, m., Ἀνχισιάδης, son of Anchises; Aeneas, 5, 497.

ancile, is, n., a small oval shield or target, 7, 133; pl.: ancilia, ium, the sacred ancilia, made by the Romans in imitation of the ancile which came down from heaven, 8, 664.

anodra, ae, f., ἀγκύρα, an anchor, 1, 169.

Ancus, i, m., Ancus Martius, the fourth king of Rome, 6, 815.

Androgæus, æo, and Androgæus, æi, m., Ἀνδρόγεως. 1. Androgæus, a son of the Cretan king Minos, murdered by the

Athenians, 3, 20. 2. A Grecian chief at Troy, 2, 371.

Andromachæ, ae, f., Ἀνδρονάχη, wife of Hector, 2, 456.

anethum, i, n., ἀνηθον, dill, anise, E. 2, 48.

anfractus, ñs, m. (am and frango), a breaking round; the winding of a way in and out, ravine, 11, 523.

Angitia, s. Angitia.

ango, nxi, notum or xum, 3, a., to squeeze, compress, 8, 280; choke, G. 2, 497.

anguis, is, m. and f. (perh. rel. to ἴχθυς), a snake of any kind, serpent, 2, 379; hydra, 8, 300; the constellation Serpens, G. 1, 205.

Angitia (Angit-), ae, f., Angitia or Angitia, a sister of Circe, worshiped by the Mæri, 7, 756.

angustus, a, um, adj. (ango), strait, narrow, 2, 411; straitened, perilous, 11, 309; short, G. 4, 206; humble, G. 2, 290; subs.: angustum, i, n., a narrow place, passage, 2, 382.

anhellitus, ñs, m. (anhele), hard-breathing; puffing, panting, 5, 196.

anhelo, avi, stum, i, n. and a. (am and halo), to pant, 5, 254; of a furnace, to puff, roar, 3, 431.

anhelus, a, um, adj. (anhele), panting, G. 1, 250; short-breathing, G. 2, 135; gasping, throbbing, 6, 48; wheezing, G. 2, 497.

Anio, s. Anio.

Anionus, a, um, adj. (Anio), of the Anio, G. 4, 269.

anlis, e, adj. (anus), of an old woman; an old woman's, 4, 641.

anima, ae, f. (rel. to ἀνέω), a breeze or breath of air; the air, E. 6, 58; breath, G. 2, 124; wind or blast of the bellows, 3, 408; breath, 9, 580; breath of life, the soul, spirit, life, 1, 93; life-blood, 10, 208; soul, 9, 589; the soul of the dead, shade, manes, 5, 81; the spirit or soul not yet inhabiting its destined body, 6, 720.

animadversus, a, um, p. of animadverto, observed, G. 2, 259.

animal, alis, n. (anima), a living being, animal, 3, 147; a brute animal, beast, animal, E. 6, 40.

animabus, a, um (animas), course

geous, full of spirit, bold, 12, 377; proud, G. 2, 81; blustering, G. 2, 441.

ánimma, i, m. (ἀνίμω), the rational spirit or soul of man; freq.; the mind, 1, 464, et al.; design, intention, purpose, 4, 639; mind, memory, 1, 26; E. 2, 51; the heart; feeling, disposition, affection, inclination, 1, 304, et al.; the spirit of brutes, G. 2, 119; of plants, nature, G. 2, 51; pl.: **ánimi**, ōrum, m., lefty spirit, heroism, 6, 782; daring; courage, confidence, 2, 617; strength, G. 2, 350; passion; anger, rage, 1, 57; arrogance, pride, 11, 385; fury, 10, 387; of things, life, velocity, 7, 383.

Anio (Aniſm), ſnis or ōnis, m., the Anio (now the Tevere), a branch of the Tiber, flowing from the Sabine Mountains through Latium, 7, 663.

Ánſus, ſi, m., a king of Delos and priest of Apollo, 8, 80.

Anna, ae, f., a sister of Dido, 4, 9.

annālis, e, adj. (annus), pertaining to years, or lasting through a year; subs. m.: **annales**, ſum, annals, records; story, history, 1, 373.

annſitor, s. adnitor.

annixus, s. adnexus.

anno, s. adno.

annſus, a, um, adj. (annus), full of years; aged, old, 4, 441; hoary, 6, 292.

annſo, s. adnuo.

annus, i, m., a year, freq.; a season, portion of the year, E. 3, 57; **magnus annus**, a complete year, or the great annual circuit of the sun, 2, 264.

annſus, a, um, adj. (annus), annual, yearly, 5, 46.

anea, ae, f., a handle, E. 6, 17.

anser, ſris, m., a goose, G. 1, 119.

Antaeus, i, m., Ἀνταῖος, a Latin, slain by Aeneas, 10, 561.

Antandros (-us), i, f., Ἀνταδρος, Antandrus, a coast town in Mysia, at the foot of Mount Ida, 3, 6.

antē, prep., with acc., of place, order, and time, and adv., of time or precedence. 1. Prep., in front of, before, 2, 469, et al.; of order or degree, before or beyond, 1, 347; of time, before, 4, 323. 2. Adv., beforehand, 1, 673; previously, past, 1, 198; first, 12, 680; sooner, E. 1, 60; followed by quam, s. antequam.

antēſo, ſvi or ſi, ſre, irreg. n. and a., to go before; surpass, 12, 84.

antēſſo, ſilli, ſſam, ſerre, irreg. a., to bear before; to prefer, 4, 371.

Antemnae, ſrum, f. (ante and anis), Antemnae, a Sabine town on the Anio, 7, 631.

antenna, ae, f., a sail-yard, 2, 549.

Antenor, ſris, m., Ἀντίνορ, Antenor, a Trojan prince, nephew of Priam, who fled from Troy, and settled in northern Italy at Patavium, or Padua, shortly before the arrival of Aeneas in Latium, 1, 242.

Antenorides, ae, m., a son or descendant of Antenor; Antenoridae, the three sons of Antenor, Polybus, Agenor, and Acamas, 6, 484.

antēquam (or, separated, antequam), adv., before that; sooner than, E. 1, 60, 64.

antes, ſum, m. pl., rows or ranks of vines, G. 2, 417.

antēvēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, n., to come before; anticipate, present, G. 3, 71.

antēvſo, ſvi, ſtum, 1, n., to fly before (treated by some as one word, but usually separated), 2, 47; 12, 455.

Antheus (disyll.), ſos or ſi, m., Antheus, a companion of Aeneas, 1, 151.

Antigēnes, ſe, m., Antigēnes, a shepherd, E. 5, 80.

Antiphates, ae, m., Ἀντίπατος, Antiphates, son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus, 9, 666.

antiquus, a, um, adj. (ante), done or existing before; pristine, of old, ancient, 1, 12; aged, old, 2, 714; former, 4, 453; illustrious, noble, 12, 523.

Antſonius, ſi, m., M. Antonius, the Triumvir, 3, 685.

Antſres, ae, m., a Greek warrior, follower of Evander, 10, 778.

antrum, i, n., ἀντρον, a cave, cavern, grotto, 1, 160; a hollow, G. 4, 44.

Anſbis, is or ſis, m., Ἀνέσβης, a god with the head of a dog, worshipped by the Egyptians, 8, 698.

anus, ſis, f., an old woman, 7, 419.

anſus, a, um, adj. (ango), troubled or troubling; disquieting, 9, 89.

Anxur, ſris, m., Anxur, or Terracina, a town on the coast of Latium, 10, 545; a Latin warrior, 10, 545.

Anxurus, a, um, adj. (Anxur), of Anxur, 7, 799.

Æneas, um, adj., acc. Ἀἰνᾶς, 'Aeneas, Aonian, E. 6, 65.

Æonius, a (Gr. form Ἄωνος), um, adj. (Aonia), of Aonia, Aonian, Boeotian, E. 10, 12.

Aermos, i, m., ἀερμος, birdless; Lake Avernus (now Lago d'Averno), in Campania, 6, 242.

Appennincola, s. Appennincola.

Appenninus, s. Appenninus.

Aper, pri, m. (rel. to *asper*), a wild boar, 1, 324, et al.

Aperto, ūi, pertum, 4, a. (ab and root par, whence pario), to uncover, lay bare, 1, 107; throw open, open, 2, 60; disclose to the view, 3, 206; disclose, reveal, 6, 12; pass.: *apēriri*, to appear, 8, 681; p.: *apertus*, a, um, opened, 8, 586; unguarded, 11, 748; pa., open, 1, 155; clear, pure, 1, 587.

Apex, icis, m., the point of anything; peak, top, summit, 4, 246; pointed flame, 2, 683; cone of a helmet, 10, 270; a peaked cap, 8, 664.

Aphidneus, i, m., a Trojan, 9, 708.

Apis (-es), is, f., a bee, 1, 430, et al.

Apium, ūi, n., parsley, E. 6, 68.

Apollo, ūnis, m., Ἀπόλλων, Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona; the god of prophecy, medicine, music, poetry, and archery, 2, 430; met., a temple of Apollo, 3, 275.

appāreo (ad-), ūi, ūtum, 2, n., to come into sight; appear, 2, 682, et al.; be laid open, exposed to view, 8, 241; attend, 12, 850.

appāro (ad-), ūvi, ūtum, 1, a., to get ready, prepare; recede, be ready; with infn., 11, 117.

1. **appello** (ad-), pūi, pulsum, 3, a., to drive to; bring, convey to, 1, 377; draw up to, moor on the shore, 7, 89.

2. **appello** (ad-), ūvi, ūtum, 1, a. (1. appello), to address; name, designate, call, 5, 540.

Appennincola (Apēn-), ae, m. (appenninus and calo), a dweller in the Apennines, 11, 709.

Appenninus (Apēn-), i, m., the Apennines, the great mountain-chain of Italy, 12, 708.

appēto (ad-), ūvi or ūi, ūtum, 3, a., to push for; attack, assail, 11, 277.

applice (ad-), ūvi or ūi, ūtum or ūtum, 1, a., to fold upon; join to; impel, drive to, 1, 616; fasten, nail to, 12, 808.

appōmo (ad-), pōi, pōitum, 3, a., to place at or for; place, G. 4, 280.

apprima, s. prima.

Apricus, a, um, adj. (aperio), open to the sun; sunny, E. 2, 49; sun-loving, 5, 128.

apto, ūvi, ūtum, 1, a. (aptus), to fit, join, or fasten to; with acc. and dat., 8, 721; put on, 2, 380; get ready, prepare, 10, 259; with acc. alone, get ready for action, G. 4, 74; fit out, prepare, 1, 552; with abl. of manner, 8, 80.

aptus, a, um, adj. (obs. apo), fixed, joined to; joined together, G. 3, 168; fitted with, studded, 4, 489; fit, adapted, meet, G. 2, 284.

Apud, prep. with acc. (id. ꝑ), near to; with, by, at, before, in presence of; near by, 5, 261; among, 2, 71; with, in respect to the mind, 4, 589; with pronouns, at one's home, on one's ground, E. 3, 62. Often written apud.

Aqua, ae, f., water, 1, 105, et al.; rain, G. 4, 166; a stream, river, E. 9, 9.

Aquarius, ūi, m. (aqua), the constellation Aquarius, G. 3, 304.

Aquileus (-cūlus), i, m., a Rutulian, 9, 684.

Aquila, ae, f., an eagle, 11, 738, et al.

Aquillo, ūnis, m., the north wind, G. 2, 404; wind in general, 1, 391; wintry, tempestuous wind, 2, 285; the north, 1, 102.

Aquor, ūtus sup, 1, dep. a. (aqua), to fetch, find, get water, G. 4, 198.

Aquosus, a, um, adj. (qd.), abounding in water, bringing rain; watery, rainy, 4, 58.

Aræ, ae, f. (rel. to *alpes*, to raise), an altar, 2, 514, et al.; funeral pile, 8, 177; pl.: *Aræ*, ūrum, the Altars, a reef in the Mediterranean Sea between Sicily and Africa, 1, 109.

Arabs, ūbis, m., Ἀραβ; an Arabian, 8, 706.

Arabus, i, m., an Arabian, 7, 605.

Aracynthus, i, m., Ἀράκυνθος; a mountain between Boeotia and Attica, E. 2, 24.

Arānēa, ae, f. (ἀράνη), a spider, G. 4, 247.

Arar, *āria*, m., the *Arar*, a river of Gaul running into the Rhone at Lyons, now the Saône, E. 1, 68.

Arātor, *ōria*, m. (aro), a plowman, E. 2, 42, et al.

Arātrum, i, n. (id.), a plow, 5, 755, et al.

Araxes, is, m., Ἀράξης, the *Araxes*, a river of Armenia Major, 8, 738.

arbor, (-es), *ōria*, f., a tree, freq.; timber, wood, 5, 504; an oar, 10, 207.

arbōrēus, a, um, adj. (arbor), pertaining to a tree or trees; tree-like, massive, 12, 888; branching, 1, 190.

arbutum, i, n. (id.), a growth of trees; a grove; thickets, 10, 363; of vines and trees cultivated together, orchard, vineyard, G. 2, 416.

arbūtēus, a, um, adj. (arbutus), of the *arbutus*, G. 1, 165.

arbūtum, i, n. (id.), the berry of the *arbutus*, G. 1, 148.

arbūtus, i, f., the *arbutus*, or *arbutus-tree*; wild strawberry-tree, an evergreen prized for its delicate foliage, E. 3, 58.

Arēādīa, ae, f., Ἀρακία; the central country of Peloponnesus, G. 3, 392.

Arēādīus, a, um, adj. (Arcadia), of *Arcadia*, G. 4, 238, et al.

arēānus, a, um, adj. (arca), pertaining to a chest; hidden, secret, 4, 423; subs.: *arēānum*, i, n., a secret, 1, 222.

Arēas, *ēdis*, m., Ἀράς; an *Arcadian*, 10, 452; E. 10, 81; *Arcadian* in character or accomplishment, i. e., skilled in pastoral song; E. 7, 4; adj., 11, 835.

Arēas, *ntis*, m., *Arēas*, a *Sicilian*, 9, 551.

arēō, cūl, 2, a. (ἀράω), to incline, shut in; restrain, bind, 2, 405; deter, keep off, repel, 1, 425; protect, save from, 3, 78; with dat., G. 3, 155.

arēosus (accersus), i, m, *Itam*, 2, a. (ar for ad, and cedo), to cause to come; send for, summon, 5, 746; hasten, provoke, 10, 11; draw, derive, G. 4, 234; call up, bring, G. 4, 119.

Arēōtēs (Archētēs), *īl*, m., a *Rutullan warrior*, 12, 459.

Archippus, i, m., king of the *Marai*, 7, 752.

Archētēns (Archētēns), *entis*,

adj. (arcus and tensus), bow-bearing; subs. m., the archer; *Apollo*, 2, 75.

Arētes, i, f., Ἀρετες; the constellation of the Great and Little Bear, or of the Great Bear alone; dune *Arētes*, the two bears, G. 1, 245; the north, 6, 16.

Arētērus, i, m., Ἀρετίρας; the principal star in the constellation *Bottles*; *Arcurus*, 1, 744, et al.

arētus, a, 2, *artus*.

areus, *ūs*, m., a bow, 5, 800, et al.; the rainbow, 5, 68; the shoot of a tree bent into an arch, a grafting-sprig, G. 2, 22.

1. *Arēōa*, ae, f., *Ardea*, the chief town of the *Butullans*, 7, 411.

2. *arēōa*, ae, f., the heron, G. 1, 364.

ardēna, *ntis*, s. *ardeo*.

ardēo, *ari*, *arum*, 2, a. and a., to burn, G. 1, 391; to be on fire, or in flames, 2, 511, et al.; be burned, 2, 551; to flame, G. 1, 428; fig., rage in combat, 1, 491; burn with impatience, to long, 1, 515; burn with love, 4, 101; glow, 4, 232; love, E. 2, 1; pa.: *ardēna*, *ntis*, burning, hot, sparkling, flaming, 5, 637; bright, 4, 423; inflamed, blood-shot, G. 2, 505; impassioned, ardent, eager, 1, 422; spirited, fiery, 1, 472; glowing, lofty, 6, 120; fierce, G. 2, 45; furious, 2, 522; angry, 6, 467.

ardēscō, *ari*, 3, inc. n. (ardeo), to begin to burn; fig., burn, 1, 713; to increase, grow louder and louder, 11, 607.

ardor, *ōria*, m. (id.), a burning; fire, flame, 11, 758; heat, drought, G. 2, 422; ardor, zeal, fervor, 4, 551.

ardūus, a, um, adj., steep; erect, high, G. 1, 240; raised high, 2, 475; 2, 480; lofty, towering, 2, 222; rearing, 11, 622; with upraised head, G. 2, 145; subs.: *ardūum*, *ūl*, n., a high place, G. 2, 291; height, 5, 625; 7, 552.

Arēa, ae, f., a threshing-floor, G. 2, 122.

Arēna, s. *harena*.

Arēnēus, s. *hārēnēus*.

Arēna, *ntis*, p. of *areo*.

Arēō, *ūl*, 2, n., to be dry, E. 7, 57; wither, 2, 142; pa.: *Arēna*, *ntis*, dry; dried up, shallow, 2, 250; dry, thirsty, G. 1, 110.

Arēthūsa, ae, f., Ἀρεθούσα. 1. *Are-*

thusa, a nymph, G. 4, 344. 2. *A fountain near Syracuse*, 3, 698; the same personif. as a muse, E. 10, 1.

argentēus, a, um, adj. (argentum), *silver, silvery, white*, 8, 665.

argentum, i, n. (ἀργύρεος), *silver*, 1, 339, et al.; *articles of silver; plate*, 1, 640.

Argi, ōrum, m., and *Argos*, n. (νομ. and acc.), *Ἀργος, Argos, the capital of Argolis, and a favorite abode of Juno*, 1, 24; *Greece*, 2, 95.

Argiletum, i, n., *the Argiletum, a place in Rome at the foot of the Capitoline hill*, 8, 345.

argilla, ae, f., ἀργίλλος, *clay*, G. 2, 180.

argitis, idis, f., *the argitis, a species of Grecian white grape*, G. 2, 92.

Argivus, a, um, adj. (Argos), *belonging to Argos; Argive; Grecian*, 2, 254; subs.: *Argivi*, ōrum (ōm), *Argives, Greeks*, 1, 40.

Argo, ūs, f. (acc. o), not used in dat. and abl., *Ἀργώ, the ship Argo; the ship which bore Jason and his crew of heroes to Colchis in search of the golden fleece*, E. 4, 34.

Argōlleus, a, um, adj., *of Argolis; Argolic; Grecian*, 2, 55.

Argos, s. *Argi*.

argūmentum, i, n. (arguo), *the means of making clear; subject, theme, story*, 7, 791.

argūo, ūi, ūtum, 3, a., *to make clear; to manifest, show, betray*, 4, 13; *prove*, 9, 238; *accuse*, 11, 384; pa.: *argūtus*, a, um, *clear; clear-sounding; shrill, tuneful*, E. 7, 24; *melodious*, E. 9, 36; *whistling, rattling, whizzing*, 7, 14; *chirping, prattling*, G. 1, 377; *grating*, G. 1, 143; *sharp*, G. 3, 80; *rustling*, E. 7, 1.

1. *Argus* (Argos), i, m., *a guest of Evander*, 8, 346.

2. *Argus*, i, m., *Ἀργος, Argus, the hundred-eyed keeper who was made the guard of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Juno*, 7, 791.

argūtus, a, um, s. *arguo*.

Argyripa (-ppa), ae, f., Ἀργυρίππη, *Argyripa, afterwards Arpi, a town built by Diomedes in Apulia, now Foggia*, 11, 248.

Ἀρτεία, ae, f., *a nymph, mother of Virbius*, 7, 792.

Arīdus, a, um, adj. (areo), *dry, parched*, 5, 200; *thirsty*, G. 4, 96; of sound, *unmusical, harsh, crashing*, G. 1, 357.

Arīes, ūtis (oblique cases often trisyll. arētis, etc.), m., *a ram*, E. 3, 95, et al.; *a military-engine, a battering-ram*, 2, 492.

Arīēto (by synaeresis sometimes trisyll.), ūvi, ūtum, 1, a. and n. (aries), *to strike; to stumble; dash*, 11, 890.

Arīam, ōnis, m., Ἀρίων, *a famous cithara-player of Lesbos, once thrown into the sea by sailors, and saved by a dolphin*, E. 8, 57.

Arīaba, ae, f., *a town in the Troad*, 9, 264.

Arīsta, ae, f., *the beard of corn or wheat; a head or ear of wheat*, E. 4, 28; *a blade of wheat*, G. 2, 258; *corn or wheat*, G. 1, 8; *corn or wheat crop*, G. 1, 220; *an ear of corn-or-wheat* (others, *a harvest or year*), E. 1, 70.

Arīstaeus, i, m., Ἀρίσταίος, *Aristaeus, son of Apollo and Cyrene, who taught men how to manage bees and the dairy, and to cultivate the olive*, G. 4, 317.

Arīstus, a, um, adj. (Arīstia), *of Arīstia, in the island of Chios; Chian*, E. 5, 71.

arma, ōrum, n. (rel. to āro), *arms, defensive and offensive; freq.; armor*, 10, 181; *suits of armor*, 8, 555; fig., *or warlike exploits*, 1, 1; *conflict*, 12, 844; *implements, equipments, instruments, utensils*, 1, 153; *sails*, 5, 15; *rudder, helm*, 6, 353; *military power, warlike command*, 12, 193; *war, conflict*, 12, 6; *means of injury, weapons*, 2, 99; *armas movere* (of the lion), *to prepare for battle*, 12, 6; *a. conligere*, *shorten sail*.

armātus, a, um, s. *armo*.

Armēnūs, a, um, adj. (Armenia),

Armenian, E. 5, 29.

armentālis, e, adj. (armentum), *of a drove; of the herd; unbroken*, 11, 571.

armentārius, ūi, m. (id.), *a herdsman or shepherd*, G. 3, 344.

armentum, i, n., *collective* (aro), *beasts used for plowing; cattle*, 2, 499, et al.; *of all kinds of animals, a herd, drove; of deer*, 1, 155; *of horses*, 8, 540.

armiger, *ſci*, m. (arma and gero), an armor-bearer, 2, 477; **armiger Jovis**, the eagle as the bearer of the thunder-bolts of Jupiter; *Jove's armor-bearer*, 2, 564.

armipotens, *ntis*, adj. (arma and potens), powerful in arms; valiant, brave, warlike, 2, 426.

armilabans, a, um, adj. (arma and sono), making arms to resound; with resounding arms, 2, 544.

armas, *ſvi*, ſtum, 1, a. (arma), to equip with arms; arm, equip, 2, 305, 'et al.; *ſit out, make ready, prepare*, 4, 299; *ſig., imbue, charge*, 9, 773; p.: **armatus**, a, um, armed, G. 1, 255; *charged*, 12, 837; subs.: **armati**, ſtrum, m., armed men, warriors, 2, 435.

armus, i, m., *ἀμω*, the shoulder, strictly at the shoulder-blade; of beasts, shoulder, 11, 487; *ſhank, side*, 6, 881; of men, the shoulder, 11, 644; pl.: **armi**, ſtrum, the manly frame (according to the interpretation of some), 4, 11.

aro, *ſvi*, ſtum, 1, a. and n. (*ἀρῶ*), to plow; till, cultivate, 4, 218; of navigation, to plow, 2, 780; of age, to furrow, 7, 417.

Arpi, ſtrum, s. Argyripa.

arquitōmens, *ntis*, s. arcitōmens.

arrectus, a, um, p. of arriġo.

arreptus, a, um, p. of arripia.

arriġo (*adr-*), *rexi*, rectum, 3, a. (ad and rogo), to raise up; erect; bristle up, 10, 736; *ſig., to excite, rouse*; p.: **arrectus**, a, um, standing up, rising; erect, 5, 426; *bristling*, 11, 754; *attentive*, 1, 153; *animated, roused, encouraged*, 1, 579; *ardent, intent; intense*, 5, 123; *in fearful expectation*, 12, 781.

arripio (*adr-*), *ſi*, reptum, 2, a. (ad and rapio), to seize for one's self; seize, 9, 561; *lay hold upon; surprise*, 9, 13; *ſig., hasten to gain*, 2, 477.

Arruns (*Aruns*), *ntis*, m., Arruns or Aruns, an Etruscan follower of Tarcho, 11, 759.

ars, *tis*, f. (rel. to obs. *āps*, from *rt*, ar, the right way), acquired skill; dexterity, 5, 521; *art*, 2, 15; *warlike device, craft*, 5, 442; *skillful effort or toil*, 5, 370; *attainment, science*, 7, 773; *virtue, quality*, G. 2, 101; *prophetic wisdom*, 5, 705; *aim, vocation, pursuit*, 6,

822; *avocation, craft*, 12, 519; *artifios, plot, stratagem, intrigue*, 1, 657; *craft, subtlety, cunning*, 2, 152; *skillful or cunning workmanship*, 5, 359.

artifex, *icis*, m. (ars and facio), an artist, 1, 455; *artificis scelus*, the iniquity of the deceiver = the accused falsifier, 11, 407; *subtle schemer, artful deceiver*, 2, 126.

1. **artus**, *ſis*, m. (generally in the pl., except in later writers), a joint of the body of man or beast, 5, 422; a limb, 2, 173, et al.; *part, member*, 6, 726; *frame, body*, 9, 490.

2. **artus** (*arct-*), a, um, adj. (rel. to *ἀρῶ*), straitened, narrow, G. 4, 297; *close, tight*, 1, 293.

Arundinæus, s. harundineus.

Arundo, s. harundo.

Aruns, s. Arruns.

Aruspex, s. haruspex.

arvina, *ſe*, f., *grasses, tallows*, 7, 627.

arvum, i, n. (aro), arable land, G. 2, 263, et al.; *land; a field*, 1, 246; *soil*, G. 2, 24; *plains, the ground*, 12, 237; *the shore*, 2, 309; *the soil, the womb*, G. 2, 126; pl.: **arva**, ſtrum, fields, lands, country, 3, 35; *waters*, 8, 625.

arx, *cis*, f. (arceo), a citadel, stronghold, fortress, tower, 2, 56, et al.; *high abode, heaven*, 1, 250; *a summit, height*, 1, 56; *mountain, hill*, 6, 723; *palace*, 4, 410; *Romanæ arces, the Roman heights or citadels; Rome*, G. 2, 172.

Asbytes (*-butes*), *ſe*, m., a Trojan, 12, 362.

1. **Ascanius**, *ſi*, m., *Ἀσκάριος*, a river and lake in Bithynia, now Lake Ichthyria, G. 2, 270.

2. **Ascanius**, *ſi*, m., *Ἀσκάριος*, Ascanus, son of Aeneas, and traditional founder of Alba Longa, 1, 267.

ascendo (*ads-*), *ſi*, sum, 3, a. and m., to climb, mount, ascend, 1, 419; *scale*, 9, 507.

ascensus (*ads-*), *ſis*, m. (ascendo), a climbing or ascending, 2, 303.

ascio (*ads-*), 4, a., to ally, adopt, 12, 33.

ascisco (*ads-*), *ſcivi*, ſcitum, 2, a. (ascio), to call to one's aid; to ally, 11, 308; *to adopt*, 11, 472.

ascitus (*ads-*), a, um, p. of ascisco. **Ascræus**, a, um, adj., *despaier, of*

Askra, a town in Boeotia near Mount Helicon, where the poet Hesiod was born; hence, as an epithet of Hesiod and of his poetry, *Ascrean*, E. 6, 70.

Asellus, i, m. (asinus), an ass, a donkey, G. 1, 273.

Asia, ae, f., *Asia*. 1. *Asia*, a town of Lydia, near the river Cayster. 2. *Asia Minor*: *Asia*, 7, 294, et al.

Asilas (*Asylas*), ae, m. 1. A Trojan warrior, 9, 571. 2. An Etruscan chief and soothsayer, 10, 173.

Asellus, i, m., a gad-fly; horse-fly, G. 2, 147.

1. *Asius*, a, um, adj. (*Asia*), of *Asia*, a town near the Cayster; *Asian*, 7, 701.

2. *Asius*, ii, m., a Trojan warrior, 10, 123.

aspargo (ads-, -spargo), inia, f. (*aspergo*), a sprinkling upon; spray, 3, 534.

aspecto (ads-), svi, stum, 1, intens. a., to look at or upon, behold, 10, 4; survey earnestly, 6, 186; with admiration, 1, 420; with regret, 5, 615.

aspectus (ads-), tis, m. (*aspicio*), a looking at; meton., that which is looked at; a vision, 9, 657; a view, sight, 4, 214; appearance, presence, 1, 612.

asper, era, erum, adj., rough, 2, 379; thorny, prickly, E. 3, 69; sharp, E. 10, 49; rugged, craggy, jagged, 6, 380; chased, embossed, 5, 267; fig., of the weather, stormy, 2, 110; of temperament, spirit or nature, barbarous, 5, 730; formidable, fierce, 1, 14; full of strife, warlike, 1, 221; cruel, stern, 6, 382; angry, 1, 279; bitter, 2, 96; displeased, 8, 335; of the taste, harsh, bitter, G. 4, 277.

1. *aspergo* (ads-), speral, spersum, 3, a. (ad and spargo), to sprinkle upon, G. 3, 419; to sprinkle, G. 4, 62.

2. *aspergo*, s. *aspargo*.

aspernor (incorrectly, ads-), stus sum, 1, dep. a. (ab and spernor), to slight, despise, 11, 106.

aspero, svi, stum, 1, a. (*asper*), to make rough; raise, arouse, lift up, 3, 235.

aspersus (ads-), a, um, p. of *aspergo*.

aspicio (ads-), spexi, spectrum, 3, a. (ad and specio), to look at; to behold, see, 1, 393, et al.; fig., to consider, 1, 536; regard, pity, 2, 690.

aspiro (ads-), svi, stum, 1, a. and n.,

to breathe to or upon, 5, 607; breathe or emit fragrance, 1, 694; fig., inspire, 9, 525; aid, favor, prosper, 2, 385; aspire, 12, 352.

asporto, svi, stum, 1, a., to carry from or away, 2, 778.

Assaraci, erum, m., the Assaraci, two Trojan heroes, 10, 124.

Assaracus, i, m., *Assipages*, *Assaracus*, a king of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede and Ilius, and grandfather of Anchises, 1, 284.

asse, assi, assu. For words beginning with these letters, s. *adse*, *adal*, *asdu*.

Assyrius, a, um, adj. (*Assyria*), Assyrian; Syrian, Phoenician, Tyrian, G. 2, 465.

ast, conj., a. at.

asto (ads-), stiti, 1, n., to stand at, near, or upon; alight, 1, 301; stand, 9, 677; be present, 3, 150; stand or be ready, 3, 123; stand up, briella, G. 3, 545; impend, 3, 194.

astriango (ads-), strinxi, strictum, 3, a., to bind together; close up, G. 1, 91.

astrum, i, n., *ἀστρον*, a star; constellation; pl.: *astra*, erum, *heaven*, 2, 158; *Titanla astra*, the heavenly bodies; the sun, moon, or stars, 6, 725; *Caesaris astrum*, the comet which appeared during the celebration of the funeral games in honor of Caesar; the star of Caesar, E. 9, 47.

Astur (*Astyr*), tris, m., *Astur*, an Etruscan chief, 10, 180.

astus, tis, m., cunning; abl. *astu*, with cunning, craftily, 10, 522.

Astyanax, actis, m., *Ἀστυνάξ*, *Astyanax*, the son of Hector and Andromache, put to death by Ulysses after the capture of Troy, to prevent the fulfillment of the prophecy which said that Troy should be restored by him, 2, 457.

Astyr, s. *Astur*.

Asylas, s. *Asilas*.

Asylum, i, n., *ἀσυλον*. 1. A place of refuge; an asylum; a temple, sanctuary, 2, 761. 2. The Asylum established by Romulus on the Capitoline, 3, 343.

at (*ast*), conj., denoting addition either with the notion of difference, or of decided opposition (*etiam*), but, 1, 46; however, yet, after concessive or condit

tional propositions, G. 4, 208, G. 4, 241; in adding new particulars, and in transitions, *but also, but, now*, 4, 1; denoting indignation, with execration, 2, 585.

Atavus, *at*, m. (ad and avus), a great-great-grandfather, or forefather of the fifth previous generation; forefather, 7, 474.

Ater, *tra*, *trum*, adj., black; dark, gloomy, 1, 60, et al.; smoky, lurid, 7, 456; 4, 384; clotted, dark, 3, 622; soiled, blackened, 2, 272; fig., sad, fatal, 6, 429; venomous, deadly, G. 1, 129; of the odor of smoke, 12, 591.

Atthis, *is*, m., the Atthis (now the Adige or Etsch), a river in the N. E. part of Upper Italy, 9, 680.

Atthis, *onis* or *o* (acc. -*on*, *ona*), m., a town, a mountain in Macedon on the Strymonian gulf, 12, 701.

Attil, *orum*, m., the Attil, a Roman gens, 5, 568.

Atina, *ae*, f., 'Atina, a town of Latium, still so called, 7, 680.

Atinas, *Atis*, m., Atinas, a Latin chief, 12, 661.

Atlas, *a*, m., Atlas.

Atlantis, *idis*, f., a daughter or female descendant of Atlas; Electra, 8, 135; pl.: Atlantides, *um*, the Pleiades, G. 1, 291.

Atlas (Atlans), *antis*, m., 'Atlas, Atlas, a king of Mauritania, famed for his knowledge of the stars, and hence said to have borne the heavens on his head and shoulders, transformed, according to mythology, by Perseus with the Gorgon's head into the mountain that bears his name, 1, 741, et al.

atque, or *et*, conj. (ad and que), and in addition, or and besides; and, as well, and indeed, and, 1, 575; freq.; even, 2, 636; in comparisons, as, 4, 90; than, 2, 561; repeated, atque-atque, both-and, E. 5, 23.

atqui, conj. (at and qui), but, yet, G. 3, 536.

Atreides, *ae*, m., 'Ατρείδης, a son or descendant of Atreus; pl.: Atreidae, *arum*, the Atreidae (Agamemnon and Menelaus), 2, 104.

Atrium, *il*, n., a rectangular area in the middle of a dwelling, partly open to the sky; and often surrounded with a

colonnade; the court or principal apartment of a dwelling; or, in a house containing more than one court, the fore-court or first hall; a court, hall, 2, 438, et al.

Atrox, *ocis*, adj. (ater), cruel, fierce, relentless, 1, 632.

attactus (adt-), *us* (only in the abl., *attactu*), m. (atingo), a touching; touch, 7, 850.

attēro (adt-), *trivi*, *tritum*, 3, a., to rub upon; wear, E. 6, 17; bruise, tear, G. 4, 204; trample upon, G. 4, 12.

atingo (adt-), *tigi*, *tactum*, 3, a. (ad and tango), to touch against; touch, G. 3, 563; grasp, 9, 558; fig., attain, reach, arrives at, 5, 787; come upon, overtakes, 4, 568.

attollo (adt-), 3, a., to lift or raise up, G. 4, 217; throw, cast up, 2, 574; rear, build, 2, 185; fig., to rouse, excite, 2, 381; with *se*, lift one's self or itself, 4, 680; come into view, appear, 2, 205; fig., arise, be exalted, 4, 49; pass.: *attolli*, to rise, 5, 127.

attondeo (adt-), *tondi*, *tonsum*, 2, a., to clip, prune, G. 2, 407; browse, feed upon, E. 10, 7.

attono (adt-), *hi*, *itum*, 1, a., to thunder at; pa.: *attonitus*, a, um, fig., stunned; agitated, 7, 580; amazed, astonished, 2, 172; afflicted, overwhelmed, 12, 610; spell-bound, hushed, 6, 53.

attorqueo, 2, a., to swing or hurt, 9, 52.

attractus (adt-), a, um, p. of *attracto*.

attraho (adt-), *traxi*, *tractum*, 3, a., to draw or bring to, 11, 250; fetch, bring up, G. 3, 505.

attracto (adt-), *avi*, *atum*, 1, a. (ad and tracto), to handle or touch, with the notion of violating, 2, 719.

atritus, a, um, p. of *attero*.

Atys, *jos*, m., 'Ατys, a young comrade of Ascanius, 5, 568.

auctor, *oris*, c. (aueo), one who increases, promotes, or produces; an originator, author, contriver, 2, 150; giver, G. 1, 27; founder, father, 4, 265; adviser, counselor, guide, 5, 17; favorer, patron, abettor, 12, 159; messenger, 10, 510; harbinger, G. 1, 422; sender, 2, 421.

auctumnus, 1, s. *autumnus*.

audax, *ācis*, adj. (*audeo*), *daring*, *bold*, *warlike*, 4, 615; *rash*, 12, 786; freq. **audāo**, *ausus sum* (archaic fut. subj. *ausim*), *semi-dep.*, 2, a. and n., *to dare*; with inf., freq.; *dare*, *venture upon*, *attempt*, with acc., 10, 811, et al.; *to venture*, 2, 347; p.: *audens*, *ntis*, *venturing*, *daring*, 2, 347; pa., *bold*, *brave*, 10, 284; compar.: *audentior*, *bolder*, *more boldly*, 6, 95; p.: *ausus*, a, um, *having dared*, *daring*, 5, 792; subs.: *ausum*, i, n., *a daring deed*; *outrage*, 2, 535; archaic fut. subj. as pres.: *ausim*, *I would dare*, E. 2, 82.

audīo, *īvi*, *ītum*, 4, a., *to hear*, with acc., or acc. and infin., freq.; *to listen to*, *hear of*, 2, 11; *to heed*, 4, 612; p.: *audītus*, a, um, *heard of*, *known by report*, 7, 196; pa. subs.: *audītum*, i, n., *a thing heard*; *report*, 2, 107.

audītus, a, um, p. of *audīo*.

aufēro, *abstūli*, *ablatum*, *ferre*, irreg. a. (*ab* and *fero*), *to carry*, *bear*, or *take away*, 4, 29, et al.; *remove*, *cut off*, 4, 699; *lay aside*, *leave off*, 8, 429; *crase*, *lead astray*, E. 8, 42; with *se*, *withdraw*, 4, 889.

Aufidus, i, m., *the Aufidus* (now *the Ofanto*), *a river in Apulia*, 11, 405.

augēo, *xi*, *ctum*, 2, a., *to cause to grow or increase*; *increase*, 5, 565; *load*, *pile*, 7, 111; *augment* (*better addit*), 7, 211; *multiply*, 8, 407.

augur, *āris*, m., and rarely f., *a soothsayer*, *foretelling from any kind of sign*; *augur*, *diviner*, *prophet*, 4, 376.

augūrium, *īl*, n. (*augur*), *the business of the augur*; *augury*, *divination*, 1, 322; *an augury*, *omen*, *portent*, 2, 708; *oracle*, 2, 89; *presage*, 5, 522.

augūra, *āvī*, *ātum*, 1, n. (*īd.*), *to divine*, *conjecture*, 7, 272.

augustus, a, um, adj. *venerable*, 7, 153; *the nuncians given to Octavius Caesar by the senate*, B. C. 27, and, after him, *to the emperors generally*, 6, 722.

aula, *ae*, archaic genit. *āl*, f., *chamber*, *a forecourt*, *atrium*; *court*, *peristyle* (as surrounded with columns), *hall*, 2, 354; *palace*, *royal seat*, 1, 140.

aulaceum, i, n., *āblāca*, *a curtain*, *covering*, *hangings*, *embroidered stuff*, *tapestry*, 1, 697.

Aulestes, *is*, m., *an Etruscan chief*, 10, 207.

Aulis, *īdis*, f., *Abās*, *the port on the eastern shore of Greece, whence the Grecian fleet sailed to the siege of Troy*, 4, 428.

Aunus, i, m., *an Italian chief*, 11, 700.

aura, *ae* (archaic genit. *āl*), f., *āspa*, *the air in gentle motion*; *a breeze*, 2, 356, et al.; *air*, 4, 273, et al.; *a blast*, E. 9, 58; *aether*, *spirit*, 6, 747; *splendor*, *brightness*, 6, 204; *favor*, *applause*, 6, 816; pl., *air*, 1, 59, 257; *ad auras*, *to or into the air*, *on high*, *upward*, G. 2, 323, et al.

aurātus, a, um, adj. (*aurum*), *gilded*, G. 4, 371; *golden*, *of gold*, 12, 168; *embroidered with gold*, 5, 250.

aurēus, a, um, adj. (*īd.*), *of gold*, *golden*, *armed with gold*, 11, 490; E. 7, 36; *gilded*, 6, 12; *gold-colored*, E. 2, 71; *fig.*, *beautiful*, *fair*, 10, 16; *perfectly pure and happy*, *golden*, 6, 722.

auricōsus, a, um, adj. (*aurum* and *como*), *golden-haired*; *fig.*, *golden-leaved*, *or with golden sprays*, 6, 141.

auriga, *ae*, c., *a charioteer*, 5, 146; *a groom*, 12, 85.

auris, *is*, f. (rel. to *audīo*), *the ear*, 2, 112, et al.; *aurēs arārī*, *the earboards*, *mold-boards*, *or side-boards of a plow*, G. 1, 172.

auritus, a, um, adj. (*auris*), *having ears*; *long-eared*, G. 1, 208.

aurōra, *ae*, f., *the dawn*, *morning*, 2, 521; *personified*, *Aurora*, *the goddess of the dawn, who precedes the horses of the sun-god*, 4, 585; *the east*, 8, 686; *the sun*, 6, 525.

aurum, i, n., *gold*, 1, 249, et al.; *meton.*, *a golden goblet*, 7, 245; *golden bit*, 7, 279; *golden spot or streak*, G. 4, 99.

Auruncus, a, um, adj. (*Aurunca*), *Auruncus*, *of Aurunca*, *an ancient town of Campania*, 12, 84.

Ausōnia, *ae*, f., *Abweria*, *an ancient name of middle and lower Italy*; *Italy*, in general, 8, 428.

Ausōnides, *ae*, pl. *Ausōnidae*, *ārum* and *um*, m. (*Auson*), *the eponymous father of the Ausones*, *the Ausonians* *or primitive people of lower Italy*; *Italians*, 10, 584.

Ausōnus, a, um, adj. (id.), *Ausonian*; *Italian*, 4, 349; subs.: **Ausōnii**, Grum, m., the Ausonians; *Italians*, 11, 353.

auspex, icis, c. (avis and specio), one who divines by watching birds; a diviner; fig., a leader, author, patron, guide, director, 3, 80.

auspicium, ii, n. (auspex), an auspice; omen, token, sign, 3, 499; power, authority, 4, 108; will, 4, 341; conduct, leadership, 11, 347.

Auster, tri, m. (asē, to make dry), the southerly or south wind, opposite to *Aquilo*; G. 1, 463, et al.; wind in general, 3, 70; meton., the south, G. 2, 188.

austrinus, a, um, adj. (Auster), southern, G. 2, 371.

ausum, i, s. audeo.

ausus, a, um, p. of audeo.

aut, conj., indicating an actual and positive alternative, and not, like *vel*, leaving the choice to the mind; or, 1, 70, et al.; but sometimes used indifferently with *vel*, *ve*, *sive*, 1, 579; repeated: *aut—aut*, either—or, 1, 366, et al.

autem, conj. (rel. to *aut*), but, yet, however, truly, indeed, now, moreover, denoting contrast, difference, addition, or transition; freq.

Autōmēdon, ontis, m., *Atropides*, the charioteer of Achilles, and, after the death of Achilles, armor-bearer of Pyrrhus, 2, 477.

autumnus (auct-), i, m. (according to Curtius, from *augeo*), the season of increase; *autumn*, 6, 309, et al.

auxilium, ii, n. (augeo), that which promotes; assistance, help, relief, succor, 1, 571; remedy, G. 2, 180; pl. *auxilia*, Grum, help, assistance, 2, 163.

āvarus, a, um, adj. (aveo), desirous of gain; greedy, G. 1, 47; covetous, avaricious, 1, 363; rapacious, devouring, G. 2, 493; fig., of the land ruled over by an avaricious prince, 3, 44.

āvectus, a, um, p. of *aveho*.

āvēhe, xi, ctum, 3, a., to carry away, 2, 179; pass.: *āvectus* cease, to have sailed away, departed, 2, 48.

avella, velli or valsei (volsi), vulsum (volsum), 3, a., to pluck or tear off, or away from, with acc. and abl., take away, steal, 2, 185; to force away, 11,

301; p.: *avalsus* (-volsus), a, um, torn from, 2, 608; torn, rent, 3, 575.

āvēna, ae, f., oats; wild oats, E. 5, 37; oat-, a straw, an eaten pipe; a Pan-pipe or syrinx, E. 1, 2.

1. **Āventīnus**, i, m., a Latin chief, 7, 557.

2. **Āventīnus**, i, m., the *Aventine* mountain at Rome, 7, 559.

1. **Āvernus**, i, m. (āperis, birdless), *Avernus*, a lake near Naples, between *Balas* and *Cumae*, in Campania, now *Lago d'Averno*. Near it was one of the entrances to *Hades*; hence, the lower world, *Avernus*, 6, 126; portus *Averni*, the harbor of *Cumae*, near *Avernus*, 6, 813.

2. **Āvernus**, a, um, adj. (1. *Avernus*), of *Avernus*, *Avernian*, 4, 512; 6, 118; subs. pl.: *Āverna*, Grum, n., *Avernus*, 3, 443.

Āversus, a, um, p. of *averto*.

Āverte (*Āvertō*), verti (vorti), ver-sum (vorsum), 3, a., to turn anything away from, followed by an abl. with or without a prep., 1, 38, et al.; turn or drive away, 1, 472, et al.; transfer with acc. of place, 4, 106; drive away, end, 4, 547; to pervert, unsettle, crass, E. 3, 67; neut. by omission of *se*, to turn away, 1, 403; pass.: *āverti*, as middle or dep., with acc., to be averse to; to shun, loathe, G. 3, 499; p.: *Āversus* (*Āversus*), a, um, turned away, 1, 493; with averted faces, 6, 294; pa., retrograde (better *adverso*), G. 1, 313; askance, 4, 563; remote, 1, 566; fig., indignant, 7, 618; displeased, 2, 170.

āvīlīrium, ii, n. (avis), a haunt or home of birds, G. 2, 430.

āvīdus, a, um, adj. (aveo), longing, eager, 1, 514; eagerly, quickly, 6, 210; with longing, 3, 123; hungry, G. 3, 375; eager for destruction, devouring, destructive, baneful, G. 3, 553; with infan., 12, 290; with gen., eagerly, desirous of, eager for, 9, 861.

āvīs, is, f., a bird, 6, 193, et al.

āvītus, a, um, adj. (avus), of a grandfather; ancestral, ancient, 10, 732.

āvīus, a, um, adj. (a and via), pathless, 2, 736; devious, unapproachable, 12, 430; that can not be traced, inaccessible, eluding pursuit, 11, 810; subs.:

Avium, II, n., *a devious, inaccessible place, or way*, 2, 58.

Avolo, *avi*, *stum*, 1, n., *to fly away*, 11, 712.

Avulsus, a, um, p. of *avolo*.

Avunculius, i, m. (*avus*), *an uncle on the mother's side; uncle*, 3, 343.

B

bāca (*bacca*), ae, f., *a berry*, 3, 649; *Sicyonia baca*, *the olive*, G. 2, 519.

bācātus (*baccātus*), a, um, adj. (*baca*), *set or studded with pearls; or made of beads, pearls, etc.*, 1, 655.

baccar (*-char*), *iris*, n., and **baccharis**, is, f., *βάκχαρις*, *a plant with an aromatic root; possibly, the lady's glove, or, perhaps, Celtic valerian*, E. 4, 19.

Bacchānus, a, um, adj. (*Bacchus*), *of or pertaining to Bacchus or wine; of Bacchus*, G. 2, 454.

bacchar, *iris*, s. *baccar*.

bacchor, *itus* sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (*Bacchus*), *to perform the orgies of Bacchus; rage, rave*, 3, 78; *rush or run madly or wildly*, 4, 301; *fly wildly*, 4, 606; p.: **bacchatus**, a, um, *rebounding with the revels of Bacchus*, 3, 125; *filling with fury, spreading fury*, 10, 41; **bacchata virginibus**, *rebounding with the bacchanalian cries of virgins*, G. 2, 487.

Bacchus, i, m., *Βάκχος*, *Bacchus, the son of Jupiter and Semele, and god of wine*, 1, 734; *wine*, 1, 215; *the vine*, G. 2, 113.

Bactra, *trum*, n. pl., *Βάκτρα*, *Bactra (now Balkh), the chief city of Bactria (Bokhara)*, 8, 668.

Bāne, *trum*, f., *Bata*, *Batas*, *a town on the Bay of Naples, west of Puteoli*, 9, 710.

bālantes, *ium* (um), s. *balo*.

bālātus, *us*, m. (*balo*), *a blessing*, 9, 585.

Bālāria, e, adj. (*Baleares*), *of the Baleares, or islands of Majorca and Minorca; Balearian*, G. 1, 309.

bālo, *avi*, *stum*, 1, n., *to bleat*; subs.:

bālans, *ntis* (ec. *ovis*), f.; pl.: **bālantes**, *ium* or *um*, *sheep*, G. 1, 372.

balsānum, i, n., *βάλσαμον*, *gum of the balsam tree; balsam*, G. 2, 119.

Avus, i, m., *a grandfather, grandsire*, 2, 457; *sire, father, ancestor*, 3, 840.

axla, is, m. (*ἀξίς*), *an axle*, G. 2, 107; *synecdoche, car, chariot*, 5, 820; *the axis of the heavens, the sky, the heavens*, 4, 482; *the pole; the north pole, the north*, G. 2, 271; G. 2, 351.

baltūs, i (gen. dissyl., 10, 496), *a belt*, 5, 313.

bārāthrum, i, n., *βάραθρον*, *an abyss, chasm, gulf*, 3, 421.

barba, ae, f., *the beard*, 3, 503.

barbāricus, a, um, adj., *βαρβαρικός*, *foreign, barbaric*, 2, 504.

barbārus, a, um, adj., *βάρβαρος*, *barbarian, savage*, 1, 529; *foreign, barbaric*, 11, 777; subs.: **barbārus**, i, m., *a barbarian, mercenary stranger, or soldier*, E. 1, 72.

Barcae, *trum*, m., *Βαρκαίαι*, *the Barcaeans; people of Barce or Ptolemais, a town in Cyrenaica*, 4, 43.

Barō, es, f., *the nurse of Sychaeus*, 4, 632.

Bātūlum, i, n., *a Samnite town in Campania*, 7, 729.

Bāvius, II, m., *a Roman poet of inferior talent, avowed of Vergil and Horace*, E. 3, 20.

bēātus, a, um, s. *beo*.

Bēbryeia, a, um, adj., *Βεβρυεῖαι*, *of Bebrycia, a country in Asia Minor on the coast of Bithynia*, 5, 373.

Belgicus, a, um, adj. (*Belgae*), *Belgic*, G. 3, 204.

Bēlides, ae, m., *Βελίδης*, *a son or male descendant of Belus*, 2, 82.

Bella, ae, f., the reading adopted by Ribbeck from the MSS. for *Abella*, 7, 740. What place it designates is uncertain.

bellātor, *oris*, m. (*beilo*), *a warrior*, 11, 553; adj., *warlike*, 12, 614; *war*, G. 2, 145.

bellātrix, *icis*, f. (id.), *a female warrior; adj., warring, a warlike Aevadne*, 1, 498.

bellipōtens, *ntis*, adj. (*bellum* and *potens*), *powerful in war; subs. m., the god of war*, 11, 8.

bello, avi, stum, 1, n., and **beller**, dep. 1, n. (bellum), *to wage war*; *fight*, 1, 466; dep., 11, 680; subs.: **bellans**, ntis, c. pl., **bellantes**, lum or um, *combatants, warriors*, G. 3, 183.

Bellōna, ac, f. (id.), *the goddess of war, sister of Mars, Bellona*, G. 319.

bellum, 1, n. (duellum, fr. duo), *conflict*; *war*, freq.; *a battle*, 8, 639; personified: **Bellum**, war, *the demon of war*, 1, 294.

bēlūa (bell-), ac, f., *a beast, large, monstrous, or hideous*, 6, 267.

Bēlus, 1, m., Βῆλος. 1. *Belus, king of Tyre and Sidon, and father of Dido*, 1, 621. 2. *The founder of the line of kings from whom Dido was descended*, 1, 739.

Bēmbōus, 1, m., *a lake in Cisalpine Gaul, through which flows the Minus (now Lago di Garda)*, 10, 205.

bēnē, adv. (bonus), *well*, freq.; *pleasantly, sweetly, sweet*, E. 2, 48; *wisely, safely*, E. 3, 94; compar.: **mēlius**, *better*, G. 3, 204; *better, more*, 1, 452.

bēnēficiūm, 1, n. (benefacio), *a kindness*, G. 3, 525.

bēnignus, a, um, adj., *of a kindly spirit*; *benevolent, friendly, favorable, hospitable*, 1, 804.

bēo, avi, stum, 1, a., *to bless, make happy*; pa.: **bēstus**, a, um, *blessed, happy*, 1, 94.

Berecynthus (-thius), a, um, adj. (Βερεκυνθος), *pertaining to Berecynthus, a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to Cybele*, 6, 784.

Bērēs, es, f., Βερεῖς, *Bereis*. 1. *The wife of Dorychus, an Epirote follower of Aeneas*, 5, 620. 2. *An Oceanid or daughter of Oceanus*, G. 4, 341.

bē, a, bis.

Bēmer, ōris, m., *founder of Mantua*, E. 9, 60.

bībo, bībi, 3, a., *to drink*, 1, 473, et al.; *of things inanimate*, E. 3, 111; *draw up, gather rain*, G. 1, 280; fig., 1, 749; *of weapons*, 11, 804.

bībūlus, a, um, adj. (bibō), *drinking readily*; *absorbing quickly*; *draining*, G. 1, 114; *dry*, 6, 227; *porous*, G. 3, 343.

bībōlor, ōris, adj., *of two colors*, 8, 276; *mottled, dappled*, 5, 538.

bicornis, e, adj. (bis and corna),

two-horned; *of rivers, with reference to their divided mouths*, 8, 727; *two-pronged*, G. 1, 334.

1. **bīdens**, ntis, adj., *having two teeth or two complete rows of teeth*; subs. f. (sc. victima), *an animal suitable for the altar*; *a sheep with two conspicuous teeth supplanting two of the milk-teeth*; *a sheep*, 4, 57.

2. **bīdens**, ntis, m., *a two-pronged hoe, a mattock*, G. 2, 355.

bīfer, ōris, ōrum, adj. (bis and fero), *bearing twice a year*, G. 4, 119.

bīfōris, e, adj., *having two doors or openings*; *twofold, double*; *of a double pipe with one mouth-piece*, G. 618.

bīformis, is, adj. (bis and forma), *of twofold shape or form, two-formed*, 6, 25.

bīfrons, ntis, adj., *two-faced, double-faced*, 7, 120.

bīgae, ōrum, f. pl. (bis and jugum), *a team of two horses*; *a car or chariot drawn by two horses*; *a car*, 3, 272; **bīgis in albis**, *in a chariot drawn by two white horses*, 12, 164.

bītiūga, e, adj. (id.), *double-yoked, two-yoked*, G. 3, 91.

bītūga, a, um, adj. (id.), *of a two-horse team or chariot*; *coupled, yoked*, 10, 253; *chariot*, 5, 144; subs.: **bītūgi**, ōrum, m., *a double team or two-horse chariot*, 10, 575.

bīlinguis, e, adj. (bis and lingua), *double-tongued*; fig., *deceitful, treacherous*, 1, 661.

bīlix, icis, adj. (bis and licium), *two-threaded, double-plaited*, 12, 275.

bimembra, is, adj. (bis and membrum), *having two kinds of members*; subs.: **bimembres**, lum, m., *Centaures*, 8, 202.

bimūs, a, um, adj. (bis), *of two years*, G. 4, 299.

bīni, ac, a, adj. num. distrib. (bis), *two by two*; *two to each*, 5, 61; poet. as cardinal, *two*, 1, 312, et al.

bīpātens, ntis, adj. (bis and pateo), *with twofold opening*; *with twofold or double doors*, 3, 230.

bīpennis, e, adj. (bis and penna), *two-winged*; *two-edged*, 11, 135; subs. f., *a two-edged axe*, 2, 627; *an axe*, G. 4, 331; *a battle-axe*, 2, 479.

bipēs, ἑdis, adj., *two-footed*; *two-legged*, G. 4, 399.

bīrēmis, is, f. (bis and remus), *a boat with two oars, or ship with two banks of oars*; *a galley or ship*, 1, 183.

bis, adv. (in composition bi), *twice*, 1, 381.

Bisaltæ, ἄrum, m., *the Bisaltæ, a people of Thrace dwelling on the Strymon*, G. 3, 461.

Bitias, æ, m. 1. *Bitias, a Carthaginian nobleman*, 1, 738. 2. *A Trojan*, 9, 672.

bitūmen, inis, n., *a pitchy kind of earth*; *bitumen*, G. 3, 461.

bivius, a, um, adj. (bis and via), *leading two ways*, 11, 516; subs.: **bivium**, il, n., *the meeting of two roads*; *a cross-way*, 9, 238.

blandus, a, um, adj., *fondling*; *flattering*, G. 3, 498; *coaxing*, G. 3, 185; *persuasive, alluring, enticing*, 1, 670; *grateful, calm*, 5, 837; *charming, in token of fondness*, E. 4, 38.

blatta, æ, f., *a wood-louse*, G. 4, 243.

Bōla, æ, f., *a town, of the Aequi in Latium, now Pohl*, 6, 775.

bōnus, a, um, adj., *good, in every sense, freq.*; *friendly, kind*, 1, 125; *fit, valuable, proper*, 5, 468; *skillful, expert, able, nimble*, 5, 430; *auspicious, propitious*, 1, 734; *with infn., learned, skilled*, E. 5, 1; subs.: **bōnum**, i, n., *a good thing*; *good*; *blessing, happiness*, G. 2, 458; comp.: **mēllor**, ius, *better, freq.*; *superior*, 5, 68; *greater*, 9, 156; subs.: **mēllus**, ōris, n., *a better thing*; *mēllus est, it is better*, G. 2, 273; *in mēllus, for the better*; *to a better state*, 11, 436; **mēllōra**, um, *better things*, 12, 153; superl.: **optīmus** (optimū), a, um, *best, freq.* For the adv. **mēllus**, s. *benē*.

Bōtēs, æ, or is, m., **Βούτες**, *the constellation Boötēs*, G. 1, 229.

Bōrēs, æ, m., **Βορέας**, *the north wind*, 3, 687; *the god of the north wind, Boreas, son of the river-god Strymon (others, the north)*, 10, 350.

bōs, ōvis, c. (**Βός**), *an ox*, 2, 306; *bull*, 5, 406; *cow*, 7, 663; *heifer*, 7, 790; pl., *cattle*, 8, 230; E. 1, 46.

brachium (brāch-), il, n., **Βραχίον**, strictly, *the forearm from the hand to the elbow*; *in general, the arm*, 2,

722, et al.; fig., *limb, branch, of a tree*, 6, 239; *sail-yard*, 5, 829; *of walls*, 3, 535.

bractea, æ, f., *a thin plate of metal*; *gold-foil, leaf*, 6, 309.

brēvis, e, adj. (**Βραχύς**), *short, of space*, 2, 507; *shallow*, 5, 221; *of time, brief*, 10, 467; subs. pl.: **brevia**, ium, n., *shoals*, 1, 111.

brēviter, adv. (brevis), *briefly*; *in few words*, 1, 561.

Brīāreus (trisyll.), ēi, m., **Βριάρεüs**, *Briareus, or Aegæon, one of the three Uranids, or sons of Uranus, giant monsters with a hundred (i. e., very many) hands*, 6, 287.

Britanni, ōrum, m., *the Britons*, E. 1, 67; *embroidered figures of Britons*; *Britons*, G. 3, 25.

Brontes, æ, m., **Βρόντης**, *one of the Cyclops, in the forge of Vulcan*, 8, 425.

brūma, æ, f., *the winter solstice*; *winter*, 2, 472.

brūmālis, e, adj. (bruma), *of the winter*; *wintery*, 6, 205.

Brūtus, i, m., *a surname of the Julian gens, derived from Lucius Junius Brutus, the patrician leader who delivered Rome from the Tarquins*, 6, 818.

būbo, ōnis, m.; f. only once in Vergil, 4, 462, *an owl*.

būbulus, i, m. (bubulus), *a herdsman*, E. 10, 19.

buccina (buccina), æ, f. (bucca), *a trumpet*, 7, 519.

bucōlleus, a, um, adj., **Βουκολικός**, *pertaining to herdsmen and shepherds, pastoral*; subs.: **bucōlīca**, ōrum, or ōn, n., *pastoral poems, bucolics*.

bucūla, æ, f. (bos), *a heifer*, E. 8, 86.

būfo, ōnis, m., *a toad*, G. 1, 184.

bulia, æ, f. (bullo), *something resembling a bubble*; *a boss, a stud*, 9, 359.

būmastus, i, f., **Βουμαστος**, *the bu-mastus, a kind of grape growing in large clusters, swelling like a cow's udders*, G. 2, 108.

būris, is, m., *the crooked hind piece of an ancient plow*; *plow-tail*, G. 1, 170.

Būsiris, īdis, m., **Βούσιρις**, *a king of Egypt who sacrificed strangers, and was killed by Hercules*, G. 3, 5.

bustum, i, n. (obs. buro), *the mound where the dead have been burned*; *funeral pile*, 11, 201; *tomb*, 12, 863.

Bûtes, ae, m., *Bêtyr*. 1. *A descendant of Amycus, king of Bebrycia*, 5, 572. 2. *A Trojan, attendant of Aeneas*, 9, 647. 3. *A Trojan*, 11, 690.

Bûthrôtum, i, n., *Bouthrôtis*, a town of Epirus, opposite Corcyra, now Butrinto, 2, 203.

câcûmen, inis, n. (acumen?), a point, peak; summit, 3, 374; tip, cutting, or scion, G. 2, 29.

Câcus, i, m., *Kâkos*, *Cacus*, the giant of the Aventine, slain by Hercules, 8, 194.

câdlâver, âris, n. (cado), a dead body, carcass, corpse, 8, 264.

câdo, cêcidi, cîsum, 3, n., to fall, sink down, freq.; set, of the sun and stars, 2, 9; fall in battle, 2, 268; in sacrifice, 1, 384; of the wind, subside, cease, E. 9, 58; of the sea, subside, be hushed, 1, 154; sink in death, die, 10, 320; of care or thought, yield, give way, cease, (i. 3, 128; to fall out, happen, 2, 709; to fall out of view, be neglected, E. 2, 18; eadere in quenquam, come into one's mind or heart, E. 9, 17.

câdlîcus, a, um, adj. (cado), liable to fall; destined, doomed to fall or die, 10, 622; actually falling, fallen, G. 1, 368; slain, 6, 481.

câdlus, i, m., *kâlos*, a jar; wine-jar, 1, 195; an urn, 6, 228.

Caes, s. Cea.

Caecûlus, i, m., son of Vulcan, and mythical founder of Praeneste, 7, 681.

caecus, a, um, adj., blind, freq.; blinded mentally, reckless, 1, 349; 11, 781; with fury, mad, 2, 357; of things which baffle or obstruct the sight or the mind, dark, 3, 200; hidden, covered, 1, 536; secret, private, 2, 453; from behind, 10, 733; uncertain or dim, 9, 518; uncertain, 6, 30; unknown, G. 2, 503; aimless, 4, 209; blinding, 12, 444; of uncertain origin, 12, 617; of sound, indistinct, subdued, 10, 98; obscure, 12, 591.

caedes, is, f. (cado), a cutting off or down; bloodshed, havoc, slaughter, 1, 471, et al.; deadly blow, 2, 536; bloody attack, assault, 3, 256; blood, 9, 818; pl.: caedes, ium or um, slaughter, bloodshed, 11, 643, et al.

buxum, i, n. (buxus), boxwood, G. 2, 449; meton., a top, 7, 363.

buxus, i, f. (vîtes), the box-tree; meton., a flute or pipe, 9, 619.

Byrsa, ae, f., *Bîpra*, the citadel of Carthage, 1, 367.

C

Caedîcus, i, m., *Caedîcus*, an Etruscan chief, 9, 363.

caedo, cêcidi, caesum, 3, a. (rel. to scindo), to cut, freq.; loop off, prune, G. 2, 312; cut down, slay, 2, 268; sacrifice, 5, 96; strike, 10, 404.

caelestis (coel-), e, adj. (caelum), belonging to the sky; celestial, 1, 11; heaven-sent, divine, 6, 379; subs.: caelestes, ium or um, c., the gods of heaven, 1, 387.

caeliocûla (coel-), ae, c. (caelum and colo), an inhabitant of heaven; a god, 2, 641, et al.

caelifer (coel-), âra, ârum, adj. (caelum and fero), heaven-bearing, sky-bearing, 6, 798.

caelo, âvi, âtum, 1, a. (caelum, a graver), to cut in relief; carve, engrave, chase, emboss, 1, 640.

caelum (coel-), i, n. (pl.: caeli, ârum, m.), the sky, the firmament, the heavens; heaven, 1, 225; region, 1, 331; air, weather, 5, 18; the upper world or abode of living men, as distinguished from Hades, 6, 286; the light, G. 2, 417; day, G. 2, 327; year, G. 4, 100; de caelo tactus, struck by lightning, E. 1, 17; personif.: Caelus (Coel-), i, m., the god Caelus, father of Saturn, 7, 140.

Caenens (disyll.), âes, m., *Caenens*. 1. *A Thessalian girl, formerly named Caenis, transformed by Neptune into a boy*, 6, 448. 2. *A follower of Aeneas*, 9, 573.

caenum (coe-), i, n., dirt, mud, mire, slime, 6, 293.

Caere, n., indeclin. (gen. Caeritis, f., abl. Caerete, f.), *Caipn*, Caere or Argylla, in the southern part of Etruria, now Cervetri, 8, 597; 10, 183.

caerûla, s. caerulus.

caerûlus, a, um, s. caerulus.

caerûlus (caerûlûs), a, um, adj., dark blue, 2, 381; sea-colored, azure, 5,

819; dark; black, 3, 64; subs.: cae-
rila, drum, n., the dark blue waters;
the sea, 3, 208.

Caesar, Iris, m., a surname of the
Julian gens, esp. Caius Julius Caesar,
dictator and founder of the Roman em-
pire, E. 9, 47. His name was inherited
by his nephew and adopted son Octavius
and his successors; Augustus Caesar, 1,
286; 6, 792.

caecaries, ēi, f., the hair of the head,
1, 590, et al.

caespes (oesp-), Itis, f. (caedo), turf,
rod, 3, 304.

caestus (cest-), ūs, m. (caedo), a
gounlet for boxing; thongs or straps,
loaded with lead, and bound round the
hand and arm, 5, 69.

caesus, a, um, p. of caedo.

caetērus, a, um, s. ceterus.

caetra (oētra), ae, f., a short Span-
ish shield; buckler, target, 7, 722.

Cāleus, i, m., Κάλεος. 1. Caius,
commander of one of the ships of Ae-
neas, 1, 183. 2. A river of Mysia, fall-
ing into the sea near Lesbos, G. 4, 370.

Cālēta, ae, f. 1. The nurse of Aeneas,
7, 2. 2. A town and haven of Latium,
named after the nurse of Aeneas
(now Gaeta), 6, 900.

Cālāber, bra, drum, adj., of Cala-
bria, a country at the southern extrem-
ity of Italy; Calabrian, G. 8, 425.

cālāmus, i, m., κάλαμος, a reed or
cane; stalk, G. 1, 76; a Pan-pipe or syr-
inx, E. 1, 10, 2, 34; an arrow, E. 3, 12.

cālāthus, i, m., κάλαθος, a wicker-
basket; work-basket, 7, 605; milk-pail,
G. 3, 402; cup, E. 5, 71.

calcar, Iris, n. (calx), a spur, 6, 881.

Calchae, ntis, m., Κάλχας, Calchas,
a priest and prophet of the Greeks at
Troy, 2, 100.

Calchidicus, s. Chalcidicus.

calco, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (calx, the heel),
to put under the heel; trample upon;
mix by trampling, 12, 340; squeeze in,
G. 2, 244.

calcūlus, i, m. (calx, a stone), a
gravel stone, pebble, G. 2, 180.

cālēficio, feci, factum, 3, a.; pass.,
cālētio, factus sum, fieri (caleo and
facio); to make hot, glowing, 12, 66;
fig., excite, arouse, 12, 269.

cālō, ūi, 2, n., to be warm; to glow,
1, 417.

Cāles, ūm, f., Καλυσία, a town of
Campania, now Calvi, 7, 728.

cālīdus, a, um, adj. (caleo), warm,
hot, 6, 218; reeking, 10, 496; of the
spirit or disposition, hot, fiery, G. 3, 119.

1. cālīgo, inis, f., mist, fog, 3, 208;
misty obscurity; darkness, dimness, ob-
scurity, 6, 267; smoke, 11, 187; cloud of
dust, 9, 36; blinding dust, 12, 466.

2. cālīgo, āre, 1, a. and n. (1, caligo),
to be dark, G. 4, 468; darken, 2, 606.

Calliōpē, es, and Calliōpēa, ae, f.,
Καλλιόπη, chief of the Muses, and moth-
er of Orpheus, 9, 525; E. 4, 57.

callis, is, m., a narrow, uneven foot-
path; path, 4, 405.

cālor, ūris, m. (caleo), warmth, heat,
G. 1, 89; vital heat, 4, 705; sweat, G.
1, 190; pl.: cālōres, warmth, heat,
rays, G. 2, 270.

caltha, ae, f., a marigold, E. 2, 50.

calx, cis, f., and rarely m., the heel,
5, 224; the hoof of a horse, the fore foot,
or hoof, 10, 822; a spur, 11, 714.

Cālībē, es, f., an aged priestess of
Juno, 7, 419.

Cālīdon, ūnis, f., Καλυδών, a town
of Aetolia, the abode of Meleager, 7, 306.

Cāmārīna (Cāmēr-), ae, f., Καμά-
ρινα, a Syracusan colony on the south-
west coast of Sicily, now Camarana, 3,
701.

Cāmēnae (-aenae, aenae), ārum,
f. (cano), the Muses, E. 3, 59.

Cāmēra, tis, m., Camertes or Camere,
a follower of Turnus, 10, 522.

Cāmilla, ae, f., a Volscian heroine,
ally of Turnus, 7, 808, et al.

Cāmillus, i, m., M. Furius Camillus,
the conqueror of Veii, who expelled the
Gauls from Rome after the capture of
the city, B. C. 390, 6, 825.

cāmīnus, i, m., κάμνος, a furnace;
forge, 6, 630; crevice, cavity, 8, 580.

Cāmōenae, s. Camenae.

Campānus, a, um, adj. (Campania),
of Campania, the country lying on the
bay of Naples; Campanian, 10, 145.

campus, i, m., a plain, field, 5, 123,
et al.; a race-course, 5, 144; a field of
combat, 12, 116; fig., of the surface of
the sea, plain, 6, 724; Mavoris Cam-

pus, the Campus Martius, or Field of Mars, on the bank of the Tiber at Rome, 6, 873.

cāmur, ūra, ūrum, adj., turned inwards, crumpled, crooked, G. 3, 55.

cānālis, is, m., a channel; pipe, G. 4, 265.

cancer, cri, m. (καρκίος), a crab, G. 4, 48; the constellation Cancer, E. 10, 68.

candēo, ūi, 2, n., to be of pure whiteness; pa.: candens, ntis, white, 4, 61; at white heat; glowing, 3, 573; 12, 91.

candidus, a, um, adj. (candeo), pure white; snow-white; white, 6, 708; fair, 5, 571; divinely fair (others, robed in white), E. 5, 56; comp.: candidior, somewhat gray, growing gray, E. 1, 29.

candor, ōris, m. (id.), shining, brilliant whiteness; whiteness, 3, 533.

1. *cāneus, ntis, p. of caneo.*

2. *cānens, ntis, p. of caneo.*

cānō, ūi, 2, n. (canus), to be white or gray, G. 2, 13; to be bright or sparkling with dew, G. 3, 295; to whiten, 5, 416; pa.: cānens, ntis, white, G. 2, 120; hoary, 10, 192; glazing, falling in death, 10, 418.

cānis, is (gen. pl. canum, G. 3, 404), c., a dog, freq.; Canis, Sirius, the dog-star, G. 2, 363.

cānistrā, ōrum, n. pl., κάλαστρον, a basket; baskets, 1, 701.

cānitēs, ūi, f. (canus), hoariness, grayness; gray hair, 6, 800; gray hairs, old age, 10, 549.

cāno, cēcini, 3, n. and a., to make musical and rhythmical sounds with voice or instrument; to make melody, play, or sing, E. 1, 57; to sing, rehearse, celebrate in song or verse, 1, 1; to speak in measure or rhythm; to proclaim, as prophet or priest, 2, 176; reveal, 3, 155; foretell, 2, 124; rehearse, narrate, 4, 14; explain, interpret, 5, 534; warn, 12, 28; forebode, croak, 11, 399; sound, 7, 518.

Cānōpus, i, m., Κάνοπος, and Κάνωρ, a town on the western mouth of the Nile, G. 4, 287.

cānor, ōris, m. (cano), melody; sound, G. 4, 71.

cānōrus, a, um, adj. (id.), tuneful, harmonious, 3, 120; warbling, G. 2, 328; resounding, 9, 508.

canthāras, i, m., κάθαρος, a large

drinking vessel with two handles; a tankard, goblet, E. 6, 17.

canto, ūi, ūtum, i, intens. n. and a. (cano), neut., to sing, E. 5, 72; use magic; cantando, by incantations, E. 8, 71; act., to sing, celebrate in song, E. 5, 54.

cantus, ūs, m. (id.), a singing or playing; melody; song, 1, 398; strain, sound, 6, 165; incantation, charm, 7, 754.

cānus, a, um, adj., white, of the hair and beard; whitened, hoary, of frost and cold, G. 1, 43; of the sea, foaming, hoary, 8, 672; gray-haired, venerable; hoary, 1, 292.

cāpella, ae, f. (caper), a she-goat; a goat, E. 2, 63, et al.

Cāpēnus, a, um, adj. (Capena), of Capena, a town in the southern part of Tuscany, 7, 697.

cāper, pri, m., κάπρος, a he-goat; a goat, E. 3, 23, et al.

cāpesco, easi or easi, easitum, 3, intens. a. (capio), to seize, 3, 234; fig., lay hold of, assume, 3, 507; seek to reach, hasten to, 4, 346; undertake, achieve, perform, 1, 77.

Cāphēreus (Cāphāreus), ūi, m., Καφάρειν, Caphareus, a promontory on the southern coast of Euboea, now Capo del Oro, 11, 260.

cāpillus, i, m., the hair, G. 1, 405.

cāpio, cēpi, captum, 3, a., to take with the hand, freq.; seize, 2, 314; fig., conquer, 9, 267; occupy, 1, 396; catch, captivate, deceive, G. 1, 426; charm, allure, G. 3, 392; to blind, G. 1, 183; receive, accept, 3, 488; enter upon, celebrate, 7, 403; contain, 7, 466; confine, 9, 644; captus oculis, blind, G. 1, 183; p. subs.: captus, i, m., a prisoner, captive, 2, 64.

cāpistrum, i, n. (capio), a halter, head-stall, G. 3, 198; muzzle, G. 3, 399.

Cāpitōlium, ūi, n. (caput), the Capitol, or national temple on the Capitoline hill at Rome, containing the shrines of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, 6, 836; pl., the Capitoline places, or buildings; the Capitoline, 8, 653.

cāpra, ae, f. (caper), a she-goat; a goat, G. 3, 300.

cāprēs, ae, f. (id.), a kind of wild goat; a roe, G. 2, 374.

Căprăe, ōrum, f. (id.), *Capreae*, now *Capri*, an island in the Bay of Naples, 7, 785.

căprădius, i, m. (id.), a young goat, E. 2, 41.

căprigenus, a, um, adj. (caper and geno), pertaining to goats; of the goat kind, of goats, 3, 231.

capivus, a, um, adj. (capio), taken in war; captured, captive, 2, 765; of a captive or of captives, 10, 520; subs.: **capivus**, i, m., a captive, 9, 278.

capto, ōvi, ōtum, 1, freq. a. (id.), to lay hold upon vigorously; seize, catch, of game, G. 1, 139; of the air, 3, 514; breathe, enjoy, E. 1, 53.

captus, a, um, p. of capio.

Căpua, ae, f., the capital of Campania, now Santa Maria di Capua, G. 2, 224.

căpulus, i, m. (capio), the handle; *Alt.* 2, 558.

căput, itis, n., the head of men or animals, freq.; by synecdoche, the person, being, *Āse*, 2, 751, et al.; living body, *Āse*, 4, 699; personal interest, welfare, fortune, *Āse*, 4, 354; of plants, the head or flower, 9, 437; of other objects, a captain, leader, chief, 11, 390, et al.; author, instigator, source, cause, 11, 361; chief town, capital, sovereign city, 10, 203; a peak or summit, 6, 360; point, end, of a bow, 11, 361; root, G. 2, 355; of rivers, etc., fountain-head, source, spring, G. 4, 319; pl.: **căpita**, in enumerating animals, head, 3, 391; in caput, headlong, 1, 116; supra caput, overhead, above, 3, 194; hoc caput, this person, myself, me, 8, 570.

Căpya, ōs or ōia, m., *Κάρυς*. 1. The commander of one of the ships of Aeneas, 1, 183. 2. The eighth king of Alba, 6, 768.

Car, ōris, s. *Cares*.

carbăseus, a, um, adj. (carbasus), of linen, lawn, linen, 11, 778.

carbăsus, i, f. (pl. carbăsus, ōrum, n.), *κάπσος*, linen, cloth or web of lawn, 8, 34; canvas; a sail, 3, 357.

carcer, ōris, m., a dungeon, hold, prison, 1, 54; carcer, or pl.: **carcōres**, the stalls; the starting place or barrier in the circus or race-course, 5, 144.

carohēsium, ū, n., *καρχήσιον*, a large drinking vessel with two handles; bowl, beaker, 5, 77.

cardo, ūis, m., a hinge, pivot, 1, 449; the socket in which the pivot plays, 3, 498; fig., a turning point, crisis, emergency, 1, 572.

cardius, i, m., a thistle, G. 1, 152.

cărectum, i, n. (carex), a place where sedge grows; the rushes, E. 3, 20.

cărentum, p. of carentium, gen. pl. of carens, p. of careo.

căreo, ūi, ūtum, 2, n., to be without, G. 1, 426; to be free from, 2, 44; to be deprived of, 4, 422.

Căres, ūum, Gr. acc., as (sing., *Car*, ōris), m. (*Caria*), the Carians, of Caria in the southwestern part of Asia Minor, 8, 725.

cărex, ūis, f., reed-grass, sedge, G. 3, 231.

cărina, ae, f., the keel of a ship, G. 2, 445; ship, 4, 398; a boat, 6, 391; frame, timber, 5, 632.

Cărinae, ōrum, f., the Carinae, a quarter of Rome between the Coelian and Esquiline, 8, 361.

carmen, ūis, n. (for casmen), a song, hymn, ode or poem, freq.; a line or verse, 2, 227; epitaph, E. 5, 42; a response, prophecy, 3, 445; an incantation, charm, spell, 4, 487; a theme, G. 3, 3; cry, moan, 4, 462.

Carmentis, ūis, f. (carmen), *Carmentis*, a prophetic, mother of king Evander, 8, 336.

Carmentis, e, adj. (Carmentis), of Carmentis, 8, 338.

Cărpăthius (*Carphātius*), a, um, adj., *Καρπάθιος*, of Carpathus, an island northeast of Crete; subs.: **Cărpăthium**, ū, n., the Carpathian sea, 5, 565.

Cărpo, ūi, ptum, 3, a., to pluck or pull, crop, browse upon, eat, graze, G. 2, 301; cause to graze, pasture, G. 3, 325; spin, G. 4, 325; gather, 6, 146; fig., catch, breathe, enjoy, 1, 388; consume, 4, 2; devour, waste, 4, 59; aëra carpere, to fly (of the short flights of insects), G. 4, 311; c. prata, etc., to course over.

Carthāgo, s. *Karthago*.

cărus, a, um, adj., dear, 4, 91, et al.; poet., active, loving, fond, 1, 677; affectionate, tender, 11, 215.

cāsa, ae, f., a hut, cabin, cottage, E. 2, 20.

cāseus, i, m., cheese. E. 1, 85.

cāsa, ae, f., cassia, cassia; wild cinnamon, G. 2, 466; a fragrant shrub with leaves like those of the olive; meserion; thymelaea, E. 2, 49.

Casmilla, ae, f., the mother of Camilla, 11, 543.

Caspēria, ae, f., a town of the Sabines, 7, 714.

Caspius, a, um, adj., of the Caspian sea, Caspian; Asiatic, 6, 798.

Cassandra, ae, f., Κασσάνδρα, a daughter of Priam, beloved of Apollo, and inspired by him with prophecy; but, because she did not requite his love, condemned to foresee the destruction of Troy without being believed by her countrymen, 2, 246.

casses, ium (abl. sing., casse), m. (cado), a net, toils, G. 2, 371; web, G. 4, 247.

casilda, ae, and **casals**, Idia, f., a helmet (of metal), 11, 775.

caesus, a, um, adj. (prips. for carus, fr. careo), cold; deprived of, 2, 85; fruitless, vain, 12, 780.

Castālia, ae, f., Κασταλία, a fountain on Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, G. 3, 298.

castānea, ae, f. (καστανή), the chestnut-tree, G. 2, 15; the chestnut, E. 1, 82.

castellum, i, n. (castrum), a fortress, stronghold, castle, 5, 440.

castigo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (castum and ago), to chastise, punish; chide, reprove, rebuke, 5, 387.

Castor, ōris, m., Κάστωρ, a Trojan warrior, 10, 124.

castōreum, ōi, n. (castor), a secretion of the beaver used as a medicine; beaver-stone, G. 1, 59.

castra, orum, n. (sing., castrum, i, n., castle, fort, a camp, 2, 462; fleet, 4, 604; naval camp, station, 2, 519; live, 12, 589).

1. **Castrum Ināi**, a town in Latium near Antium and Ardea, 6, 775.

2. **castrum**, i, n., s. castra.

caustus, a, um, adj. (rel. to καθάπτει), pure, 6, 563; pious, 2, 409; sacred, holy, 6, 661.

cāsus, ūs, m. (cado), a falling; close,

G. 1, 340; fall, destruction, 2, 597; fortune, chance, fate, 1, 615; event, 8, 533; hardship, misfortune, 1, 599; danger, peril, 2, 563; juncture, crisis, 4, 560; fate, death, 5, 869.

cātēla, (trisyll. cātēva), ae, f., a slender javelin, 7, 741.

cātēna, ae, f., a chain, fetter, 6, 558.

cātēva, ae, f., a troop, squadron, band, 2, 370; crowd, throng, multitude, 2, 40; flock, 11, 456.

cātēvātum, adv. (caterva), in flocks, G. 3, 556.

Cātillina, ae, m., L. Sergius Catiline, the conspirator, 8, 668.

Cātillus, i, m., Catillus, with his brother, Tiburtus, founder of Tibur, 7, 672.

Cāto, ōnis, m., a family name in the Porcian gens. 1. M. Porcius Cato, called the Censor and also Senex, 6, 841. 2. M. Porcius Cato the younger, who perished by his own hand at Utica; hence, called Uticensis, 8, 670.

cātūlus, i, m., a young dog; a whelp, E. 1, 23; a hound, G. 2, 405; the young of wild animals; a cub, whelp, 2, 357; the young of snakes, G. 2, 428.

Cauchāsius (-sus), a, um, adj. (Caucasus), of Caucasus, G. 2, 440.

Cauchēus, i, m., Κάκχος, the Caucasus; the Caucasian mountains, between the Caspian and Euxine, 4, 387.

cauda, ae, f., the tail, 2, 428, et al.

caudex, ūis, m., the trunk or stock of a tree, G. 2, 30.

caulae, ārum, f., an opening, a passage; sheepfold, 9, 60.

caulis, is, m., a stalk, 12, 418.

Caulon, ōnis, m., Caulon, or Caulonia, a town on the east coast of Brutium, near Castel Vetere, 2, 553.

Caurus, i, m., the northwest wind, G. 2, 356.

causa (causae), ae, f., a cause, reason, 1, 25; cause, occasion, 2, 285; pretext, excuse, occasion, 4, 51; a reason, an argument, 8, 395; a cause (judicial), 6, 849; with infin., 10, 90.

causor (causor), ūis, um, 1, dep. n. and a. (causa), to give reasons; plead in excuse, or plead excuses, E. 2, 56.

cautes, is, f., a craggy or pointed rock, or cliff; rock, crag, 3, 534.

cautivus, adv., comp. of *caute*; more cautiously, 11, 158.

cāvēa, ae, f. (cavus), a hollow place; that part of the theatre or circus which was occupied by the spectators, 8, 686; a theatre; natural amphitheatre, 5, 240; a bee-hive, G. 4, 58.

cāvēo, cāvī, cantum, 3, n. and a., to be on one's guard; to beware, w. sub., 11, 298; w. infin., E. 9, 26.

cāverna, ae, f. (cavus), a hollow; cavern, 2, 53, et al.

cāvo, avi, ātum, 1, a. (id.), to hollow or scoop out, G. 8, 87; p., **cāvātus**, a, um, hollowed out, G. 1, 136; vaulted, 1, 810.

cāvus, a, um, adj., hollow, 1, 81; full of holes or cavities, G. 4, 44; concave, 8, 599; deep, G. 1, 296; arching, vaulted, 2, 487; *cavæ manus*, the palms of the hands, 12, 86; subs.: **cāvus**, 1, m. (sc. locus), a hollow place, hole, G. 1, 184.

Okýstrus (-trōs), 1, m., **Κάστρος**, the Cayster, a river of Lycia, now the Mender, G. 1, 234.

Cēa, ae, and **Cēos**, o, f., **Κέα**, **Κία**, Ceos, one of the Cyclades, in the Aegean Sea, now Zea, G. 1, 14.

Cēerōpides, ae, m., **Κεραυίδης**, a son or descendant of Cecrops; pl., the Athenians, 6, 21.

Cēerōpius, a, um, adj. (Cecrops), Athenian, G. 4, 270.

cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, a. and n., to go, freq.; go away, depart, 6, 400; retire, withdraw, recede, 2, 496; desist from, 9, 620; give way, 7, 636; abate, 9, 126; draw back, 5, 445; submit, yield, 2, 704; fall to, come into one's possession, 3, 297; to come behind, 3, 484; result, turn out; turn out well, prosper, 12, 143.

cēdrus, 1, f., **κέδρος**, the cedar, 11, 137; cedar wood, 7, 178.

Cēlmeno, tis, f., **Κελαινά**, one of the Harpies, 3, 211.

cēlēbro, avi, ātum, 1, a. (celeber), to attend or be present in great numbers; to attend, honor, 1, 735; celebrate, 5, 56; observe, 8, 268.

Cēlema (Cēlomma), ae, f., a town of Campania, 7, 739.

cēler, ēris, ēre, adj., fleet, rapid, active, nimble, swift, 4, 180, et al.; in a predicate, swiftly, 6, 425.

cēlēro, avi, ātum, 1, a. (celer), to speed, hasten, 1, 357, et al.

Cēlēus (trayil.), 81, m., **Κελεός**, the father of Triptolemus, G. 1, 165.

cella, ae, f. (celo), a store-room, granary, wine-cellar, G. 2, 96; cell of the honey-comb, 1, 433.

cēlo, avi, ātum, 1, a., to hide, conceal, 1, 351, et al.

celsus, a, um, adj. (cello), high, lofty, 1, 56, et al.

centaurēum, 1, n., **Κενταύρειον**, centaur, a medicinal plant, said to have cured the wounds of the Centaur Chiron, G. 4, 270.

Centaurus, 1, m., **Κένταυρος**. 1. A Centaur, a fabulous monster, with a human head and neck and the body of a horse, 6, 266. 2. The name of a ship in the fleet of Aeneas (fem.), 5, 122.

centānus, a, um, distr. num. adj. (centum); pl., a hundred each, 9, 169; sing. (after the analogy of *multus*, many a), a unit repeated the hundredth time, render by the plural, a hundred, 10, 207; as cardinal, a hundred, 10, 566.

centum, indecl. num. adj. (**κατέρας**), hundred, 6, 625.

centungēmīnus, a, um, adj., hundred-fold; of the hundred- (or many)-handed Briareus, 6, 287.

cēra, ae, f., **wax**, E. 8, 80, et al.; pl., *waxen cells*, G. 4, 57, et al.

cēraus, 1, f., **κέραος**, the cherry-tree, G. 2, 18.

Cēraunia, ōrum, n. pl., **Κεραυνία**, sc. ὄρη, the Ceraunian peaks, a range of mountains on the coast of Epirus, 3, 506.

Cerbērus, 1, m., **Κέρβερος**, Cerberus, the three-headed watch-dog of Pluto, 6, 417.

Cērēālis, e, adj. (Ceres), of Ceres; pertaining to Ceres or to grain, G. 2, 517; sacred to Ceres, G. 1, 212; **Cērēālia arma**, utensils for preparing grain or making bread; instruments of Ceres, 1, 177.

cērēbrum, 1, n. (rel. to **κέφα**), the brain, 5, 412, et al.

Cēres, ēris, f., daughter of Saturn and Ops, and goddess of agriculture, G. 1, 7; meton., corn, grain, 1, 177; bread, 1, 701; cake, loaf, 7, 113; Ceres laborata, bread, 8, 181.

cēreus, a, um, adj. (cera), waxen, 12, 589; wax-colored, yellow, E. 2, 53.

cērintha, ae, f., κίρινθος, the war-flower, honey-wort, G. 4, 63.

cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, a. (rel. to κρίνω), to distinguish; discern, perceive, see, behold, 1, 413; freq.; decry, 3, 558; for discerners, to contend, decide, 12, 709.

cernūus, a, um, adj., with head or face prone downward; pitching, bending with the head to the ground, prostrate, 10, 894.

certāmen, inis, n. (certo), a striving, a struggle; effort, 5, 197; combat, emulation, strife, 3, 128; battle, G. 4, 86; war, 8, 639; contest, game, 5, 286.

certātim, adv. (id.), with striving or contention; emulously, vying one with another; with every blow, 2, 628; emulously, 3, 290; impatiently, 11, 486; as if in rivalry; fiercely, 11, 200; eagerly, G. 1, 395; carefully, G. 4, 83.

certē, adv., s. certus.

certo, avi, ātum, 1, n. (certus), to make certain by conflict; to contend, 2, 30; struggle, strive, 3, 668; with dat., to struggle against, contend with, rival, G. 2, 99; vie with, E. 5, 8; with infin., 4, 448; impers.: certatur, it is fought; we fight; certatum est, we have fought, 11, 813; certandum est, we must fight, 12, 890.

certus, a, um, pa. (cerno), determined; distinct, G. 1, 60; separate, peculiar, G. 4, 155; fixed, 2, 350; 6, 673; stated, G. 2, 329; direct, 2, 212; resolved, 2, 554; certain of, resolved on, 4, 554; confident, stout, 9, 249; unerring, 12, 490; secure, 9, 90; trustworthy, sure, faithful, 1, 576; undoubted, true, 6, 332; certum est, it is determined, I resolve, we resolve, 3, 636; (aliquem) certum facere, to inform, 3, 179; adv.: certē, certainly, surely, at any rate, at least, 1, 324, et al.

cerva, ae, f. (cervus), a hind, 4, 69; stag, 6, 802.

cervix, icis, f., the neck, including the back or nape of the neck, 1, 477, et al.

cervus, i, m. (rel. to κίρας), a stag, deer, 1, 184, et al.

caespes, a. caespes.

cesso, avi, ātum, 1, intens. n. (cedo),

to remit action; stay, linger, rest, G. 1, 71; be inactive, 1, 673; cease, 2, 488; delay, 6, 51; impers.: cessatum est, delay has been made, has happened, 11, 288.

caestus, s. caestus.

cēte, s. cetus.

cētera, s. ceterus.

cēterus (caet-), a, um, adj. (nom. sing. masc. not used) (ἕτερος), the other, 2, 207; other, G. 3, 8; the rest of, 5, 74; freq.; n. pl.: cētera, adverbially, in other respects, 3, 594; as to the rest, henceforth, 9, 650.

Cēthēgus, i, m., a Rutulian, 12, 513.

cētra, s. caetra.

cētus, i, m.; cētos, i, n.; pl., cēte; κῆτος, whales, sharks, sea-monsters, 5, 822.

ceca, adv. and conj. (co-ve), as, just as, 5, 88; as if, 2, 423, et al.

Chalcidicus, a, um, adj., of Chalcis, the chief town of Euboea; Chalcidian, 6, 17; pertaining to the poet Euphorion of Chalcis, E. 10, 50.

Chālībēs, um, m., Χάλυβες, a people of Pontus, skillful in making steel; the Chalybes, G. 1, 58; meton., masses of steel or iron, 8, 481; metallā Chalybium, mines of iron, 10, 174.

chālībēs, ūbis, m., χάλυβς, steel, 8, 446.

Chāon, ōnis, m., Χάων, a Trojan, brother of Helenus, 3, 335.

Chāōnia, ae, f., Xaonia, a country of Epirus, named after Chaon, 3, 335.

Chāōnius, a, um, adj., of Chaonia; Chaonian, 3, 293.

Chāos (only in nom. and acc. sing.), n., Χάος. 1. Void and boundless space. 2. Chaos, father of Night and Erebus, 4, 510; placed among the infernal gods, 6, 265.

Chāren, ontis, m., Χάρων, son of Erebus and Night, and ferry-man of the Styx, 6, 299.

Chārybdis, is, f., Χάρυβδις, a whirlpool near the Sicilian coast, in the Straits of Messina, opposite the rock of Scylla; personified as a monster, 3, 420.

chēlae, ārum, f., χηλαί, claws; the arms of the constellation Scorpio extending into the constellation Libra; the Chelae, G. 1, 33.

chēlīdrus, i, m., χελύδρος, a water-snake, G. 3, 415.

Chimaera, ae, f., *Χίμαιρα*. 1. A monster, said to have infested Lycia, having the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon, and breathing out fire, 6, 283. 2. The name of one of the ships of Aeneas, 5, 118.

Chirōn, ōnis, m., *Χείρων*, the Centaur, distinguished for his skill in medicinal plants, G. 8, 580.

chlāmyn, ŷdis, f., *χλαμύς*, a mantle or cloak of woolen cloth, worn by the Greeks; a mantle, 3, 484.

Chlōreus (disyll.), ŷi and ŷos, m., *Chloereus*, a Trojan, priest of Cybele, 11, 768.

chōrēa, ae, f., *χορεία*, a circling dance, 10, 224; a dance, 6, 644.

chōrus, i, m., *χορός*, a dance in a circle; a dance, G. 4, 533; a company of singers or dancers, choir, train, 1, 499; band, troop, 5, 581; festival, 11, 787.

Chōrōmalis, is, m., *Χορόμαλις*. 1. A satyr or faun, E. 6, 18. 2. A Trojan, 11, 675.

cibus, i, m., food, G. 2, 216.

cicāda, ae, f., a grasshopper, tree-cricket, katydid, G. 3, 828.

cicātrix, icis, f., a scar, G. 2, 879.

Cicōnes, um, m., *Κίκωνες*, the Cicones, a tribe of Thracians near the Hebrus, G. 4, 580.

cicūta, ae, f., hemlock; a stalk of hemlock; reed-pipe, syrinx, E. 2, 36.

cicō, civi, cītum, 2, a. (*cicō*, *civō*), to cause, to move; stir, 2, 419; agitate, move, 4, 122; excite, kindle, rouse, 6, 165; raise, 12, 104; call upon, invoke, 3, 68; call up, exhibit, 5, 585; of tears, shed, 6, 468; pa.: cītus, a, um, swiftly moved or driven; speedy, rapid, swift, 1, 301; as an adv., 4, 574; adv.: cito, speedily; soon; comp.: cītius, 5, 242.

Ciminius, i, m., *Λατς Ciminius*, now Ronciglione, in Etruria, 7, 697.

1. **cinctus**, a, um, p. of cingo.

2. **cinctus**, ŷis, m. (cingo), an encircling; a mode of girding; cincture, 7, 612.

cingo, nxi, actum, 3, a., to gird, 2, 520; clothe, 3, 269; surround, inclose, 1, 112; encompass, envelop, 5, 13; wreath, crown, 5, 71; involve, 1, 673; fly around, 1, 398.

cingulum, i, n. (cingo), a girdle, belt, 1, 492.

cīnis, ŷris, m. (rel. to *cēvis*), ashes, embers, 5, 743; ashes of the dead, 4, 34; meton., tomb, sepulchre, 4, 683.

Cinna, ae, m., *C. Helvius Cinna*, a Roman poet, E. 9, 35.

Cinŷphus (Cŷn-), a, um, adj. (Cinŷpe, *Κίνυψ*), of the Cinŷpe, now the Cinŷpho, or Wadi Quasam, a river flowing through Libya; Cinŷphian, Libyan, G. 3, 312.

Cinŷrus, i, and Cinŷras, ae, m., a Ligurian chief, 10, 186.

circā, adv. and prep. with acc. (rel. to circum); adv., around, 7, 535; prep., about, around, G. 4, 75.

Circaeus, a, um, adj. (Circe), of Circe, 7, 10.

Circē, es or ae, f., *Κίρκη*, a sorceress, daughter of Helios and Peres or Perseis, 3, 386, et al.

circēnsis, e, adj. (circus), pertaining to the Circus Maximus; Circēnsian, 8, 636.

circulus, i, s. circulus.

circūŷo, s. circūmēo.

circūlitus, ŷis, m. (circumēo), a going round; circuit, 3, 413.

circūlus (circulus), i, m. (circus), a circle or orbit; ring; chain, torques, collar, 5, 559.

circum, adv. and prep. with acc.; adv., about, around, E. 3, 45, et al.; prep., around, about, G. 1, 345, et al.; after its case, G. 4, 334.

circumdo, dēdi, dātum, dāre, 1, a., to put or throw around; with abl., to encircle, surround, encompass, inclose with, 1, 368; G. 2, 535; of hunting, to traverse, scour, E. 10, 57; of dress, gird, 9, 432; adorn, 6, 207; set, 1, 558; border, 4, 137; with dat., throw around, 2, 792; twine or coil around, 2, 219; put round, 2, 510.

circūmēo (circēŷo), ŷvi or ŷi, ŷtum, 4, n. and a. (circum and eo), to go about, circle round, 11, 761.

circumŷero, ŷtūli, lātum, ferre, ŷreg. a., to bear round; pass around, sprinkle, purify by sprinkling, 6, 220; cast about, 12, 558.

circumŷecto, flexi, flexum, 3, a., to bend around; turn far round, 3, 430.

circumŷundo, fūdī, fūsum, 3, a., to pour around; to encompass, surround,

G. 3, 368; pass.: *circumfundor*, *fusus* sum, in middle signif., *to rush around, surround*, 2, 368; p.: *circumfusus*, a, um, *surrounding*, 1, 586; *gathering around*, 6, 696.

circumfusus, a, um, p. of *circumfundo*.

circumligo, *avi*, *stam*, 1, a., *to tie or bind round or to*, 11, 555.

circumplexor, *plexus* sum, 2, dep. a., *to embrace; encircle, surround*, 5, 312.

circumsisto, *stēti*, 3, a. and n., *to take one's stand around; gather round; assail, surround*, 8, 490.

circumsōmo, 1, n. and a., *to sound about; raise a din around*, 8, 474.

circumspicio, *spexi*, *spectum*, 3, a. and n. (*circum* and *specio*), *to look around; cast a glance round upon; survey*, 2, 68; *look round and see*, 12, 896; *observe*, 2, 517; *look round for, look out, seek*, G. 3, 390.

circumsto, *stēti*, 1, a. and n., *to stand around; hem in; threaten, beset*, 10, 905; *encompass, threaten*, 2, 559.

circumtextus, a, um, pa. (*circum* and *texo*), *woven round*, 1, 649.

circumvecto, 1, freq. a. (*circumveho*), *to carry round about; pass., to examine minutely; describe*, G. 3, 395.

circumvēnio, *vēni*, *ventum*, 4, a., *to come about; surround*, 6, 132.

circumvōlito (or separately, *circum vōlito*), *avi*, 1, freq. a. and n. (*circumvolo*), *to fly around, G. 1, 377.*

circumvōlo, *avi*, *stam*, 1, a., *to fly around, or surround in flying; hover round, swoop round*, 2, 368; *enshroud, cover*, 2, 390.

circumvolvo, *no perf.*, *vōlūtum*, 3, a., *to roll round; pass., to complete*, 2, 294.

circus, 1, m., *αἶψος*, a circle, circuit, circular area, 5, 289; *surrounding multitude or throng of spectators*, 5, 109.

Circēia, *Idia*, f. (*Circēus*), the daughter of *Circēus*; *Hecuba*, 7, 330.

Classus (disyll.), *ēl*, m., *Κλαύς*. 1. *Classus*, a king of Thrace, said by a late myth to have been the father of *Hecuba*, 5, 587. 2. *A Rutulian*, 10, 817.

clāstus, a, um, p. of *cito*, *swiftly driven or swiftly running*, 12, 873.

Cithaerem, *Oris*, m., *Κιθαρεύς*, a mountain of *Boeotia*, where the oracles of *Bacchus* were celebrated, 4, 308.

cithāra, ae, f., *κίθάρα*, the cithara, cithern, or lute, 1, 740.

clitus, s. *cleo*.

cito, adv., s. *cleo*.

clitus, a, um, p. of *cleo*.

civilis, e, adj. (*civis*), *pertaining to the citizen; civil, civic*, 6, 772.

civis, is, c., a citizen, 2, 42, et al.; pl., *comrades*, 5, 193.

clādes, is, f. (rel. to *κλάω*, to break), *destruction; slaughter, carnage*, 2, 361; *scourge, destroyers*, 6, 843.

clām, adv. (*celo*, *καλῶς*), *secretly*, 1, 350.

clāmo, *avi*, *stam*, 1, a. and n. (rel. to *καλέω*), *to call*, 12, 600; *call; call upon*, 4, 674; *utter a name, call*, E. 6, 44; *cry out or aloud, shout*, 9, 442.

clāmor, *Oris*, m. (*clamo*), a shout, et al.; *loud cry or shriek*, 2, 493; a call, 2, 769; *clamor, outcry, shouting*, 1, 87; *sound, roaring sound*, 2, 556; *bussing, humming*, G. 4, 76.

clangor, *Oris*, m. (*clango*), a clashing sound; *braying, din, blast*, 2, 513; *rushing sound, flapping*, 2, 235.

Clānīus, *Il*, m., a river in Campania (now the Lagni), often damaging with its floods the town of *Acerrae*, G. 2, 225.

clāresco, *ēl*, 3, inc. n., *to become clear to the ear or eye; grow loud, increase*, 2, 301.

Clārius, a, um, adj., of *Claros*, a town in Ionia, noted for one of the oracles of *Apollo* located there, now *Zalla*; *Clarian*, 2, 360.

1. *clārus*, a, um, adj., *clear, of sight or sound; clear*, 1, 599; *shining, bright, lustrous*, 9, 569; *making clear; fair, bright*, G. 1, 480; *shrill, loud*, 2, 519; fig., *renowned*, 1, 224; *noble, illustrious, honored*, 1, 550.

2. *Clārus*, 1, m., *Claros*, a Lycian follower of *Aeneas*, 10, 126.

classicum, 1, n. (*classis*), the sound of the trumpet; the trumpet, 7, 637.

classis, is, f. (*καλέω*), a fleet, 1, 89; a ship, 6, 824; a troop or body of soldiers, 7, 716; pl., *armies or hosts* (coming in ships or fleets), 3, 608.

Claudius, a, um, adj. (*Claudius*),

pertaining to the family of Claudius; Claudian, 7, 708.

claudo (clu-, elo-), clausi, clausum, 3, a. (κλείω), *to shut or close; freq.; shut up, E. 6, 56; stop, E. 3, 111; shut up or close against, 1, 233; inclose, bound, 8, 478; confine, 6, 734; with circum, surround, 1, 311; clausum, i, n., a pen.*

claudus, a, um, adj., *lame, limping, maimed, 5, 273.*

claustra, ōrum, n. pl. (claudo), *fastenings; bolts, bars; barriers, 1, 53; narrow, straits, 3, 411; a mole or dam, G. 2, 161.*

1. **Clausus**, i, m., *a chief of the Sabines, 7, 707.*

2. **clausus**, a, um, p. of claudo.

clāva, ae, f., *a club, 10, 318.*

clāvus, i, m., *a nail, a peg; a helm, 5, 177.*

clēns (clū-), entis, m. (clueo, *to hear*), *a client, dependent, 6, 609.*

Clīo, ūs, f., Κλείω. 1. *The muse of history. 2. An Oceanid, G. 4, 341.*

clīpētus (clīp-, clīp-), a, um, adj. (clipeus), *armed with a shield, or shield-bearing, 7, 798.*

clīpēs (clīp-, clīp-), i, m., and **clīpēum**, i, n. (rel. to κλέπτω), *a round shield; a shield, 2, 227, et al. See Notes on Ae. 3, 39.*

Clitumnus, i, m., *the Clitumnus, a river in Umbria, now the Clitunno, G. 2, 146.*

clivōsus, a, um, adj. (clivus), *sloping, G. 2, 212.*

clivus, i, m. (clino), *a descent, slope, E. 9, 8.*

Clīanthus, i, m., *commander of one of the ships of Aeneas, 1, 323.*

Cloelia, ae, f., *the Roman heroine who escaped with other maiden hostages from the camp of Porcena, and swam across the Tiber to Rome, 8, 651.*

Clōnius, ii, m., *a Trojan, 9, 574.*

Clōnus, i, m., *the name of a Grecian silver-smith, 10, 499.*

Clēntius, ii, m., *a Roman gentile name, 5, 123.*

clīpēna, s. clipeus.

Clīsius, a, um, adj. (Clausium), *of Clusium, 10, 655.*

Clīstium, ii, n., *one of the chief cities of Etruria, now Chiusi, 10, 187.*

Clēmēnē, es, f., Κλυμένη, *a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, G. 4, 345.*

clīpēs, a. clipeus.

Clītius, ii, m., *the name of several Trojans, 9, 774; 10, 129, etc.*

Cnēlus (Cnoēs-, Gnēs-), a, um, adj. (Cnoeus or Gnoeus), *of Gnoeus, a city in Crete; Gnoetan; Cretan, 3, 115. eo, s. cum.*

cōactus, 3, um, p. of cogo.

Cōcles, itis, m., *Horatius Cōcles, the Roman hero who defended the bridge against the Tuscans, 8, 650.*

coetus, a, um, p. of coquo.

Cōcytus, i, m., Κωκυτός, *the Cocythus, "the river of lamentation," in the lower world, 6, 133.*

Cōcytiūs, a, um, adj., *of Cocythus, 7, 479.*

Cōdrus, i, m., Κόδρος, *an obscure poet, envious of Vergil, E. 5, 11.*

coelo, s. caelo.

coelestia, coelestia, coelifer, coelum, s. caelestia, etc.

coenum, s. caenum.

cōō, cōvi or cōll, cōitum, cōire, irreg. n. and a., *to go or come together, assemble, 7, 522; come together in conflict, join battle, G. 4, 73; of the blood, stand still, congeal, curdle, 3, 30; come to terms, form a compact, 7, 317; coire in unum, to come to one place, unite, concentrate, combine, 9, 801, et al.*

coepio, coepi, coeptum (the tenses of the stem of the present are archaic), 3, a. and n., *to begin, 1, 521; pa. subs.: coeptum, i, n., a thing begun; an undertaking, enterprises, design, 4, 642, et al.*

coeptus, a, um, p. of coepio.

cōereō, cōi, cōtum, 3, a. (com and arceo), *to keep in, hem in, confine, restrain, 6, 439; push on, lead on, 9, 27.*

coerūlus and **coerūlēs**, a, um, s. caeruleus.

coetus, ūs, m. (coeo), *a coming together, an assembly, 5, 43; a flock, 1, 396; banquet, feast, 1, 735.*

Coeus, i, m., Κόιος, *one of the Titans, and father of Latona, 4, 179.*

cōgito, cōgi, cōtum, 1, a., *to ponder, intend, G. 1, 462.*

cognātus, a, um, adj., *near by birth; kindred, 3, 502.*

cognātus, a, um, p. of cognosco.
cognōmen, inis, n., a name common to a family; a surname; name, 1, 267.

cognōminis, e, adj. (cognomen), of the same, or his name, 6, 383.

cognosco, nōvi, nītum, 2, a., to get complete knowledge of; ascertain, trace out, G. 2, 490; know, E. 1, 42; learn, 2, 10; for agnosco, recognize, 6, 340.

cōgo, cōegi, cōactum, 2, a. (com and ago), to drive, lead, assemble together, 4, 289; to pen, fold, E. 3, 20; condense, 5, 20; thicken, stiffen, G. 4, 26; press, extract, G. 4, 140; arrange, G. 2, 63; close up, 12, 457; urge, impel, 2, 463; force (of tears), *seign*, 2, 196; compel, 1, 563; with two accusatives, 3, 56.

cōhibeo, ūi, itum, 2, a. (com and habeo), to hold together, restrain, confine, 3, 424; check, curb, repress, 12, 314.

cōhōrs, tis, f. (rel. to *χόρς*), a cohort, one of the divisions or regiments of a Roman legion; a cohort, G. 2, 279; a fleet or squadron, 3, 553; a troop, 11, 500.

cōicō, s. conico.

cōl. For this form in composition, s. cum.

collābor, s. conl.

collapsus, s. conl.

Collātīnus, a, um, adj. (Collatia), of Collatia (now Castellaccio), a town of the Sabines near Rome; Collatine, 6, 774.

collātus, s. conl.

collectus, a, um, s. conl.

colligo, s. conl.

collis, is, m., a hill, freq.

collōcō, s. conl.

collōquium, ūi, s. conl.

collōco, s. conl.

collūdo, s. conl.

collum, i, n., the neck of men and animals, 1, 654, et al.; of a plant, 9, 436; pl., the neck, 11, 692.

collastro, s. conl.

cōlo, ūi, cultum, a. and n., to till, cultivate, 1, 532; inhabit, live in, dwell in, G. 3, 430; fig., care for, cherish, love, favor, 1, 16; observe, 7, 602; reverse, honor, 4, 458; worship, 5, 63; p.: **cultus**, a, um; subs.: **eulta**, orum, n., plowed fields, G. 1, 153; **fields**, G. 4,

126; **fields or meadows**, G. 4, 373; **plantations, trees**, G. 2, 196.

cōlōcāla, ae, f., and **cōlōcālium**, ūi, n., *κολοκασία* and *κολοκάσιον*, a kind of Egyptian lily, E. 4, 20.

cōlōnus, i, m. (colo), a cultivator or tiller; a husbandman, freq.; settler, colonist, 1, 12.

cōlor, ōris, m., color, 4, 701, et al.; complexion, hue, 4, 553.

cōlōrātus, a, um, pa. (colero), colored; swarthy, tawny, G. 4, 292.

cōlūber, ūbri, m., a snake, serpent, 2, 471.

colum, i, n., a strainer, G. 2, 242.

columba, ae, f., a pigeon, dove, 2, 516.

columma, ae, f. (cello), a column, pillar, 1, 438; *Protei columnae*, the pillars of Proteus; the northern extremities of Egypt, 11, 262.

cōlurnus, a, um, adj. (corylus or corulus), of hazel; hazel, G. 2, 396.

cōlus, i and ūs, f. (rarely m.), a distaff, 7, 805; spinning, 8, 409.

cōm, prep., archaic form of cum; which see, ad fin.

cōma, ae, f. (*κόμη*), the hair, 1, 319; mane, 10, 726; fig., foliage, leafy crown, 2, 629; leaves, branches, G. 2, 368.

cōmans, ntis, s. 1, como.

cōmes, itis, com. (com and eo), a comrade; companion, 2, 294; friend, follower, 2, 796; attendant, 4, 664; ally, confederate, 2, 181; guide, 6, 292; guardian, tutor, 9, 649.

cōmētes (**cōmēta**), ae, m., *κομήτης*, a comet, G. 1, 488.

cōminus, s. comminus.

1. **cōmītātus**, ūs, m. (cōmitator), an accompanying or following; a suite, train, retinue, 4, 215.

2. **cōmītātus**, p. of

cōmīter, itus sum, 1, dep. a. (comes), to accompany, attend, follow, 2, 660; p.: **cōmītātus**, a, um, attended, accompanied, 1, 312, et al.

commētillo (comm-), ūvi, itum, 1, a., to stain all over, or much; pollute, E. 8, 49.

commendo (comm-), ūvi, itum, 1, a. (com and mando), to commit, consign, intrust, 2, 748.

commercium, ūi, n. (commercior), trade; negotiation, compact, 10, 522.

communis (cōmunis), adv. (com and manus), *hand to hand*, 7, 553, 788; *immediately*, G. 1, 104; *near at hand*, G. 2, 374.

commisceō (conm-), cūi, mixtum or mistum, 2, a., *to mix together*; freq.; *blend, mingle*, 3, 633.

commisum, i, s. committo.
commisus, a, um, p. of committo.
committo (com-), misi, missum, 3, a., *to send or bring together*; *join, unite*, 3, 428; *engage in*, 5, 69; *join, begin battle*, 11, 589; *perpetrate, commit a crime*, 1, 231; *begin*, 7, 542; *consign, intrust*, 10, 156; *sow, plant*, G. 1, 228; *manum committere, to engage in conflict, to fight*, 12, 60; subs.: **commisum**, i, n., *an offense, a fault, a crime*, 1, 136.

commixtus, a, um, p. of commisceo.

commōdus, a, um, adj. (com and modus), *fit, proper*, G. 4, 129.

commōtus, a, um, p. of commoveo.

commōvō (conm-), mōvi, mōtum, 2, a., *to move completely*; *move rapidly in procession*, 4, 301; *rouse, start from cover*, 7, 494; *shake, stir*, 5, 217; *disturb, move*, 1, 126; *agitate, terrify*, 1, 360.

communis, e, adj., *shared together*; *common*, 2, 573; *public*, 11, 425.

1. **cōme**, no perf., cōmātum, n. and a. (coma), *to be hairy or long-haired*; pa.: **cōmāns**, ntis, *hairy*, 2, 466; *crested*, 2, 391; *leafy*, 12, 413; *flowering*, G. 4, 122.

2. **cōme**, mpsl, mptum (countum), 3, a. (com and emo), *to arrange*; of the hair, *comb, dress, bind up*, 3, 48; *trim*, 10, 529; *adorn, deck*, 7, 751.

compactus, a, um, p. of compingo.

compāgēs (con-), is, f. (con and pango), *a joining*; *fastening, joint*, 1, 122.

1. **compello** (con-), svi, stum, 1, a., *to address, accost, speak to*, 1, 551; *greet, salute*, 3, 299; *chide, upbraid*, 5, 161.

2. **compello** (con-), pili, pulsum, 3, a., *to drive together*; *compel*; *force, drive*, 1, 575.

compresso, cūi, 3, inc. a. (compes), *to restrain, repress*; *prune*, G. 2, 370; *put an end to, cut off*, G. 2, 468.

compingo (con-), pāgi, pactum, 3, a. (con and pango), *to join together*; pa.: **compactus**, a, um, *close-jointed*, 12, 674; *compactly made*, E. 2, 36.

compitum (compōtum), i, n. (competo), *the junction of roads or streets*; *cross-roads*, G. 2, 382.

complector (con-), xus sum, 3, dep. a., *to embrace*, E. 5, 22; *cover*, 2, 514; *hold*, 5, 31; *seize, grasp*, 11, 742.

complō (con-), svi, stum, 2, a., *to fill up*; *fill*, 2, 20; *complete*, 5, 46; *fulfill*, 9, 108.

1. **complexus**, a, um, p. of complector.

2. **complexus** (con-), s, m. (complector), *an embracing*; *embraces*, 1, 715.

compōno (con-), pōsti, pōsitum (part. sometimes composus), 3, a., *to put together*; *raise, build*, 7, 6; *found*, 3, 387; *lay up, store*, 8, 317; *put in order, arrange, adjust*, G. 4, 417; *to regulate*, G. 3, 122; *close*, 1, 374; *put to rest in the tomb, bury*, 1, 249; *end*, 4, 341; *appease, calm*, 1, 135; *agree upon, form*, 10, 15; *put side by side for comparison, to compare*, E. 1, 24; *bring together in society or in peace*, 8, 323; *pass, to be decided, to end*, 12, 109; adv.: **compōsito**, by compact, 2, 129; *se compōnere, to place one's self, recline*, G. 4, 189.

comporto (con-), svi, stum, 1, a., *to bring together, carry away*, 9, 613.

compōsito, s. compono.

compōsitus (composus), a, um, p. of compono.

comprendo (comprehendo, con-), ndi, nsum, 3, a., *to take hold of completely, seize, grasp*, 2, 733; *include*, G. 1, 428; *catch*, 7, 73; *to include in description, enumerate, describe*, 6, 626.

compressus, a, um, p. of comprehendo.

compressus, a, um, p. of comprimo.
comprimo (con-), pressi, pressum, 3, a. (con and premo), *to press together*; *repress, check, restrain, stay*, 2, 73.

comptus (comtus), a, um, p. of como.

compulsus, a, um, p. of compello.
con, s. i, cum.

1. **cōnātus**, a, um, p. of conor.

2. *cōnātus*, ſis, m. (conor), *an effort, attempt*, 12, 910.

concāvus, a, um, adj., *completely hollow; hollow, concave*, 5, 677.

concedo, cessi, essum, 3, a. and n., *to retire; come away, come*, 2, 523; *go away, depart*, 2, 91; *withdraw*, 1, a., *bid adieu, farewell*, E. 10, 68; *subside, come to an end, terminate*, 3, 41; *allow, yield, grant, concede*, 5, 798; *give up to, abandon*, 7, 805; *yield, give up the contest*, E. 2, 57.

concentus, ſis, m. (concino), *singing, music, melody*, G. 1, 423.

conceptus, a, um, p. of concipio.

concessus, a, um, p. of concedo.

concha, ac, f., κόρυς, *a shell-fish; cockle-shell, shell*, G. 2, 348; *a shell used as a trumpet; conch*, 6, 171; 10, 309.

1. *concido*, cidi, cisum, 3, a. (com and caedo), *to cut entirely; to trench*, G. 2, 280.

2. *concido*, cidi, 3, n. (com and caedo), *to fall completely; fall down, fall*, 2, 532.

conciō, ſvi, ſtum, 2, a., *to call together; incite, to stir up, arouse; enrage, fire, make furious*, 9, 694; *hurl, shoot from*, 12, 931; *disturb (or conella, dotted)*, 3, 137; *pass, to be impelled on, dart along*, 11, 744; *hasten, speed*, 12, 903.

concilio, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a. (concilium), *to bring into accord; to win or gain over; procure, secure*, 1, 79.

concillium, ſi, n. (com and calo, call), *a body called together; assembly, council*, 2, 89; *throng, company*, 3, 692.

concupio, ſpi, eptum, 3, a. (com and capio), *to take completely; assume*, 11, 519; *takes in; conceives*, 5, 38; *imagines*, 4, 508; *to be possessed, filled with*, 4, 474; *conceive, form, or express in words; form, draw up*, 12, 13.

concelto, ſvi, ſtum, 1, intens. a., *to move with force; hurl*, 11, 784; *spur*, 11, 743; *with se, to speed, fly*, 7, 476.

conceltus, a, um, p. of concelo.

conclāmo, ſvi, ſtum, 1, n. and a., *to call out aloud; shout, cry*, 3, 523; *call together*, 7, 504.

conclādo, clāsi, clāsum, 3, a. (com and claudo), *to shut completely; shut around, inclose, surround*, 1, 425.

concolor, ſris, adj., *of the same color*, 8, 82.

concoro, rdis, adj. (com and cor), *of one mind or spirit; harmonious, friendly*, 6, 827, et al.

concredō, didi, dītum, 3, a., *to trust, intrust*, 10, 323.

concreasco, crēvi, crētum, 3, n., *to grow together; grow thick*, G. 1, 322; *combine*, E. 6, 34; *to freeze*, G. 2, 320; *stiffen*, 12, 905; p.: *conerētus*, a, um, *concreted, matted*, 2, 277; *formed by natural growth, contracted, accumulated*, 6, 736.

conerētus, a, um, p. of concreasco.

concolūbitus, ſis, m. (concolo), *a lying together; wedlock*, G. 4, 198.

concurro, curri (rarely cucurri), cursum, 3, n., *to run together or at once; crowd around*, 12, 297; *rush*, 2, 315; *rush to conflict*, 7, 224; *rush against a foe; with dat., engage, encounter*, 1, 426; *impers.: concurruntur, a charge is made, they charge, join battle*, G. 4, 78.

concursum, ſis, m. (concarro), *a running together; thronging*, 6, 318; *concours, multitude, throng*, 5, 611.

concutio, cussi, cussum, 3, a. (com and quatio), *to shake completely; shake*, 2, 629; *push*, 3, 237; *rouse, spur*, 3, 3; *sift, examine, search*, 7, 238; *agitate, strike with panic, terrify*, 4, 686; *smite, afflict*, 5, 700.

concussus, a, um, p. of concutio.

condensum, a, um, adj., *thick, crowded, close together*, 2, 517.

condicio (conditio), ſnis, f. (condo), *terms, choices*, 12, 820.

conditor, ſris, m. (id.), *a founder*, 3, 313.

conditus, a, um, p. of condo.

condo, didi, dītum, 3, a., *to put or place together; found or build*, 1, 5; *composes, sing*, E. 6, 7; *put together, devise, establish*, 10, 35; *establish, restore*, 6, 728; *close*, G. 4, 426; *put away, cover up, conceal, hide*, with place in abl. with or without in, or in acc. with ad, 2, 24, et al.; *treasure up, keep*, 2, 328; *consign to the tomb, bury*, 3, 68; *pass, sink or set*, 7, 719; *se condare, to go, hasten for protection*, 3, 29; *confine*, 3, 32; *plunge*, 3, 66; *bury, conceal*, 3, 621;

condere soles, to bring suns to their setting, or days to an end, E. 9, 59.

condūco, xi, ctum, 3, a., *lead, bring together; contract for, hire, rent, 12, 520.*

conductus, a, um, p. of **conduco**.

cōnecto (connecto), xli, xum, 3, a., *to fasten together, connect, G. 4, 257; trot together, 8, 437.*

cōnexus (conn-), a, um, p. of **connecto**.

confectus, a, um, p. of **conficio**.

confēro, ūli, collātum (collātum), *fero, irreg. a., to bring together; conferre gradum, to walk side by side, accompany, 6, 488; conferre manum or signa, to join battle, 11, 517; 9, 44; se conferre, w. dat., to oppose, 10, 735; conferre certamina, to wage conflicts, 10, 147.*

confertus, a, um, pa. (confercio), *crowded together, 2, 347.*

confessus, a, um, p. of **confiteor**.

confestim, adv. (confero), *immediately, forthwith, 9, 231.*

conficio, fēci, fectum, 3, a.; pass.: **conficior**, confici, and **confio**, fīeri (com and facio), *to make completely, finish, accomplish, achieve, complete, 5, 368; work out; traverse, G. 2, 541; wear out, waste, 3, 590; exhaust, 4, 599; destroy, 11, 824; make infirm, 11, 85; pass.: conficīri, to be accomplished, 4, 116.*

confidens, ntis, p. of **confido**.

confido, fīsus sum (rarity fidi), 3, n. and a., *to put entire trust in; to trust in, w. dat. or abl., 1, 432, et al.: pa.: confidens, ntis, bold, shameless, G. 4, 445; superl.: confidentissimus, a, um, most daring, G. 4, 445.*

configo, xi, xum, 3, a., *to fasten together or firmly; transfix, pierce, 2, 420, et al.*

confio, fīeri, a. **conficio**.

confissus, a, um, p. of **confido**.

confitēor, fessus sum, 2, dep. a. (com and fateor), *to confess, acknowledge; manifest, reveal, 2, 591.*

confixus, a, um, p. of **configo**.

confingo, xi, ctum, 3, a. and n., *to strike against; fight, contend, 2, 417.*

confio, ūi, ūtum, 1, a., *to blow powerfully; to forge, G. 1, 603.*

confūcio, fluxi, 3, n., *to flow together; gather, swarm, G. 4, 558.*

confodio, fodi, fossum, 3, a., *to stab, wound, 9, 445.*

confosus, a, um, p. of **confodio**.

confugio, fūgi, 3, n., *to flee for refuge; flee, 8, 433; resort; flee, come for succor, 1, 666.*

confundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, a., *to pour together; mingle with, 3, 686; trouble, confuse, 2, 736; disturb, interrupt, violate, 5, 496; pa.: confusus, a, um, mingled, confused, promiscuous, 6, 504; bewildered, confounded, 12, 625.*

confusus, a, um, p. of **confundo**.

congeminare, ūi, ūtum, 1, a. and n., *to redouble, repeat, 12, 714; multiply, multiply blows with, 11, 698.*

congemo, ūi, 3, a. and n., *to groan deeply; send forth a sigh or groan; fig., to creak or crash, 2, 631.*

congrego, gessi, gestum, 3, a., *to bring together; collect, heap up, 2, 766; construct, build, 6, 178; absol., build (nests), E. 3, 69.*

congestus, a, um, p. of **congrego**.

congrēdiōr, essus sum, 3, dep. n. (com and gradior), *to step, go, together; encounter, 1, 475; join battle; proceed to battle, 12, 13.*

1. **congressus**, a, um, p. of **congrēdiōr**.

2. **congressus**, ūs, m. (congrēdiōr), *a coming together; conflict, assault, 12, 514; pl., an interview, 5, 733.*

cōncilio (concilio, cōncilio), fēci, lectum, 3, a. (com and iacio), *to throw together; pile up, 5, 692; throw, cast, hurl, 2, 545; turn, 12, 423.*

conlectus, a, um, p. of **concilio**.

cōnifer, ūra, ūrum, adj. (conus and fero), *cone-bearing, 2, 680.*

cōnitor (connitōr), nixus or nisus sum, 3, dep. n., *to lean or brace one's self against; struggle, strive, put forth all one's strength, 5, 354; strain every nerve, 9, 769; for enitor, to yearn, bring forth, E. 1, 15.*

coniūgium, ūi, n. (coniungo), *a joining together; marriage, wedlock, 4, 172; meton., husband, wife, consort, 2, 579; 2, 296.*

coniunctus, a, um, p. of **coniungo**.

coniungo, nxi, nctum, 3, a., *to join*

together, E. 2, 83; *clasp*, 1, 514; *fasten*, *moor*, 10, 653; *unite*, *ally*, *associate*, 5, 712; *marry*, *unite*, E. 8, 82.

coniunx (-iux), iŭgia, c. (coniungo), *a consort*; *husband*, 1, 343, et al.; *wife*, 2, 597, et al.; *betrothed*, 3, 381; *spouse*, *bride*, 9, 188; *loved one*, *love*, E. 8, 87.

confiro, ſvi, ſtum, 1, n. and a., *to swear together*; *conspire*, *unite*, 8, 5; *confederate*, G. 2, 497; with infin., G. 1, 280.

conlux, s. coniunx.

cōnixus, a, um, p. of conitor.

conlapsus (coll-), a, um, p. of con-labor.

conlābor (coll-), lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to slip or fall together or completely*; *sink down*, 6, 226; *swoon*, *faint*, 4, 391; *fall*, 4, 664; *dissolve*, G. 2, 485.

conlātus (coll-), a, um, p. of con-fero.

conlectus, a, um, p. of

conlige (coll-), lēgi, lectum, 3, a. (com and lego), *to gather*, *collect*, G. 1, 427; *assemble*, 1, 143; *gather up*, *fold up*, 1, 330; *refg*, 5, 15; *contract*, 12, 892; *increase*, 9, 63; *conligere se in arma*, *to gather one's self behind his shield*, 10, 412.

conlōco (coll-), ſvi, ſtum, 1, a., *to place together*, *place in relation*; *place*, G. 4, 424.

conlōquium (coll-), ſi, n. (con-loquor), *a talking together*; *discourse*, 7, 91.

conlūcō (coll-), 2, n., *to be wholly shining*; *shines on every side*; *be lighted up*; *shines*, 4, 567; *be refrugent*, 10, 589.

conlūdo (coll-), lūsi, lūsum, 3, n., *to play together*, G. 1, 269.

conlūstro (coll-), ſvi, ſtum, 1, a., *to cast light upon*; *to look at*, *inspect*, *survey*, 3, 651.

connm. For *com* or *con* compounded with words beginning with *m*, see *comm*.

connecto, s. conecto.

connexus, s. conexus.

conñitor, s. conitor.

connixus, a, um, s. conitor.

connūbium, s. conubium.

Cōnōn, ōnis, m., Κόνων, *a mathematician and astronomer of the time of the Ptolemies, Philadelphus and Evergetes*, E. 2, 40.

cōnor, ſtus sum, 1, dep. a., *to undertake*, *essay*, *attempt*, *try*, 2, 792.

comp. For *com* or *con* compounded with words beginning with *p*, see *comp*. **conr**. For *com* or *con* compounded with words beginning with *r*, see *corr*.

consanguineus, a, um, adj. (com and sanguis), *having common blood*; *kindred*, 12, 40; subs.: **consanguineus**, i, m., *a brother*, 6, 278; *kinsman*, 5, 771.

consanguinitas, ſtis, f. (consanguineus), *kinship*, 3, 66.

conscendo, ndi, nsum, 3, a. and n. (com and scando), *to ascend*, *climb*, 1, 180; *mount*, 12, 736; *embark on*, 1, 261.

conscius, a, um, adj. (com and scio), *having complete knowledge*; *conscious*, 5, 455; *conscious of*, 2, 141; *conscious of guilt*, *guilty*, 2, 99; *witnessing* (w. dat.), 4, 167; *having knowledge in common*, or *a mutual understanding*; *confederate*, 2, 267.

consequor, cŭtus sum, 3, dep. a., *to follow closely*, *follow up*, *pursue*, 2, 409; *overtake*, 12, 376.

1. **consero**, ſvi, ſtum or ſctum, 3, a., *to sow or plant*, G. 2, 88; *sprinkle with* (or *conclia*, *disturbed*), 3, 127.

2. **consero**, ſctil, ſertum, 3, a., *to tie together*; *fasten*, 3, 594; *arm*, 11, 771; *conserere proelia*, *to join battle*, *engage in*, *fight*, 2, 298.

consertus, a, um, p. of consero.

consessus, ſis, m. (consido), *a sitting together*; *an assembly* (others, *place of assembly*; others, *tribunal or platform*), 5, 200; *an assembly*, 5, 340.

consido, ſdi, ſessum, 3, n., *to sit or settle down together or completely*; *sit*, 2, 694; *sit*, 4, 573; *sit in mourning*, 11, 250; *take a seat*, 5, 126; *alight*, 3, 245; *settle*, 10, 780; *dwell*, 1, 573; *abide*, *rest*, 11, 915; *to lie at anchor*, *to anchor*, 3, 378; *to be moored*, *stationed*, 7, 431.

consilium, ſi, n. (rel. to consulo), *counsel*, *advice*, 5, 723; *plan*, *purpose*, 1, 281; *a council* (in some texts), 2, 89.

consisto, ſtiti, ſtitum, 3, n., *to stand still*; *stand*, 1, 226; *halt*, *stop*, 1, 187; *rest*, G. 4, 27; 1, 167; *land*, *bread*, 1, 541; *settle*, 8, 10; *alight*, *rest*, 4, 253; *to be quiet or at rest*, 1, 643.

consitus, a, um, p. of 1, consero.

consundō, ūl, 1, n., *to sound at once or together; sound loudly; resound*, 5, 149.

consors, sortis, adj., *having a common lot; participating, a companion*, 10, 906; poet. pass., *shared in common; common*, G. 4, 158.

1. **conspēctus**, a, um, p. of **conspicio**.

2. **conspēctus**, ūs, m. (**conspicio**), *a seeing or viewing; view, sight*, 1, 34; *presence*, 6, 108; *medio in conspectu*, *in the midst of the gazing assembly*.

conspiciō, spexi, spectum, 3, a. (com and specio), *to have a complete view of; to look at, see, behold*, 1, 152; *descri, discover, find*, 6, 508; pa.: **conspēctus**, a, um, *conspicuous*, G. 3, 17.

conspiro, ūvi, stum; 1, n., *to blow, sound together*, 7, 615.

consterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, a., *to strew over; cover, strew*, 4, 444.

constitūō, ūl, stum, 3, a. (com and statuo), *to place, station*, 5, 130; *erect, build, raise*, 6, 506; *resolve, determine*, 1, 309.

consto, stiti, stitum, 1, n., *to stand together; be or remain fixed; be settled, calm*, 3, 518; *be determined*, 5, 748.

construētus, a, um, p. of **construo**. **constrūō**, xi, ctum, 3, a., *to pile together, heap, gather*, G. 4, 213; *build up*, 9, 712.

consueſco (trisyll. in poet.), ūvi, stum, 3, inc. a. and n. (**consueo**), *to accustom*, G. 4, 429; *to acquire a habit or habitude*, G. 2, 272; p.: **consueſtus**, a, um, *wonted, accustomed, familiar*, 10, 867.

consueſtus, a, um, p. of **consueſco**. **consul**, ūlis, m., *one of the two coordinate chief magistrates of Rome; originally called praetors; a consul*, 6, 819.

consūlo, lūli, ltum, 3, a. and n., *to consult; advise*, 11, 344; *inspect*, 4, 64; *observe*, 9, 322.

consultum, i, n. (**consulo**), *a thing deliberated upon; a decree; response, oracle*, 6, 151; *deliberation*, 11, 410.

consumō, mpsi, mptum (mtum), 3, a., *to take entirely; use up, devour, consume*, 5, 537; *spend*, 2, 795; *drain*, G.

3, 178; *pass.*, *to be spent, wear out, spend one's life*, E. 10, 43.

consumptus, a, um, p. of **consumo**.

consurgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3, n., *to rise together, rise up; rise at once*, 3, 110; *rise*, 5, 20; *rise or spring to the oars, ply*, 10, 299.

1. **contactus**, a, um, p. of **contingo**.

2. **contactus**, ūs, m. (**contingo**), *a touching together or upon; touch*, 3, 227.

contāglum, ūl, n. (ld.), *contagion, infection*, E. 1, 51.

contēgo, xi, ctum, 3, a., *to cover*, 12, 885.

contemno, psi, ptum, 3, a., *to scorn, condemn, despise, set at naught*, 8, 364; *defy*, 3, 77.

contemplor, stus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (com and templum), *to consider, observe*, G. 1, 187.

contemptor (-ntor), ūris, m. (**contemno**), *a despiiser, scorner*, 7, 648.

contendo, di, tum, 3, a., *to stretch completely; stretch, strain*, G. 3, 536; *strain the bow*, 12, 615; *level the arrow*, 5, 513; *shoot*, 5, 560; *endeavor, strive*, 1, 158; *contend*, 4, 108; *hold, steer*, 5, 884; *vie with, emulate*, G. 2, 96; *contend in skill of any kind*, E. 7, 18; 5, 291.

1. **contentus**, a, um, p. of **contendo**.

2. **contentus**, a, um, p. of **contineo**. **conterrō**, ūl, itum, 2, a., *to frighten greatly; terrify*, 3, 597.

conterrītus, a, um, p. of **conterreo**. **contexo**, xūl, xtum, 3, a., *to weave together; construct, build*, 2, 112.

contextus, a, um, p. of **contexo**.

conticeſco, ticiſi, 3, inc. n. (post class., **conticeo**), *to become still; be still, hushed, silent*, 2, 258.

contigūus, a, um, adj. (**contingo**), *near, within reach*, 10, 457.

continēō, ūl, tentum, 3, a. (com and teneo), *to hold together or in; keep together; hold, restrain*, 2, 598; *check, stay*, 3, 598; *confine*, G. 1, 259; pa.: **contentus**, a, um, *content, satisfied*, 5, 314.

1. **contingo** (-tinguo), 3, a., *to wet, moisten, anoint, season, tinge*, G. 3, 403; 449; *saturate, fill*, 7, 480 (possibly 2, **contingo** is the verb in all these passages).

2. **contingo**, tigi, tactum, 3, a. and

n. (com and tango), *to touch*, 2, 168; *take hold of*, 2, 239; *strike*, 2, 649; *attain*, *arrive at*, *reach*, 5, 18; *fall to*, *fall to the lot of*, 11, 371; *impers.*: *contingit*, *it happens*, *falls to one's lot*, *chances*, 1, 93.

continuo, adv. (continuum), *immediately*; *in the first place*, G. 1, 169; *in the beginning*, G. 1, 60.

contorqueo, rsl, rtum, 2, a., *to turn round entirely*, *twist*; *turn*, 3, 532; *hurl*, *cast*, *lance*, 2, 52; 9, 705; *hurl*, *sweep away*, G. 1, 481.

contortus, a, um, p. of *contorqueo*.

contra, prep. and adv.; prep. w. acc., *over against*; *opposite to*, 1, 13; *against*, 5, 370; *to*, 9, 280; adv., *opposite* (others, *in turn*), E. 7, 8; *on the contrary*, 12, 779; *on the other hand*, *in reply*, 1, 76.

contractus, a, um, p. of *contrahō*, xl, ctum, 2, a., *to draw together*, *contract*, G. 1, 34; *bring together*, *collect*, *assemble*, 3, 8; *gather*, *assume*, 12, 891; p.: *contractus*, a, um, *made narrow*, *contracted*, G. 4, 295; *rigid*, *stiffened*, *stiffening*, G. 4, 259.

contrarius, a, um, adj. (contra), *opposite*; fig., *contrary*, *opposed*, *opposing*, 2, 89; *unfavorable*, *adverse*, 1, 229; subs.: *contraria*, ōrum, n. pl., *opposite things*, *different counsels*, 12, 487.

contrēmo, ūl, 2, n., *to tremble*, 7, 515.

contristo, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a. (com and tristis), *to make sad*, *sadden*, *overcast*, G. 3, 279; *render baneful or adverse*; *sadden*, 10, 275.

contundo, tūdi, tunsum or tūsum, 2, a., *to pound thoroughly*; *beat*, *bruis*, *pound*, E. 2, 11; fig., *subdue*, *conquer*, 1, 264; *afflict*, G. 4, 240.

contusus, a, um, p. of *contundo*.

contus, i, m. (corvūs), *a pole*, 5, 203.

contūsus, a, um, p. of *contundo*.

conūbium (connūbium), (sometimes triūm), il, n. (con and nubo), *nuptials*, *marriage*, 1, 73; *wedlock*, *nuptial rite*, 3, 136; *marriage tie*, *nuptial bond*, 3, 319.

conus, i, m., *naves*, *a cone*; *the metallic point or apex of a helmet*, 3, 468.

convallis, is, f., *a valley completely inclosed by hills*; *a valley*, *vale*, 6, 139.

convecto, i, intens. a. (convehō), *to carry*, *bring together*; *convey*, 4, 405.

convello, vell, vulsum (volsum), 3, a., *to pull violently*; *pluck*, *tear*, *pull up*.

2, 24; *wrench forth*, 12, 774; *cut off*, 6, 143; *loosen*, G. 1, 457; p.: *convulsus*, a, um, *rent*, *shattered*, 1, 283; *convulsed*, 5, 143.

convēnio, vni, ventum, 4, a. and n., *to come together*; *meet*, *assemble*, 1, 361; *impers.*: *convēnit*, *it is met*, *proper*, *fit*, G. 1, 3; *it is agreed*, *stipulated*, *covenanted*, 12, 184.

conventus, ſis, m. (convenio), *an assembling*; *assembly*, 6, 738.

conversus, a, um, p. of

convertō, ti, sum, 2, a., *to turn completely*, *turn back*, *to invert*, *reverse*, 1, 81; *wheel or turn against*, 12, 548; *turn*, 2, 191; *change*, 2, 73; pa.: *conversus*, a, um, *turned*, *turning*, 12, 173; *opposing*, 12, 716; *returning* (others, *convexa*), 7, 543; *transformed*, 12, 622.

convexus, a, um, pa. (convehō), *brought to a focus*; *converging*; *hollow*, 11, 515; *concave*; *vaulted*, E. 4, 50 (carried, the reading in MSS. and some editions for *convexa*), 7, 543; subs.: *convexum*, i, n., *a convexity*; *recess*, 1, 310; pl.: *convexa*, ōrum, *vault*, *arch*, 4, 451; *the concave vaulted sky or heavens*, 6, 241; *convexities*, *sloping or hollow sides*, 1, 608.

convivium, il, n. (com and vivo), *a banquet*, 1, 628; *feast*, E. 5, 69.

convulsus, a, um, p. of *convello*.

convolve, vi, ſtum, 2, a., *to roll together*; *roll up*, *coil*, 2, 474.

oc̄orior, ortus sum, 4, dep. n., *to arise completely*, *or at once*; *break out*, *arise*, 1, 146; *intervene*, *come to pass*, *occur*, G. 3, 478.

op̄ia, ac, f. (com and ops), *complete supply*; *abundance*, *plenty*, E. 1, 82; *force*, *numbers*, 2, 564; *host*, 11, 824; *ability*, *power*, *means*, 5, 100; *opportunity*, 9, 720; *permission*, *liberty*, 1, 520.

oc̄quo, coxi, coctum, 2, a., *to cook*; *to cause to boil*, G. 4, 428; *parch*, *dry up*, G. 4, 428; *ripen*, G. 2, 522; *to season* (others, *harden in the smoke*), 11, 553; fig., *vec*, *fred*, 7, 345.

1. *cor*, rdia, n. (c̄ap), *the heart*, G. 3, 108; of the mind, feelings, spirit, passions; *mind*, *heart*, *breast*, 1, 50; *disposition*, *spirit*, 1, 308; *pleasure*, *delight*, 7, 326.

2. *cor*, a, cum.

Cōra, ae, f., a town of the Volsci in Latium, now *Cori*, 6, 775.

cōram, prep. and adv.: prep. w. abl., in the presence of; before; adv., in person, face to face, openly, in presence, 1, 580, 585.

Cōras, ae, m., a hero of Tibur, 7, 672.

Cōrinthus, i, f., Κόρινθος, a city of the Peloponnese, destroyed by Mummius, B. C. 146, 6, 836.

cōrium, n, n. (χόριον), skin, hide, G. 2, 559.

1. **cornēus**, a, um, adj. (cornu), of horn, 6, 894.

2. **cornēus**, a, um, adj. (cornus), of cornel-wood, 3, 22.

corniger, ēra, ērum, adj. (cornu and gero), horn-bearing; horned, 8, 77.

cornipes, ēdis, adj. (cornu and pes), horn-hoofed, 6, 591.

cornix, nīcia, f., a crow, E. 1, 18; G. 1, 388.

cornū, ūa, n. (κέρας), a horn, 4, 61; *horny substance*, horn, G. 2, 86; a trumpet or horn, 7, 615; bow, 7, 497; a douche or drenching horn, G. 2, 509; the knob or tip of the helmet in which the crest is inserted, 12, 89; pl.: **cornua**, ūum, the ends of sail-yards, 3, 549; horns of the moon, 3, 645; in **cornu** surgere, to rise as to the horns; i. e., having high-branching horns, 10, 725; irasci in cornua, to throw fury into the horns, 12, 104.

cornūb, i, n. (κέραν), the cornel-cherry or cornel-berry, 3, 649.

cornus, i (or us), f., a cornel cherry-tree, G. 2, 448; a spear-shaft; a lance or javelin, shaft, 12, 267.

Cōroebus, i, m., Κόροιβος, Coroebus, a Phrygian chief, son of Mygdon, lover of Cassandra, 2, 341.

cōrōna, ae, f. (κορὴν), a crown, 1, 655; wreath, garland, 3, 525; a crowd or throng; a circle of defenders on a rampart; a garrison, 9, 508; a circle or crowd of assailants, 9, 551; the constellation corona, G. 1, 222.

cōrōno, ōvi, ātum, i, a. (corona), to encircle with a crown or garland; crown, wreath, 4, 508; encompass, surround, 9, 380; wreath the wine-mixer (others, fill to the brim), G. 2, 528.

corpōrēus, a, um, adj. (corpus), bodily, corporeal, 6, 737.

corpus, ōris, n., the body, 1, 484, body, form, frame, *et c.* 3, 427; mass, corporeal unities, 6, 737; strength, 12, 920; a ghost, shade, 6, 308; summum corpus, the surface of the body, 12, 370.

correptus, a, um, p. of **corripio** (conr-), rīpti, reptum, 3, a. (com and rapio), to take completely or eagerly; to grasp, snatch, seize, catch, 1, 45; hurry away, 1, 100; tear away, G. 2, 264; take, rush upon, G. 2, 104; hasten on, take, 1, 418; raise quickly, rouse, 4, 572; se **corripere**, to hasten away, 6, 472.

corrumpo (conr-), rīpti, ruptum, 3, a., to burst completely, break up; destroy, ruin; spoil, injure, damage, 1, 177; infect, 2, 138; poison, G. 2, 481; vitiate, G. 2, 466.

corruo (conr-), ūi, 3, n., to fall completely; fall down, 10, 488.

corruptus, a, um, p. of **corrumpo**. **cortex**, icla, m. (f., E. 6, 65), the bark, rind, 3, 33.

cortina, ae, f., a caldron; kettle; fig., the tripod of Apollo, 3, 92; an oracle, 6, 347.

cōrūlus, a. corylus.

Cōrus, i, m., Corus or Caurus, the northwest wind, 5, 126.

cōrusco, i, a. and n. (rel. to κορῆς), to push with the horns; move quickly hither and thither; shake, brandish, wave, swing, 5, 642; flash; glitter, G. 4, 73.

cōruscus, a, um, adj. (corusco), vibrating, tremulous, waving, 12, 701; flashing, 1, 164; gleaming, 2, 172.

coryus, i, m., a raven, crow, G. 1, 410.

Cōrybāntius, a, um, adj. (Κορύβαντες), of the Corybantes, priests of Cybele; Corybantian, 3, 111.

Cōryōlus, a, um, adj., κορυφίος, of Corycus, a promontory and harbor of Cilicia; Corycian, G. 4, 127.

Cōrydon, ōnis, m., Κορυδαίν, a shepherd, E. 2, 1.

cōrylus (conr-), i, f., κορύλος, a albert- or hazel-bush, G. 2, 299.

cōrymbus, i, m., κορυμβος, a cluster of fruit or of flowers; especially of ivy-berries, E. 3, 39.

Cōrynaeus, i, m. 1. *Corynaeus*, a companion of Aeneas, 6, 228; 12, 206. 2. Another Trojan, 9, 571.

Cōrythus, i, m., *Κόρυθος*, an ancient city of Etruria, later, and now, Cortona, 8, 170.

cōrytus, s. gorytus.

cōs, cōtis, f., a whetstone, 7, 627; a flint or jagged rock; cliff, E. 8, 43.

Cōsa, ac, and **Cōsae**, ārum, f., Cosa, a town in Etruria, now Ansedonia, 10, 168.

Cossus, i, m., a family name in the Cornelian gens; especially, A. Cornelius Cossus, who won the *spolia optima* from the king of Veii (B. C. 426), 6, 841.

costa, ac, f., a rib, 1, 211; side, G. 1, 273.

cōthurnus (cōturnus), i, m., *κόθουρος*, the colthurnus; a triple soled shoe, or buskin, worn in tragedy, E. 8, 10; a kind of half-boot; hunting-boot, buskin, 1, 837; meton. for tragedy, or the tragic style, E. 8, 10.

crābro, ōnis, m., a hornet, G. 4, 245.

crās, adv., to-morrow, E. 8, 71.

crassus, a, um, adj., thick, gross, fat; dense, murky, G. 2, 209; clotted, 5, 469; close-clinging, G. 2, 236; miry, G. 2, 110; making gross or fat, fattening, G. 2, 205.

crastinus, a, um, adj. (cras), pertaining to the morrow; to-morrow's, 4, 118.

crāter, ēris, m., acc. sing. ēra, pl. ēras, *κράτης*, a large mixing bowl or urn; mixer; bowl, 1, 734; jar, 6, 225.

crātes, is, f., a hurdle; wicker-work, wattles; net-work, fabric, G. 4, 214; a harrow or drag, G. 1, 95; **crates pectoris**, the wattled covering of the breast; the ribs, 12, 508.

crēātrix, icis, f. (creo), she who brings forth; a mother, 6, 867.

crēber, bra, brum, adj. (rt. cre, whence cresco), repeated, frequent, 2, 731; coming thick and fast, 11, 611; blowing fresh; fresh, 5, 764; abounding in, full of, 1, 85; n. pl., as adv.: **crebra**, frequently, G. 2, 500.

crēbresco (crebesco), būi, 3, inc. n. (creber), to become frequent, prevail, 12, 222; to increase, swell, 12, 407; blow fresh, 8, 530.

crēdītus, a, um, p. of *credo*.

crēdo, dīdi, dītum, 3, n. and a., to trust, believe; freq.; with dat., acc. and dat., or with object clause; trust to, 5, 850; confide, 4, 422; put faith in, 7, 97; trust, 2, 48; believe, think, 1, 337; with se, trust one's self to; risk, 5, 383; impers.: **crēdītur non bene**, one does not wisely trust; it is not safe to trust, E. 8, 95; in pass. voice with personal subject, 2, 196.

crēdūlus, a, um, adj. (credo), ready to believe; with dat., trusting to; non **credulus sum**, I give no heed, E. 9, 34.

crēmo, ōvi, ātum, 1, a., to burn, 6, 224, et al.

Crēmōna, ac, f., a town in northern Italy, E. 9, 28.

crēo, ōvi, ātum, 1, a., to bring forth, bear, G. 1, 279; produce, 7, 283; p.: **crēātus**, a, um, born of; begotten by, 10, 517.

crēpīdo, īnis, f., a base; a mound, bank; brow, edge (of a rock), 10, 653.

crēpīto, 1, n. (crepo), to make a rattling noise; crack, crackle, murmur, rustle, 8, 70; crack, crash, 5, 436; rattle, 5, 459; ring, G. 2, 540; dash, 11, 230.

crēpītus, ūs, m. (īd.), a din; thunder-clap, peal, 12, 923.

crēpo, ūi, ātum, 1, n. and a., to rattle; crack, crack, 5, 206; rustle, 11, 775.

Crēs, ētis, m., *Κρής*, a Cretan, 4, 146.

cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3, inc. n. (creo), to wax, grow, G. 2, 56; increase, E. 2, 67; rise, G. 2, 836; swell, G. 1, 336; p.: **crecens**, ntis, rising (others, nascentem), E. 7, 25; p.: **crētus**, a, um, sprung from, born of, 2, 74.

Crēaius (Cressius), a, um, adj., *Κρήσιος*, Cretan, 4, 70.

Crēssa, ac, f., *Κρήσσα*, a Cretan woman, 5, 285.

1. **Crēta**, ac, f., *Κρήτη*, Crete, a large island south of the Aegean Sea, now Candia, 3, 104.

2. **crēta**, ac, f. (sc. terra), Cretan earth; chalk, G. 2, 215; chalky loam, potters' clay, G. 1, 179.

Crētaeus, a, um, adj. (Creta), of Crete; Cretan, 3, 117.

Crētes, s. Crea.

Crētheus (Crēteus) (dissyll.), ῥῆ, m.
1. *A Trojan warrior*, 9, 774. 2. *A Greek ally of Aeneas*, 12, 538.

crētus, a, um, p. of *creco*.

Crēsa, ae, f., Κρέσσα, *the wife of Aeneas, and daughter of Priam*, 2, 532.
crimen, inis, n. (cerno, *crīno*), *an accusation, arraignment, charge*, 2, 98; *imputation*, 12, 16; *fault, crime*, 2, 65; *infamy*, 10, 851; *cause of woe*, 10, 183; *guilty occasion, guilty instigator*, 12, 600; *cause*, 7, 339.

Crīmisus, s. *Crīnisus*.

crīnilla, e, adj. (crinis), *of the hair, belonging to the hair*, 11, 576.

crīnis, is, m. (creco ?), *the hair*, 1, 490; *train of meteors*, 5, 528; often in the pl., *the hairs of the head, the hair*, E. 6, 68.

Crīnisus (Crīmisus), i, m., Κρινισός, *a river in the southwestern part of Sicily*, 5, 38.

crīnitus, a, um, adj. (crinis), *long-haired*, 1, 740.

crīspo, no perf., ātum, 1, a., *to crisp, curl; to vibrate, brandish*, 1, 813.

crīsta, ae, f. (κράστη, top ?), *a crest, plume*, 3, 468; *helmet*, 7, 185.

crīstātus, a, um, adj. (crīsta), *crested, plumed*, 1, 468.

crōcēus, a, um, adj. (crocus), *of saffron*, G. 1, 56; *saffron-colored, yellow*, 4, 585.

crōcus, i, m., κρόκος, *saffron*, G. 4, 182; *saffron-color*, 9, 614.

Crōnīus, ii, m. (preferred by Ribbeck to *Clonius*), *a Trojan*, 10, 740.

crūdēllis, e, adj. (crudus), *unfeeling, ruthless, cruel, inhuman*, 2, 124; *relentless*, 1, 547; *unnatural*, 6, 24; *mortal, deadly*, 2, 561; *bloody*, 1, 355; *bitter*, 1, 351.

crūdēlliter, adv. (crudelis), *cruelly, barbarously*, 6, 495.

crūdēscō, dūl, 3, inc. n. (crudus), *to become harsh; to grow worse, increase*, G. 2, 504; *to grow fierce*, 7, 788.

crūdus, a, um, adj., *bloody, raw; of untanned hide, of raw hide*, 5, 69; *covered with blood, bloody*, 12, 507; *fresh, strong, vigorous*, 6, 304; *rough, green*, 9, 743; *deadly, cruel, fatal*, 10, 682.

crūento, ſvi, ātum, 1, a. (cruentus), *to make bloody, stain with blood*, 10, 731.

crūentus, a, um, adj., *bloody, blood-stained*, 1, 296; *covered with blood*, 10, 498; *of bloody hue*, G. 1, 306.

crūer, ōris, m., *shed blood; gore*, 3, 43; 4, 455; *blood*, G. 3, 516.

crūis, ſris, n., *the leg, especially from the knee to the ankle*, G. 3, 53.

crusta, ae, f., *crust; a cake of ice*, G. 3, 380.

crustum, i, n. (rel. to *crusta*), *a crust*, 7, 115.

Crustāmēri, ōrum, m., *Crustumaria, Crustumeri, or Crustumium, a town of the Sabines, later of the Tuscan, N. E. of Fidenae*, 7, 681.

Crustāmīus, a, um, adj., *of Crustumium*, G. 2, 83.

cūbīle, is, n. (cubo), *a lair, bed, couch*, 3, 324; *nest*, G. 1, 411; *hive*, G. 4, 45.

cūbītum, i, n. (id.), *the elbow*, 4, 690.

cūcūmis, ſris, m., *a cucumber*, G. 4, 122.

cui, dat. of *qui* and *quis*.

cūius, gen. of *qui* and *quis*.

cūlmen, inis, n. (rel. to κολώνη, *hill*, or acc. to some, contr. from *culmen*), *a top, summit, height*, 2, 290; *house-top, ridge, roof*, 2, 458.

cūlmus, i, m., *a stalk, stem*, G. 1, 111; *thatch; straw-hut*, 8, 654.

culpa, ae, f., *a wrong action; crime, fault*, 2, 140; *offense, reproach*, G. 2, 455; *infection, disease*, G. 3, 468.

culpo, ſvi, ātum, 1, a. (culpa), *to blame*; pa.: **culpātus**, a, um, *at fault, blameable; the guilty cause*, 2, 602.

culta, ōrum, s. colo.

cūlter, tri, m. (colo), *a plow-share; a knife*, 6, 243.

cūltor, ōris, m. (id.), *a husbandman, cultivator*, G. 2, 114; *inhabitant*, G. 1, 14; *warrior*, 11, 788.

cūltrix, ſcis, f. (id.), *an inhabitant; protectress*, 3, 111.

cūltum, i, n., s. colo.

cūltūra, ae, f. (colo), *a cultivating; dressing, trimming*, G. 2, 420.

1. **cūltus**, a, um, p. of *colo*.

2. **cūltus**, ſis, m. (colo), *a tilling; tillage*, E. 4, 18; *care, management*, G. 1, 3; *civilization*, 8, 816; *dress, guise, appearance*, 3, 591; *habits, mode of life*, 5, 730.

1. cum, prep. with abl., *with*, 1, 74, et al.; cum *primis*, *with the first*; in the first place, chiefly, G. 1, 178. With personal pronouns *me*, *te*, *se*, etc., it is suffixed; as, *meum*, *tecum*, etc.; and usually with the relative; as, *quocum*, *quibuscum*, etc. In composition the archaic form *cūm* is employed instead of *cum*; remaining unchanged before *b*, *m*, *p*; changed to *com* or *col* before *l*, *or* before *r*, *co* generally before vowels, *h*, and *gn*; and before all other letters, *com*.

2. cum (quum), adv. and conj. (qui); adv., *when*, freq.; and then, 8, 10; vel cum, *then again*, 11, 406; conj., *whereas*, *while*, *when*, *though*, *since*, *because*, freq.

Cūmae, ūm (Cūmā, es), f., Kūm. Cumae, an ancient Grecian town of Campania, west of Naples, 8, 2.

Cūmaeus (Cūmaeus), a, um, adj. (Cumae), *Cumaeian*, 8, 441.

cumba, ae, f., a. cymba.

cūmulo, ūl, ūm, 1, a. (cumulus), to heap up; load, 5, 532; make greater, increase, 4, 438.

cūmulus, l, m., a heap; ridge, G. 1, 105; flood, mass, 1, 105.

cūnābula, ūm, n. (cunae), a cradle; birthplace, 8, 105; Aene, G. 4, 66.

cunctator, ūtus ūm, 1, dep. n., to delay, hesitate, linger, wait, 4, 133; resist, G. 2, 236; keep one's ground, stand at bay, 10, 717.

cunctus, a, um, adj. (coniunctus), all taken together; all in a body; all, the whole, 1, 154.

cūnēus, l, m., a wedge, 6, 181; a wedge-shaped battalion; battalion, 12, 299; dare cuneos, to form battalions, 12, 575; pl.: cunei, ūm, the seats of the theatre; an assembly, 5, 654.

Cūpāve, ūis, m., a Ligurian ally of Aeneas, 10, 186.

Cūpēnus, l, m., a Butulian, 12, 539.

cūpido, ūis, f. (cupio), ardent longing, desire, G. 1, 87; love, 7, 189; ardor, thirst, 9, 354; resolute, 2, 349; personified: Cūpido, ūis, m., Cupid, the son of Venus, and god of love, 1, 658.

cūpidus, a, um, adj. (id.), desirous, fond, fondly, 8, 165.

cūpio, ūi or ūi, ūm, 3, a., to desire, be desirous; wish, 6, 717; long, 4, 394.

cūpressus, l, f., κυπρίστος, the cypress, G. 1, 80; a branch of cypress, 2, 714.

cūr (archaic quor), adv. (for quare), wherefore, for what reason, why, 1, 408, et al.

cūra, ae, f., care, solicitude, anxiety, 1, 261; toil, G. 2, 439; charge, duty, 1, 704; management, breeding, G. 1, 8; love, passion, pang, 4, 531; affection, love, 1, 648; thought, 9, 757; grief, anguish, 4, 383; personified: Curae, 6, 374.

cureūlo, ūis, m., a weevil, wheat-worm, G. 1, 186.

Cūres, ūm, m., a Sabine town, east of Rome, now Corres, 6, 811.

Cūrētēs, ūm, m., Κουρήτες, the earliest inhabitants of Crete; Creteans, 8, 131.

cūria, ae, f. (rel. to Quiris), one of the divisions of the Quiritis of which the Comitia Curiata were composed; the place for the meeting of their senate; hence, a senate-house, 7, 174.

cūro, ūi, ūm, 1, a. (cura), to care for; have in charge; regard, attend to, 2, 538; bring about, effect, G. 2, 263; to take care of, refresh with rest, food, and sleep, 3, 511; G. 4, 187; cultivate, tend, dress, G. 2, 397.

curricūlum, l, n. (curro), career, course, 8, 408.

curro, cūcurri, cursum, 3, a., to run, freq.; advance, run on, E. 4, 46; flow, 1, 607; dart, shoot, 2, 694; penetrate, thrill, 2, 120; with cogn. acc., traverse, sail over, 3, 191.

currus, ūs, m. (curro), a chariot, car, 1, 156; a chariot-team, chariot-horses, 7, 163; a plow or plow-wheels (others, curus), G. 1, 174; pl. for the sing., 10, 874.

curvus, ūs, m. (id.), a running; running, 12, 890; hastening, hurrying to and fro, 4, 673; race, G. 2, 123; speed, 5, 67; way, passage, voyage, course, 1, 157; career, onset, 12, 499; pursuit, 9, 559; hunting, the chase, 5, 358; stream, current, channel, 6, 313.

curvus, ūi, ūm, 1, a. (curvus), to bend, curve, 2, 538; swell, 2, 554; to

arch over or raise in the form of an arch, G. 4, 361; wind, 7, 361.

curvus, a, um, adj. (rel. to circus, *κῠρῆς*), curved, bent, bending, 2, 51; winding, 2, 748; crooked, G. 1, 170; stooping forward, bending, bent, E. 3, 42.

cuspis, idis, f., a spear-point, 7, 817; point, 5, 208; spear, lance, javelin; a spear, 12, 386; a spear or, perhaps, the shaft of a spear as a scepter, 1, 81.

custodia, ae, f. (custos), a watching, watch, G. 4, 165; guardianship, care, G. 4, 227; a watch, guard, 6, 574.

custodia, Ivi or Il, Itum, 4, a. (id.), to guard, 8, 218.

custoditus, a, um, p. of custodio.

custos, odis, c. (*κῠσῶς*, to *Ides*), a guard; overseer, watchman, keeper, freq.; shepherd, E. 3, 5; guardian, governor, master, 5, 546; collectively, a patrol, a guard, 1, 564.

Cybēbē, s. Cybele.

Cybēbē, es, and Cybēbē, es, or ae, f., *Κυβέβα* and *Κυβέβη*. 1. Cybele, the principal goddess of Phrygia, corresponding to the "Magna Mater" of the Romans, and often identified with Rhea and Ops, 10, 280. 2. A mountain in Phrygia sacred to Cybele, 3, 111.

Cybēlus, i, m. (a reading adopted from the MSS. by Ribbeck), a mountain in Phrygia, 3, 111; 11, 768.

Cyclādes, um, f., *Κυκλάδες*, the Cyclades, the islands grouped around Delos in the Aegean Sea, 3, 187.

Cyclopūs (-ūs), a, um, adj. (Cyclops), pertaining to the Cyclops; Cyclopean, 1, 301.

Cyclope, opis, m., *Κύκλωψ*, a Cyclops, one of the Cyclops, fabulous giants of Sicily, supposed to have a round eye in the middle of the forehead, 3, 569.

1. cygnus (cygnus), i, m., *κύκνος*, a swan, 1, 398.

2. Cygnus (Cygnus), i, m., *Κύκνος*, a king of the Ligurians, friend of Phalton, placed among the constellations, as the swan, 10, 189.

Cydippē, es, f., *κυδίππη*, a Nereid, G. 4, 239.

Cydon, onis, m., *Κύδων*. 1. A Cydonian or Cretan; of Cydonia, now Canea, on the north coast of Crete, 12, 358. 2. A Trojan warrior, 10, 325.

Cydonius, a, um (Cydonia), Cydonian, Cretan, E. 10, 59.

cylindrus, i, m., *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder; roller, G. 1, 178.

Cyllarus, i, *Κύλλαρος*, the horse of Pollux, G. 3, 90.

Cyllēnē, es or ae, f., *Κυλλήνη*, a mountain in the east of Arcadia, the birthplace of Mercury, 8, 189.

Cyllēnius, a, um, adj. (Cyllene), of Cyllene; Cyllenian; subs. m., the Cyllenian god; Mercury, 4, 362.

cymba (cumba), ae, f., *κύμβα*, a boat, skiff, 6, 308.

cymbalum, i, n., *κύμβαλον*, a cymbal, G. 4, 64.

cymbium, ii, n., *κύβειον*, a small skiff-shaped drinking cup; cup, 3, 66.

Cymae, Cymaeus, s. Cumae, Cumaeus.

Cymōdōcē, es, and Cymōdōcēa, ae, f., *Cymodoce*, a Nereid, 5, 226; 10, 225.

Cymōthōsē, es, f., *Κυμοθήη*, Cymothoe, a Nereid, 1, 144.

Cynāphus, s. Cinyphus.

Cynthus, a, um, adj. (Cynthus), pertaining to mount Cynthus; Cynthian, G. 3, 86; subs. Cynthus, ii, m., the Cynthian god; Apollo, E. 6, 3.

Cynthus, i, m., *Κύνθος*, a mountain in Delos, birthplace of Apollo and Diana, 1, 498.

cyparissus, i, f., *κυπάρισσος*, a cypress, 3, 680.

Cyprus, i, f., *Κύπρος*, a large island in the Eastern Mediterranean, 1, 622.

Cyrēnē, es, f., *Κυρήνη*, the daughter of Hypseus and mother of Aristaeus by Apollo, G. 4, 321.

Cyrēnus, a, um, adj. (Cyrnus, Κύρως, the Greek name of Corica), of Cyrnus or Corica; Corican, E. 9, 30.

Cythēra, drum, n., *Κύθηρα* (now Cerigo), an island south of Laconia, near which Venus was said to have been born of the foam of the sea, 1, 680.

Cytherēus, a, um, adj. (Cythera), Cytherean; subs.: Cytherēa, ae, f., the Cytherean goddess; Venus, 1, 357.

cytisus, i, c., *κύτις*, the cytisus, a kind of shrub-clover, E. 1, 70, et al.

Cythrus (-as), i, m., *Κύθρος*, a mountain of Paphlagonia, G. 2, 427.

D

Dācus, i, m., a *Dacian*, G. 2, 497.

1. **Daedālus**, i, m., Δαίδαλος, *Daedalus*, the father of *Grecian* sculpture; supposed to be of the time of *Minos* and *Theseus*; employed by *Minos* to build the *Cretan Labyrinth*, 6, 14.

2. **daedālus**, a, um, adj. (δαίδαλος), *artificial, skillful, cunningly wrought*, G. 4, 179; *wily, artful*, 7, 222.

Dāhae (Dāae), ārum, m., Δάαι, the *Dahae*, a *Scythian* people beyond the *Caspian*, 8, 728.

damma (dama), ae, c., a *fallow-deer, doe*, E. 8, 28.

damno, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (damnum), to *inflict loss upon*; to *doom, condemn, consign, devote*, with dat., 4, 699; to *condemn*, with gen., 6, 480; *hold, bind*, with abl., E. 5, 80.

Dāmoetas, ae, m., a *shepherd*, E. 2, 37.

Dāmon, ōnis, m., a *shepherd*, E. 8, 16.

Dānāē, es, f., Δανάη, daughter of *Acrisius*, and mother of *Perseus*, 7, 410.

Dānāus, a, um, adj., Δαναός, of *Danaus*, king of *Argos*; *Grecian*, 3, 602; subs.: **Dānāi**, ōrum, m., *Danaoi*, the *Greeks*, 2, 227.

Daphnis, idis, m., Δάφνις, a *youthful shepherd*, E. 2, 26, et al.

daps, āpis, f. (δαπάνη, *outlay*; δειπνός, a *meal*), usually found in the pl., but the genit. pl. is not used; a *feast, banquet*, 1, 210; *food, viands*, 1, 706; *flesh of sacrificial victims*, 6, 225.

Dardānia, ae, f., Δαρδανία, for *Troy*, 2, 231.

Dardānides, ae, m., Δαρδανίδης, a *son or descendant of Dardanus*; *Aeneas*, 10, 545; pl.: **Dardānidae**, ārum (um), the *Trojans*, 1, 560, et al.; adj., *Dardanian*, *Trojan*, 2, 59.

Dardānis, idis, f., Δαρδανίς, a *daughter or descendant of Dardanus*, 2, 731.

Dardānius, a, um, adj. (Dardanus), *Dardanian*, *Trojan*, 5, 711; subs.: **Dardānius**, il, m., the *Dardanian*; the *Trojan*, 12, 14.

1. **Dardānus**, i, m., Δάρδανος, *Dardanus*, son of *Jupiter* and *Electra*, father of the *Trojan* line of kings, and thus progenitor of the *Romans*, 6, 650, et al.

2. **Dardānus**, a, um, adj. (Δάρδανος), *Trojan*, 5, 119; subs., the *Dardanian*; *Aeneas*, 4, 662; the *Trojan*, for the nation, 11, 237.

Dārea, ōtis (acc. *Dareta* and *Daren*), m., Δάρης, *Dares*, a *Trojan* boxer, 5, 369. **dātor**, ōris, m. (1, do), a *giver*, 1, 734.

Daucus, a, um, adj. (Daucus), of *Daucus*, a *Rutulan*; *Daucian*, 10, 391.

Daunius, a, um, adj. (Daunus), pertaining to *Daunus*, father or ancestor of *Turnus*; *Daunian*, 12, 785.

Daunus, i, m., a *mythic king of part of Apulia*, father-in-law of *Diomedes*, and father of *Turnus*, 10, 616.

dē, prep. with abl., from, of place, time, source, material, etc.; freq.; out of, E. 2, 22; away from, 6, 85; just from, on, 10, 478; of, 2, 78; made of, G. 3, 13; sprung from, 10, 380; by, of, 4, 227; according to, after, 1, 318; over, upon, 6, 502; concerning, for, about, 12, 765.

dēa, ae, f. (fem. of *deus*), a *goddess*, 1, 17.

dēbellātor, ōris, m. (debello), a *conqueror*, 7, 651.

dēbello, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., to *war to the end*; to *put down by war*; *subdue, conquer*, 5, 731.

dēbēo, ūi, itum, 2, a. (de and habeo), to *owe*, 10, 353; *secure, bind*, E. 8, 94; pass.: **dēbēri**, to *be due, meet*, 2, 538; *decreed*, 3, 184; 6, 714.

dēbīlis, e, adj. (de and habīlis), *disabled, maimed, crippled*, 5, 271; *feeble, useless*, 12, 50.

dēbilito, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (debilis), to *weaken, abate*, 9, 611.

dēbītus, a, um, p. of *debeo*.

dēcedo, cessi, cessum, 3, n., to *withdraw, go away, depart from*, 4, 306; *stand back, retire*, 5, 551; *retire from, avoid*, with dat., E. 8, 89; *retire before*, G. 3, 467; of the sun, to *set*, G. 1, 450.

dēcēm, nam. adj. indecl. (δέκα), *ten*, 2, 198.

dēceptus, a, um, p. of *decipio*.

dēcerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, a., to *decide, determine, resolve*, 4, 475; *contend, combat*, 7, 525.

dēcerpo, psi, ptum, 3, a. (de *enil* carpo), to pluck off; crop, pluck, 6, 141.

dēcet, cūl, 2, impers. n., it is becoming; meet, proper, fitting, 4, 597.

1. **dēcido**, cīdī, cīsum, 3, a. (de and caedo), to cut, lop off, 11, 5.

2. **dēcido**, īdī, 3, n. (de and cado), to fall down; fall, 5, 517.

Dēcīl, drūm, m., several illustrious Romans of the Decian gens, especially the father and son Decius Mus, one killed in the battle of Veturius, B. O. 340, the other in the battle of Sentinum, B. O. 305, 6, 394.

dēcīmus, s. decumus.

dēcīplo, cēpl, ceptum, 3, a. (de and capio), to deceive; beguile, delude, mislead, 3, 181.

dēcīsus, a, um, p. of 1, decido.

dēcīlāro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to make clear; to declare, proclaim, 5, 246.

dēcīlino, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., to turn down or away; of the eyes, to close in sleep, 4, 185.

dēcīlor, ōris, adj., of debased color; of baser metal; vitiated, corrupt, 3, 323.

dēcīquo, coxī, coctum, 3, a., to boll down, G. 1, 295.

dēcōr, ōris, m. (decet), fitness, propriety; grace, comeliness, beauty, 5, 647.

dēcōro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (decus), to adorn, decorate, 6, 217; honor, 11, 25.

dēcōrus, a, um, adj. (decor), fit, proper, becoming, 5, 343; graceful, beautiful, 1, 559; adorned, 5, 123; shining, 11, 194.

dēcūmus (dēcīmus), a, um, adj. (decem), the tenth, 9, 155.

dēcūro, cūcūrrī or curri, cursum, 3, n. and a., to run down, hasten down, 2, 41; descend, 5, 610; run completely round, 11, 189; sail over, sweep over, 5, 212; go over, pursue, G. 2, 39.

dēcūrus, ūs, m. (decuro), a running down, descent, 12, 523.

dēcūs, ōris, n. (decet), that which is becoming; grace, ornament, decoration, 1, 429; glory, honor, distinction, 2, 89; pride, 10, 858; beauty, 1, 592; dignity, honor, 5, 174; an honor, honorable gift, 12, 83.

dēcūtīo, cūsal, cassum, 3, a. (de and quatio), to shake off, G. 1, 131.

dēdēcūs, ōris, n., dishonor, disgrace, shame, 10, 681.

dēdīgnor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., to deem unworthy, disdain, scorn, refuse, 4, 536.

dēdo, dīdī, dītum, 3, a., to give up, G. 4, 90.

dēdūco, xī, ctum, 3, a., to lead, draw, bring down, E. 8, 70; of ships, to launch, 3, 71; lead, conduct, 2, 800; carry away, 6, 297; draw (in some texts for dūdūco), G. 2, 354; drain, G. 1, 114; derive, G. 3, 122; p.: deductus, a, um, drawn out thin in spinning; pa., slender, humble, E. 6, 5.

dēductus, a, um, p. of deduco.

dēerro (in poets often dissyll.), āvi, ātum, 1, n., to go astray, E. 7, 7.

dēfectus, ūs, m. (deficio), an eclipse, G. 2, 478.

dēfendo, dī, sum (pass. inf. *defendit*, 8, 498), 3, a. (de and obedi. fendo), to ward off; with acc. and dat., E. 7, 47; forbid, avert, with acc., 10, 905; defend, guard, protect, 2, 257.

dēfensor, ōris, m. (defendo), a defender, protector; applied also to inanimate things, 2, 531.

dēfensus, a, um, p. of defendo.

dēfēro, tūll, lātum, ferre, irreg. a., to carry or bring down or away; bear, convey, 4, 226; conduct, lead, 5, 730; to report, 4, 299; pass.: dēferri, to plunge, E. 8, 61.

dēfessus, a, um, p. of defetiscor.

dēfētiscor (-fētiscor), fessus sum, 3, dep. (de and fatiscor), to become wearied, tired, fatigued, 1, 157.

dēfīcio, fēcl, fectum, pass. (from dēfio): dēfīt, fīēri, 3, n. and a. (facio), to make off from; free one's self from; desert, leave, forsake, 6, 196; fail, be wanting, 2, 505; be exhausted, fail, G. 3, 95; give way, sink, 6, 354; faint, 4, 689; to be broken down, prostrated, sick at heart (others, swoon), 11, 281; to be depressed, discouraged, 12, 2; pass.: dēfīt, fīēri, to be wanting, E. 2, 22.

dēfīgo, xī, xum, 3, a., to fasten or fix down or in; the object on, or in which, in the dat., or in the abl., with or without a prep.; fix, direct, 1, 226; plant, G. 2, 290; p.: defixus, downcast, 6, 156.

dēfīt, fīeri, s. deficio.

dēfīrus, a, um, p. of defigo.

dēflecto, xl, xum, 3, a., to turn aside, 10, 331.

dēflecto, svi, stum, 2, a. and n., to weep much; weep over, bewail, bemoan, lament, 6, 230.

dēfīstus, a, um, p. of defleo.

dēfīto, xl, xum, 3, n., to flow down; float or swim down, G. 3, 447; sail down, 3, 549; alight, descend, 11, 501; fall, descend, 1, 404.

dēfōdio, fodi, fossum, 3, a., to dig down; sink deep, G. 3, 376; bury, G. 2, 507.

dēformis, e, adj. (de and forma), unsightly, G. 4, 478.

dēformo, svi, stum, 1, a., to disfigure, 10, 844; clothe in mourning, sadden, darken, 12, 805.

dēfossus, a, um, p. of defodio.

dēfringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, a. (de and frango), to break off, 11, 748.

dēfrātum, i, n., must or grape-juice boiled down, G. 4, 309.

dēfunctus, a, um, p. of defungor.

dēfungor, functus sum, 3, dep. n., to complete, finish a duty, etc.; go through with, 6, 83; to have done with, 6, 306; used absolutely; to get through, fulfill one's destiny or course, 9, 93.

dēgēner, ēris, adj. (de and genus), degenerate, 2, 549; of base descent, 4, 18. dēgēnēro, svi, stum, 1, n. (degener), to grow worse, degenerate, G. 1, 198.

dēgo, ēgi, 3, a. (de and ago), to pass, spend, 4, 551.

dēgusto, svi, stum, 1, a., to taste of; touch, graze, 12, 376.

dēhīne (often monosyll.), adv., from this place; from this time; thereupon, then, 1, 131; in enumeration for deinde, then, G. 3, 187.

dēhīscō, hīvi, 3, n. (de and hīscō fr. hio), to gape, yawn, 1, 106; crack open, G. 3, 432; stand open, open, 6, 53.

dēlēcō (deleleo), lēci, lectum, 3, a. (de and lēcio), to cast down, 6, 581; strike down, slay, 11, 642; drive down, 4, 152; shoot or bring down, 5, 542; strike, G. 1, 333; deprive of, 3, 317; dēlēcōre vultum, to cast down the eyes, 3, 330; pass: dēlēcō, to be disheartened, dismayed, 10, 858.

dēlectus, a, um, p. of delecto.

deleleo, s. delecto.

dēlēcō (often dissyll.), adv., from that place (rarely) or time; then, thereupon, 5, 321; now, immediately, 4, 561; next, still, 9, 781.

Dēlōpēa, ae, f., Διολοπεία, a Nymph in the train of Juno, 1, 72.

Dēlōphēbē, es, f., Διολοφείη, a name of the Cumean Sibyl, daughter of Glaucus and priestess of Apollo and Diana, 6, 86.

Dēlōphēbus, i, m., Διολοφός, a son of Priam, who became the husband of Helen after the death of Paris, 6, 463.

dēlābor, lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., to glide, slip, or fall down; descend, 3, 238; fall in with or upon, 2, 377.

dēlapsus, a, um, p. of delabor.

dēlātus, a, um, p. of defero.

1. dēlectus, a, um, p. of deligo.

2. dēlectus (often confounded with dilectus), ūs, m. (deligo), a choosing out, selection, choice, G. 3, 72.

dēlēo, svi, stum, 2, a., to destroy, 9, 248; slaughter, 11, 898.

dēlēstus, a, um, p. of deleo.

Dēlla, s. Delius.

dēlībo, svi, stum, 1, a., to slip; kiss, 12, 434.

dēlēcīae, ūrum, f., and dēlēcīum, ūi, n., a delight, joy; a loved one, darling, favorite, E. 2, 2.

dēlīgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, a. (de and lego), to choose from; choose, 2, 18.

dēlītēscō, tūi, 3, inc. n. (de and latēscō), to hide; lurk, lie hidden, 2, 186.

Dēlūs, a, um, adj. (Delos), of Delos; Delian, an epithet of Apollo, who was born in Delos, 3, 162; subs.: f., Dēlla, ae, Diana, sister of Apollo, E. 3, 67.

Dēlos, i, f., Δῆλος, an island in the midst of the Cyclades in the Aegean, where Leto gave birth to Apollo and Diana, 4, 144.

delphīn, īnis, and delphīnus, i, m., δελφίς, a dolphin, 3, 493, et al.

dēlābrum, i, n. (deluo), the place for sacrificial cleansings; a shrine, temple, sanctuary, 2, 225, et al.

dēlūdo, lūsi, lūsum, 3, a., to deceive, mock, delude, 3, 344.

dēmēns, ntia, adj., out of one's mind,

insane, foolish, mad, blind, 4, 107; *subst., fool*, 11, 390.

dēmentia, ae, f. (demens), *madness, frenzy, folly*, 5, 465.

dēmergo, mersl, mersum, 3, a., *to dip, plunge*, 9, 119.

dēmersus, a, um, p. of demergo.

dēmessus, a, um, p. of demeto.

dēmēto, seti, ssum, 3, a., *to reap; clip, break off, pluck*, 11, 68.

dēmīssus, a, um, p. of demitto.

dēmīto, misi, missum, 3, a., *to send down*, 1, 297; *carry down, sink, lower*, E. 9, 8; *dig, sink*, G. 2, 231; *pour*, G. 4, 542; *shed*, 6, 425; *let down into, receive, admit, of the mind or the senses*, 4, 428; *consign, condemn*, 2, 85; *convey, conduct*, 5, 29; *transmit, hand down*, 1, 288; *of a sloping hill, demittere iugum, descend*, E. 9, 8; *demittere mentem, to lose heart, sink into despair*, 12, 609; p.: *dēmīssus*, a, um, *let down; hanging down*, 4, 233; *derived from*, G. 3, 35; *pa., low, subdued*, 3, 320; *downcast*, 1, 551.

dēmo, mpsl, mptum, 3, a. (de and emo), *to take away, remove*, 2, 773.

Dēmōdēcus, i, m., *an Arcadian follower of Pallas*, 10, 413.

Dēmōlōos, i, m., *a Greek slain by Aeneas in battle*, 5, 260.

Dēmōphōon, ontis, m., *a Trojan slain by Camilla*, 11, 675.

dēmōror, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n., *to linger, protract*, 2, 648; *detain*, 3, 431; *wait for, await*, 10, 30.

dēmum, adv. (de, hence, perhaps meaning *downmost*), *at length, at last*, 1, 620; *at least, indeed, especially*, G. 1, 47.

dēni, ae, a, adj. num. distrib., *ten by ten; ten each; as cardinal, ten*, 1, 381.

dēnique, adv., *at last, at length, finally*, 2, 70, 295.

dēns, ntis, m. (dēns), *a tooth*, 3, 664; *the fluke of an anchor*, 6, 8; *a plow-share*, G. 2, 423; *pruning-hook*, G. 2, 406.

dēnsō, ēre, and *dēnsō*, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (densus), *to make thick; thicken; close up*, 12, 264; *cast thick, shower*, 11, 650; *gather together, crowd*, 7, 794.

dēnsus, a, um, adj., *thick, dense, crowded, compact*, G. 2, 227; *in close array, serried*, 2, 253; *numerous*, G. 3,

306; *many*, G. 4, 347; *frequent*, 5, 459; *concentrated, powerful, furious*, G. 3, 196; *loud, great*, G. 4, 216; *in densō ubere, on closely planted soil*, G. 2, 275; pl.: *densa*, n. (sc. semina), *closes together, densely*, G. 2, 275.

dēntāle, is, n. (dens), *a share-beam*, G. 1, 172; usually pl.: *dēntālia*, ium.

dēnuntiō, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to announce emphatically; declare, foretell*, 3, 366.

dēpasco, pāvi, pastum, 3, a., and *dēpascor*, pastus sum, 3, dep. a., *to devour, consume*, 2, 215; *feed down*, G. 1, 112; *taste*, 5, 58; *feed upon, graze*, G. 4, 533.

dēpastus, a, um, p. of depasco.

dēpecto, no perf., pexum, 3, a., *to comb down or off*, G. 2, 121.

dēpello, pūli, pulsum, 3, a., *to push, drive from or away; drive*, E. 1, 22; *drive from the dugs; wean*, E. 3, 82; *drive away from*, w. acc. and abl., 5, 727.

dēpendō, 2, n., *to hang down; hang*, 1, 728.

dēpōno, pōsi, pōsitum, 3, a., *to put down or aside; recline*, 7, 108; *put off from, put on shore*, 5, 751; *lay down, lay*, 6, 632; *stake, wager*, E. 3, 31; *set, plant*, G. 2, 24; 6, 632; *lay aside, dismiss, banish*, 2, 78; *pass., of sickness, to be laid down, dying, despaired of*, 12, 395.

dēpōsitus, a, um, p. of depono.

dēprēcor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to avert by praying; deprecate; beg for mercy*, 12, 931.

dēprendo (dēprēhendo), prendi, premsum, 3, a., *to catch, surprise, overtake*, 5, 52; *intercept*, 10, 93.

dēpremsus (dēprehensus), a, um, p. of deprendo.

dēpressus, a, um, p. of deprimo.

dēprimo, pressi, pressum, 3, a., *to press down, press deep*, G. 1, 45; *pa.: depressus*, a, um, *low, deep*, G. 3, 276.

dēprōmo, mpsl, mptum (-mtum), 3, a., *to draw forth*, 5, 501.

dēpulsus, a, um, p. of depello.

Dēreennus, i, m., *an ancient king of Laurentum*, 11, 850.

dērectus, a, um, p. of derigo.

dērigesco, gūi, 3, inc. n., *to grow completely stiff; to be cold, stiff, para-*

lyzed with fear, 3, 260; *stand staring*, 7, 447.

dēřigo (dīřigo), řexi, rectum, 3, a. (de and rego), *to lay straight, bring into a definite line*; *to aim, direct*, 1, 401, et al.; *draw out, set in array*, G. 2, 231.

dēřipio, řipui, reptum, 3, a. (de and rapio), *to tear away*; *cast off*; *loosen* (others, dīřipere), 3, 267; *strip off* (others, dīřip.), 1, 211; *take down*, G. 2, 242; *haul down, launch* (others, dīřip.), 4, 523; *cut off* (others, dīřip.), 10, 414.

dēro—dērant, for deero—deerunt, s. desum.

dēsaeřio, ři, 4, n., *to rage furiously*; *rage*, 4, 52.

dēscendo, ři, sum, 3, n. (de and scando), *go or come down*; *to descend*, 2, 632; *to stoop to*, 5, 732.

dēscensus, řis, m. (descendo), *a going down*; *descent*, 6, 126.

dēscribo, řisi, ptum, 3, a., *to mark off*; *divide, distinguish*, E. 3, 41; *describe*, 6, 850; *write*, 3, 445.

dēseco, ři, ctum, 1, a., *to cut off*, 8, 428.

dēsēdi, s. desido.

dēsectus, a, um, p. of deseco.

dēsēro, ři, rtum, 3, a., *to disconnect, loosen one's self*; *leave*, 2, 711; *forsake, abandon, desert*, 4, 323; *leave behind*, 5, 220; *give up, break off*, 9, 694; pa.: **desertus**, a, um, *desolate*; *abandoned*, 12, 684; *uninhabited, solitary, lonely*, 3, 646; subs.: **dēserta**, řrum, n., *desert, waste places*, 1, 384; *haunts*, 7, 404.

dēsertor, řis, m. (desero), *one who has deserted*; *a renegade*, 12, 15.

dēsertus, a, um, p. of desero.

dēsēdia, se, f. (desido), *slough*, G. 4, 94.

dēsēdo, řēdi, 3, n., *to sink down* (old reading, *descendimus*), 3, 565.

dēsēigno, řvi, ātum, 1, a., *to mark out, designate*, 5, 755.

dēsēllo, ři, ultum, 4, n. (de and sallo), *to leap or spring down*; *alight from*, 10, 453.

dēsēlno, řivi or ři, ātum, 3, a. and n., with infin., *to leave off, cease, desist*, 4, 360; with acc., *cease, end*, E. 8, 63; *forbear*, E. 5, 19; n., *forbear*, 10, 881; *end*, E. 8, 11; *terminate*, 10, 211.

dēsisto, řiti, řitum, 3, n., *to cease, desist*, w. abl., 1, 37; w. dat., 10, 441.

dēsēlo, řvi, ātum, 1, a. (de and solus), *to make solitary, lay waste*, 11, 367; *leave without guidance, deprive of commanders, leave in disorder*, 11, 870.

dēspecto, řvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (despicio), *to look down upon*, 1, 226.

dēspectus, a, um, p. of despicio.

dēsēpicio, řpexi, spectum, 3, a. (de and specio), *to look down upon*, 1, 224; *despise, reject*, 4, 26.

dēsēpūmo, řvi, ātum, 1, a., *to remove the scum*; *skim, clear*, G. 1, 226.

dēsētillo (distillo), řvi, ātum, 1, n., *to drip, trickle down*, G. 2, 281.

dēsētino, řvi, ātum, 1, a. (de and ři. sta, wh. sto), *to place apart*; *destine, doom*, 2, 129.

dēsētitio, ři, ātum, 3, a. (de and statuo), *to set apart*; *abandon, leave*, E. 1, 61.

dēsētringo, řtrixi, strictum, 3, a., *to strip off* (old reading for *defringe*), G. 2, 300; *bind* (old reading for *district*), 6, 617.

dēsētruo, řtruxi, structum, 3, a., *to destroy, tear down*, 4, 326.

dēsēdesco (in poetry řiayll.), řsūvi, řsūtum, 3, a. and n., *to become unaccustomed*; p.: **dēsēstus**, a, um, *unaccustomed, unused*, 6, 814; *neglected, unfamiliar, unpracticed*, 2, 500; *unused to love*; *dormant*, 1, 722.

dēssum, řfi, esse, irreg. n. (deset, *deseram, deero*, etc., often pronounced and sometimes spelled *deset*, etc.), *to be absent*, 7, 678; *to be wanting or missing*, 2, 744; *fail, be wanting, lacking*, 10, 373.

dēsūper, adv., *from above*; *above*, 1, 165.

dēteetus, a, um, p. of detego.

dētēgo, řexi, tectum, 3, a., *to uncover*, 10, 128; *lay bare, expose to view*, 8, 241.

dētērior, us, adj., comp. (obsc. *de-ter*, from *de*), *worse*; *more degenerate*, 8, 326; *weaker*, G. 4, 89; superl.: **dētērrimus**, a, um, *worst*, G. 2, 82.

dētēxo, řvi, rtum, 3, a., *to weave off*; *weave completely*; *plait*, E. 2, 72.

dētēnēo, ři, tentum, 3, a. (de and teneo), *to hold from or back*; *hold, detain*, 2, 732.

dētēno, tonūi, 1, n., to *thunder loudly, storm; thunder out, cease to thunder*, 10, 809.

dētorqāso, si, tum, 2, a., to *turn from; turn off, away, or aside*, 5, 165; *dend, turn*, 4, 196; *return, turn back*, 5, 382.

dētracto, s. detracto.

dētrāho, xi, ctum, 3, a., to *draw from; take from*, 5, 260.

dētrecto (-tracto), ſvi, ſtum, 1, a., to *refuse*, G. 3, 57.

dētrūdo, trāsi, trāsum, 3, a., to *thrust down or away; push off from*, 1, 145; *drive from, thrust out*, 6, 584; *thrust down*, 7, 772.

dēturbo, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a., to *cast down*, 5, 175; *strikes down*, 10, 555; *drive away, remove*, 6, 412.

Demōllon, ōnis, m., Δευκαλιων, the son of Prometheus, husband of Pyrrha, and king of Phthia, in Thessaly, G. 1, 62.

dēus, i, m. (Zeús), a *god, deity*, 1, 9, et al.; in general, *god, the deity*, 6, 749; a *goddess*, 2, 632; of a man, *godlike or powerful*, E. 1, 6; the *god Bacchus*; meton., *wine*, 9, 837 (1, 686? S. dīes).

dēvēho, vxi, vectum, 3, a., to *carry away, cart away*, G. 2, 207; *cart home*, G. 2, 408.

dēvēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, n., to *come down; arrive at, reach*, w. acc. of place, 1, 365, et al.

dēverto (-verto), verti, versum (versum), 3, a. and n., to *turn from; turn down, descend* (old reading, divertitur), G. 2, 393.

dēverus, a, um, adj. (deveho), *inclined downwards; descending*, G. 4, 298; *declining*, G. 1, 241; *slaking*, G. 3, 524.

dēvietus, a, um, p. of devinco.

dēvincio, vixi, vinctum, 4, a., to *bind fast; bind*, 8, 304.

dēvinco, vici, victum, 3, a., to *conquer completely, to vanquish*, 9, 264; *wage successfully*, 10, 870.

dēvinetus, a, um, p. of devinco.

dēvōlo, ſvi, ſtum, 1, n., to *fly down*, 4, 702.

dēvelvo, volvi, vōlūtum, 3, a., to *roll down; throw, hurl down*, 2, 449; *wind off*, G. 4, 349.

dēvōvō, vōvi, vōtum, 2, a., to *set apart by voice; devote*, 12, 234; p.: **dēvōtus**, a, um, *devoted, destined, doomed*, 1, 712.

dexter, tra, trum (-tēra, -tērum), adj. (δεξιός), *right*, as opp. to *left*, 5, 168; *on the right hand*, 8, 287; *right-handed, adroit, dexterous*, 9, 769; *fit*, 4, 294; *favorable, auspicious, propitious*, 4, 579; subs.: *dextra*, ae, f., *the right hand*, 1, 408; *valor*, 10, 610; *faith, a pledge*, 7, 366; *dextera*, ae, f., *the right hand, valor*, 7, 474; *dextra*, *on the right*.

dī, s. dis.

Dīana, ae, f. (rel. to Ianus=Dianus), a *goddess of the Italians, and regarded by them as one with the Greek Artemis, daughter of Latona, and sister of Apollo; called Luna, as goddess of the moon; Hecate, as an infernal deity, invoked in magic rites*, 4, 511; and *Diana, as goddess of the chase*, 1, 499.

dīclo (dītio), ōnis, f. (only in gen., dat., acc., and abl. sing.), *dominion, power, sway, rule*, 1, 622.

1. **dīco**, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a. (rel. to dīco), *devote, consecrate*, 5, 60; *pronounce*, 1, 73.

2. **dīco**, xi, ctum, 3, a. and n., to *say*, 1, 81; *speak of, mention*, 4, 43; *celebrate*, E. 6, 6; *tell, rehearse, relate, recount*, 1, 753; *sing, recite*, 6, 644; *name, call*, 1, 277; *appoint*, G. 3, 125; *pronounce*, 6, 281; *declare*, 12, 112; *disclose, portend, foretell*, 2, 362; *bid*, 5, 551; *speak, say*, 3, 312; *announce*, 1, 137; subs.: **dīctum**, i, n., a *thing said; word*, 1, 197; *command, precept, injunction*, 1, 695; *promise*, 8, 643.

Dictaena, a, um, adj. (Dicte), of *Dicte, a mountain in Crete; Dictaean, Cretan*, 3, 171.

dictamnus, i, f., -um, i, n. (īd.), *ditany, an aromatic plant found on Mount Dicte, in Crete*, 12, 412.

dīctum, s. dīco.

dīctus, a, um, p. of 2. dīco.

dīditus, a, um, p. of dīdo.

1. **dīdo**, dīdidi, dīditum, 3, a., to *spread abroad, disseminate*, 7, 144.

2. **Dīdo**, tis or ōnis, f., *Dido, daughter of Belus, king of Phoenicia, who fled from her brother Pygmalion to Africa, where she founded the city of Carthage*, 1, 299.

didūco, xl, ctum, 3, a., to lead or draw apart; separate, sever, 3, 419; loosen, break (pref. by Ribbeck to deduco), G. 2, 354; distract, 5, 720.

diductus, a, um, p. of diduco.

Didymēon, dnls, m., *Didymaon*, an artist, mentioned only by V., 5, 350.

dies, si (contracted form of gen. *dii*, 1, 636, and *die*, G. 1, 206), m. and f., a day, the diurnal period of twenty-four hours, 1, 732, et al.; a day, as distinguished from night, 5, 43, et al.; a fixed, definite, or proper season, period, or time, G. 1, 263, et al.; daylight, 1, 86; an indefinite period of time; time, 5, 783; 6, 745; length of time, 11, 425; die, in a day, daily, E. 2, 42; in dies, daily, G. 3, 553.

diffāre, distilli, dīstātum, ferre, irreg. a., to carry apart; tear asunder or in pieces, 3, 643; plant apart in rows, G. 4, 144; to spread, *disparee*, G. 3, 197; slay, keep at bay, 9, 155; put off, postpone, delay, 6, 560.

difficilis, e, adj. (dis and *facilis*), difficult; struggling, hard, 4, 694; unyielding, stubborn, unfruitful, G. 2, 179; dangerous, 5, 865.

diffido, fisis sum, 3, n., to be distrustful; to distrust, 3, 51.

diffinde, fidi, fassum or fissum, 3, a., to cleave asunder; split, pierce, 9, 560.

diffugio, fugi, 3, n., to flee apart; run away, flee, 2, 212.

diffundo, fudi, fassum, 3, a., to pour round about, pour out, 10, 903; diffuse, G. 4, 415; spread, multiply, 7, 708; to put in disorder, dishevel, 1, 310; spread abroad, 4, 195.

diffusus, a, um, p. of diffundo.

disgēro, gessi, gestum, 3, a., to essay apart, separate one thing from another; arrange, dispose, lay in order, 3, 446; to transplant or plant in rows, G. 2, 54, 267; explain, interpret, 2, 132.

digitus, l, m., a finger, 6, 647; toe, 5, 426.

dignor, stus sum, 1, dep. a. (dignus), w. acc. and abl., to deem worthy of, 1, 335; w. inf., think fit, deign, 4, 122; p. *dignatus*, a, um, with pass. meaning, deemed worthy of, honored by, 3, 475.

dignus, a, um, adj., w. abl., deserving of, worthy of, E. 3, 109; with depend. clause or absol., fit, due, meet, worthy, 1, 600, et al.; *dignus indignus*, worthy (and) unworthy; all fortunes, all things alike, 12, 811.

digredior, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. (di and *gradior*), to walk or go apart, aside, or away; depart, 3, 410; separate, 4, 80; come from, 2, 718.

1. **digressus**, a, um, p. of *digredior*.

2. **digressus**, tis, m., a going away; a departure, parting, 2, 432.

dilābor, lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., to slip, glide, fall apart; depart, pass away, 4, 705; decay, rot, G. 3, 557.

dilapsus, a, um, p. of *dilabor*.

1. **dilectus**, a, um, p. of *diligō*.

2. **dilectus**, a, 2, delectus.

diligō, lexi, lectum, 3, a., to love, 8, 590; pa.: *dilectus*, a, um, loved, dear, 1, 344.

dilūo, li, ctum, 3, a., to wash apart or away, G. 1, 336; temper, dilute, mix, G. 1, 344.

diluvium, li, n. (diluo), a washing away, flood, deluge, 12, 205; desolation, destruction, 7, 223.

dimensus, a, um, p. of *dimetior*.

dimētor, mensus sum, 4, dep. a., to measure, mark out, G. 1, 231; lay out, G. 2, 284.

dimissus, a, um, p. of *dimitto*.

dimitto, misi, missum, 3, a., to send apart or away, 1, 571; dispatch, 1, 577; dismiss, 10, 46; give up, 11, 708.

dimōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, a., to move apart or away; remove, dispel, 3, 560; divide, 5, 830; cut, turn up, G. 2, 512.

Dindyma, gram, n., and *Dindymus*, l, m., Mount *Dindymus* or *Diadyma*, in Mysia, sacred to *Cybele*, 2, 618.

dināūmēro, svi, ctum, 1, a., to distinguish by number, enumerate, reckon, count, 6, 601.

Dionēdes, is, m., *Διονέτης*, *Dionedes*, son of *Tydeus*, and king of *Argos*, distinguished among the Greeks at *Troy*, 1, 752.

Dionaeus, a, um, adj. (*Dione*), pertaining to *Dione*, mother of *Venus*; *Dionaeon*, 3, 19; an epithet of *Caesar* as the descendant of *Venus*, E. 9, 47.

Diores, is, m., a son of Priam and companion of Aeneas, 5, 287.

Dioxiippus, i, m., a Trojan, 9, 574.

Dirae, s. dirus.

Diracaena, a, um, adj. (Dirce), pertaining to Dirce, a fountain in Bœotia; *Diracaen*, Theban, E. 2, 24.

directus, s. directus.

direptus, a, um, p. of diripio.

dirigo, s. derigo.

dirimo, ãmi, emptum (emtum), 3, a. (dis and emo), to take asunder; to separate, 7, 227; break off, end, 5, 487; decide, 12, 79.

diripio (often confounded with deripio), ripi, reptum, 3, a. (dis and rapio), to tear apart or off; snatch, tear away, 3, 227; plunder, pillage, sack, 2, 563. For other definitions, s. deripio.

dirũo, ùi, ùtum, 3, a., to overthrow, tear apart or away from, 10, 363.

dirus, a, um, adj. (*δερύς*), accursed; portentous; fearful, dreadful, awful, dire, cruel, horrible, freq.; accursed, 2, 261; unhallowed, impious, 6, 873; foul, carrion, 3, 263; wild, furious, ardent, 9, 185; subs.: *Dira*, ae, f., a Fury, 12, 869; pl.: *Dirae*, ñrum, the Furies, 4, 473, et al.; pl.: *dira*, adv., fearfully, 10, 572.

dirũtus, a, um, p. of diruo.

1. **Dĩs**, Itis, m., Pluto, the ruler of Hades, 4, 702, et al.

2. **dĩs**, dũtis, adj., s. dives.

3. **dĩs**, insep. particle, denoting division or separation (rel. to *dis*, twice). In composition it becomes *dĩ* before *ð*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*; and *dĩf* before *f*.

discedo, cessi, cessum, 3, n., to go apart or away, retire, withdraw, depart, 2, 644; open, 9, 20; G. 3, 24.

discerno, crẽvi, crẽtum, 3, a., to distinguish one thing from another; determine, distinguish, decide, 12, 898; perceive, 3, 201; mark, set off; work, embroider, 4, 264.

discerpo, cerpsi, cerptum, 3, a. (*dis* and *carpo*), to pluck asunder, to tear in pieces, G. 4, 523; disperse, 9, 313.

discerptus, a, um, p. of discerpo.

discessus, ùs, m. (discedo), a departing, departure, 6, 464.

discindo, cidi, cissum, 3, a., to tear

asunder, pull in pieces, rend, 12, 602; mangle, G. 3, 514.

discingo, cinxi, cinctum, 3, a., to ungird; pl.: *discinctus*, a, um, pa. loose-robed; indolent, effeminate, 8, 724.

disciãdo, cĩsi, cĩssum, 3, a. (*dis* and *ciãdo*), to open; loosen, 12, 732; to shut off, shut up, confine, E. 6, 25.

disco, didici, 3, a., to learn, w. acc., 6, 433; learn how, w. inf., 5, 222.

discolor, òris, adj., of different color, 6, 204.

discordia, ae, f. (discors), difference in feeling, or mind; dissension, strife; personified, *Discord* or *Eris*, 6, 280.

discoors, rdís, adj. (*dis* and *coors*), disagreeing, 2, 423; hostile, 9, 663; opposing, contending, 10, 356.

discrepo, ùi, i, n., to be discordant in sound; fig., to differ, 10, 434.

discrimen, inis, n. (discerno), a separating interval, space, 5, 154; separation, division, 10, 223; distance, 3, 685; difference, distinction, 1, 574; variation, division of sound; note, 6, 646; crisis, danger, peril, 1, 204; pl., difference, 10, 529.

discrimino, ãvi, ãtum, 1, a. (discrimen), to separate; to make distinct with light; discover, illuminate, 11, 144.

discumbere, cũbũi, cũbitum, 3, n., to recline separately; recline at table, 1, 708; impera: *discumbitur*, they recline, 1, 700.

discurro, cĩcurri or curri, cursum, 3, n., to run apart; to ride in different directions, 5, 580; to move in patrols, or hurry to and fro as patrols, 9, 164; flow divided, G. 4, 201; impera: *discurritur*, they hurry in different directions, 11, 463.

discessus, a, um, p. of discutio.

discutio, cussi, cussum, 3, a. (*dis* and *quatio*), to shake off, strike off, 9, 810; disperse, dissipate, dispel, G. 2, 257.

disicio (*disalicio*, *dialleio*), ieci, lectum, 3, a. (*dis* and *iacio*), to throw, cast asunder; cast down, G. 1, 283; overthrow, demolish, 8, 255; scatter, disperse, 1, 70; cleave, 12, 208.

disiclio, s. disicio.

disiungo, nxi, nctum, 3, a., to disjoin, separate, drive away from, 1, 222.

dispar, páris, adj., *unequal*; of unequal length, E. 2, 86.

dispello, pñli, pulsum, 3, a., to drive away; separate, scatter, disperse, 1, 538; to part, 5, 839.

dispendium, ñl, n. (dispendo), a weighing out; expense, cost, 3, 458.

disperdo, dñdi, ditum, 3, a., to destroy, ruin; murder, E. 3, 27.

dispergo, rel, rsum, 3, a. (dis and spargo), to sprinkle, shower around, G. 4, 431; disperse, scatter, 3, 197; diffuse, dissolve, 11, 617.

dispersus, a, um, p. of dispergo.

dispicio, spexi, spectrum, 3, a. (dis and specio), to see distinctly; descry, perceive, discern, 6, 734; observe, see, G. 2, 187.

displacēo, ñl, itum, 3, n. (dis and placeo), to be displeasing; displease, G. 3, 56.

dispono, pñti, pñtūm, 3, a., to put in order; arrange, distribute, 3, 237.

dissensus, ñs, m. (dissentio), disagreement, dissent, 11, 455.

dissicco, a, disiccio.

dissidēo, sñdi, scssum, 3, n. (dis and sedeo), to be situated apart, be separated, 7, 370.

dissillo, ñl, 4, n. (dis and salio), to spring apart; burst asunder; be rent asunder, 3, 416; burst asunder, G. 3, 853; break in twain, 12, 741.

dissimilis, e, adj., unlike; inadequate, unfit, unequal, 9, 252.

dissimūlo, avi, itum, 1, a. (dissimilis), to misrepresent the truth or reality; dissemble, hide, disguise; conceal, 4, 291; remain disguised or concealed (others, repress one's emotions), 1, 516.

disulto, 1, n. (dis and salto), to leap asunder; spring back or apart, 8, 240; burst from, 12, 923.

distendo, ndi, tensum or tentum, 3, a., to stretch apart or out; extend, distend; full, 1, 433; of the dugs of animals, E. 4, 21.

distento, avi, itum, 1, intens. a. (distendo), to distend (in old editions for distendant), E. 9, 31.

distentus, a, um, p. of distendo.

distillo, s, destillo.

distinēo, ñl, tentum, 2, a. (dis and teneo), to hold at bay, keep off, 11, 381.

disto, 1, n., to stand apart; be distant, 3, 116.

distractus, a, um, p. of distraho.

distrāho, xi, ctum, 3, a., to draw, tear asunder, 7, 767.

districtus, a, um, p. of distringo.

distringo, nxi, ctum, 3, a., to draw apart; draw, bind, stretch (old reading, destr.), 6, 617.

ditio, s, dicio.

ditissimus, a, um, s, dives.

dñā, adv. (old abl. of dies), long, for a long time, 1, 351; implying long continued examination, G. 1, 197.

dñum, s, divus.

dñurnus, a, um, adj. (dies), of the day, G. 3, 400.

dñas, s, divus.

dñva, ac, s, divus.

dñvello, velli, vulsum, 3, a., to tear asunder; tear in pieces, 4, 600; tear away, 8, 566; separate, scatter (others, drive away), 2, 424; loosen, uncoil, 2, 220.

dñverbēro, no perf., itum, 1, a., to strike asunder, cleave, cut, 5, 508.

dñverto (-vorto), verti, versum, 3, n., to turn one's self, turn or go apart; impers.: **dñvertitur** (an old reading for **dñvertitur**), G. 3, 298; pa.: **dñversus** (-vorsus), a, um, turned apart; opposite, contrary; away, 5, 166; different, various, 2, 298; distant, far remote, 3, 4; pl., apart, 9, 628; dispersed, G. 4, 422; in different directions, 1, 70; different parts of, 5, 676; in different places, 12, 501; ex **dñverso**, from different directions or from an opposite direction, 2, 716; 3, 222; **dñversa urbs**, different parts of the city, 12, 621; in **dñversa**, different or opposite ways; asunder, 8, 642.

dñves, ñtis, and **dñā**, dñte, adj., rich, wealthy, G. 3, 224; fertile, 7, 263; w. genit., rich in respect of, rich in, 1, 14; w. abl., rich in, abounding in, 4, 38; superl.: **dñtissimus**, a, um, the richest, wealthiest, 1, 343; most wealthy, G. 2, 136; very rich, opulent, 9, 360.

dñvido, visl, visum, 3, a., divide; cleave, 9, 751; separate, 8, 383; cut off, separate (from), E. 1, 67; to divide by being inlaid; to be set in, 10, 134; distribute, 1, 197; open, break through, 2,

284; of the mind, to turn, 4, 285; distribute or set apart, G. 2, 116.

divinitus, adv. (divinus), from the gods, from heaven, G. 1, 415.

divinus, a, um, adj. (divus), relating to the gods; heaven-descended, divine, 3, 47; heavenly, 1, 408; inspired, prophetic, 3, 373; excellent, divine, E. 2, 37.

divisus, a, um, p. of *divido*.

divitiæ, Ærum, f. (dives), riches, wealth, 6, 610.

divortium, Æ, n. (divorto or diverto), a separation; a parting, or cross-way, 9, 379.

divum, s. *divus*.

divus (dīna), a, um, adj., divine; god-like, 11, 657; subs.: *divus*, 1, m., a god, freq.; the image of a god, 12, 286; a great or powerful citizen or ruler, E. 1, 42; *dīva*, æ, f., a goddess, 1, 632, et al.; *divum* (dīum), 1, n., the sky, the open air, G. 3, 435. Gen. pl. -om.

1. *do*, *dēdi*, *dātum*, *dāre*, a. (*dōnare*), to give; freq.; *grant*, 1, 70; *bestow*, 12, 294; *offer*, 8, 106; *show*, *betray*, 12, 69; *present*, *make*, *render*, *affect*, 9, 333; *consign*, *throw*, *cast*, 2, 566; *yield*, *re-sign*, 11, 162; G. 4, 204; *supply*, 2, 391; *bring*, 4, 663; *tell*, *say*, E. 1, 19; *give forth*, *spread*, 12, 301; *make*, 11, 335; *form*, 12, 575; *invent*, G. 3, 115; *direct*, 3, 337; *establish*, *ordain*, 12, 122; *undertake*, 1, 35; often w. infinit. as object acc., 5, 538; pass.: *dāri*, to be given in marriage, to be wedded, E. 3, 26; *se dare*, to intrust one's self, venture upon, 9, 56; to cast one's self, plunge, G. 4, 533; to be given or afforded, 4, 637; *turn out*, *result*, G. 1, 237; *dare tergum*, to retreat, *flee*, G. 4, 35; *dare defensum*, to defend completely, 12, 437; *dare poenas*, to suffer punishment. *Dare*, w. a substantive following, may often be translated by the verb kindred with the latter; as, *dare complexus*, to embrace, 1, 637; *dare parta*, to bring forth, bear, 1, 274.

2. *do*, 3, a. (Gr. *do* rt. of *τίθημι*, to place), to put; found only in compounds; as, *abdere*, *condere*, etc.

dōcēo, cūl, ctum, 2, a., to teach, w. acc. of the person expressed (G. 3, 440), or omitted (1, 296); *instruct*, 6, 323; *tell*,

inform, 1, 223; *describe*, *recount*, 3, 717; *interpret*, *explain*, 5, 533; pa.: *doctus*, a, um, well-informed; learned, wise, experienced, skillful, 10, 235, et al.

Dōdōna, æ, f., *Δωδώνη*, a town in Epirus famous for its temple and oracle of Jupiter, G. 1, 149.

Dōdōnaeus, a, um, adj., *Δωδωναῖος*, of Dodona; Dodonaean, 3, 466.

dōlēo, Æl, itum, 2, n. and a., to be in pain; to grieve, sorrow, mourn, freq.; to endure grief, 4, 434; to be displeased, angry, 1, 9; to feel indignation, shame, disgrace, 11, 732.

Dōlēhæm, ōnis, m., a Trojan, 10, 696.

dōlo (-on), ōnis, m., *δόλος*, a staff or pole with an iron point; a pike, 7, 664.

Dōlon (Dōlo), ōnis, m., a Trojan spy, 12, 347.

Dōlōpes, um, m., *Δολοῖπες*, the Dolopians, a warlike tribe of Thessaly, followers of Pyrrhus at Troy, 2, 7.

dōlor, ōris, m. (doleo), pain, 4, 693; grief, anguish, 4, 474; resentment, 1, 25; fury, vengeance, 2, 594.

dōlūa, 1, m. (*dōlos*), artifice, device, stratagem, 2, 390; fraud, treachery, wile, 2, 34; deception, craft, 1, 634; secret or hidden crime, crafty misdeed, 6, 567; fig., mass, 5, 530; treacherous work or fabric, 2, 264.

dōmīna, æ, f. (dominus), mistress, queen, 3, 433; goddess, 2, 113.

dōmīnor, ūtus sum (pass. inf., *dōmīnārier*, 7, 70), 1, dep. n. (dominus), to be lord or master; rule, reign, be supreme, 2, 263; foll. by abl. w. *in*, 2, 337; by abl. without *in*, 6, 703; and in 1, 235; take possession, overrun, prevail, G. 1, 154.

dōmīnus, 1, m. (rel. to domo), a master, owner, lord, ruler, 1, 232, et al.

dōmīto, 1, intens. a. (domo), to tame; break, G. 1, 235; train, exercise, 7, 103.

dōmītor, ōris, m. (id.), a tamer, 7, 139; ruler, sovereign, 5, 739.

dōmītrix, Icīs, f. (id.), a tamer, G. 3, 44.

dōmītus, a, um, p. of domo.

dōmo, Æl, itum, 1, a., to tame, train, break, G. 3, 206; vanquish, 2, 123; subdue, 6, 30; tame or improve, G. 2, 62; *styl*, 2, 608; fashion, form, G. 1, 169.

dōmna, f. or *da*, f., *δαίς*, house, habitation, dwelling, palace, mansion, 1, 657. et al.; home, 1, 600; structure, building, 6, 27; nest, 5, 214; *Alce*, G. 4, 159; haunt, 2, 647; abode, region, 6, 534; family, house, race, posterity, country, lineage, 1, 234, et al.; pl., a palatial building with its several courts; palace, 2, 445; gen. as locat.: domal, in the house, at home, E. 2, 33; acc.: domum, homeward, home, E. 10, 77.

dōnārium, n., *(donum)*, a place of gifts or offerings; a temple-treasury; a temple, G. 3, 533.

dōnō (contract. fr. *domicum*), adv., as long as, while; until, till at length, w. indic., 1, 273; w. subj., 11, 660.

dōno, *avi*, *atum*, 1, a. (*donum*), to present; give, 5, 232; reward, 5, 236; w. acc. and abl., 5, 351.

dōnum, i, n. (*do*), a gift, present, 1, 652; reward, prize, 5, 236; sacrifice, offering, 3, 301; 4, 63; bounty, blessing, 2, 269.

Dōnūsa (*Dōnyssa*), ac, f., *Δόνυσα*, an island between the Cyclades and Crete; one of the Sporades, now *Dennusa*, E. 1, 125.

Dōricus, a, um, adj., *Δωρικός*, Doric; Grecian, 2, 37.

Dōris, *Idia*, f., *Δωρίς*, daughter of Oceanus, and wife of Nereus; meton., the sea, E. 10, 5.

dormio, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, 4, n., to sleep, G. 2, 506.

dorsum, i, n., the back, 11, 577; a ridge, reef of rocks, 1, 110; a bank, 10, 303; a slope or ridge, G. 3, 426.

Dōrycleus, i, m., *Δωρυκλος*, Dorycleus, a follower of Aeneas, 5, 620.

dōs, *dōtis*, f. (*do*), a marriage-portion, dowry, 7, 422.

dōtālis, e, adj. (*dos*), pertaining to a dowry, dotal, 4, 104.

1. **dōto**, *avi*, *atum*, 1, a. (*id.*), to endow, portion, 7, 318.

2. **dōto**, *is*, f., *Δωτώ*, a sea-nymph, 9, 102.

drāco, *Onia*, m. (*δράκων*), a dragon or fabulous kind of serpent, 4, 484; a serpent, 2, 225.

Drancea, *ia*, m., a Latin hero, 11, 122, et al.

Drōphānum, i, n., *Δρόφωνα*, *Drapo-*

num, a town on the western coast of Sicily, now *Trapani*, 2, 707.

Drāmo (*Drymo*), *us*, f., *Δρυμός*, the name of a water-nymph, G. 4, 228.

Drāsua, i, m., the family name of several distinguished Romans, 3, 324.

Drȳas, *adis*, f., pl., *Drȳidea*, um, *Δρυΐς*, a woodland-nymph; a dryad, E. 5, 59.

Drȳmo, s. *Drāmo*.

Drȳpē, *es*, f., *Δρυΐνη*, a wood-nymph, 10, 551.

Drȳpēs, um, m., *Δρυΐνης*, the Dryopes, a Pelasgian tribe, at first of Thesaly, later of Messene, 4, 146.

Drȳops, *Opis*, m., *Drȳops*, a Trojan follower of Aeneas, 10, 346.

dūbĭto, *avi*, *atum*, 1, a. and n., to doubt, 2, 170; hesitate, 6, 806; fear, 3, 614; to be in meditation, to ponder, 3, 191; p.: *dubitandus*, a, um, to be questioned, 2, 170.

dūbĭus, a, um, adj., uncertain, doubting, doubtful; active, 1, 218; 4, 55; passive, to be doubted, uncertain, doubtful, 2, 359; G. 4, 253.

dūco, *xi*, *ctum*, 3, a., to lead, freq.; draw; drag, E. 1, 13; guide, direct, conduct, 1, 401; lead forth, G. 4, 21; bring, G. 3, 517; stretch, strain, draw, 11, 860; draw, unhealed, 12, 378; incline, 5, 7; usher in, 2, 802; draw over one's self, take on, receive, contract, 10, 122; E. 9, 49; take a wife, E. 8, 29; raise, build, 1, 428; of metals, beat out, form, fashion, 7, 624; mold, express, 3, 648; choose by drawing lots; choose, 2, 201; receive, 5, 534; spend, protract, 6, 589; draw out, prolong, 2, 641; delay, E. 9, 56; continue, 1, 623; calculate, reckon, 6, 690; deem, think, 10, 669; derive, 5, 596; pass.: *dūcti*, to be descended; to descend, spring from, 1, 19.

ductor, *Oris*, m. (*duco*), a leader, 1, 129; captain, commander, 5, 123; prince, king, 9, 691.

duetus, a, um, p. of *duco*.

dūdum, adv. (*diu* and *dum*), a while ago; some time ago; lately, not long ago; just now, 3, 722, et al.

dulcēdo, *Inis*, f. (*dulcis*), sweetness; delight, joy, G. 1, 412.

dulcis, e, adj. (*rel.* to *γλυκύς*), sweet, 1, 423; pure, clear, G. 2, 445; fresh, G.

2, 243; *pleasant, delightful*, 1, 694; *dear*, 2, 777.

Dullichium, ἡ, n., Δουλίχιον, *Dullichium* (now *Neochori*), an island south-east of *Ithaca*, belonging to the kingdom of *Ulysses*, 3, 271.

Dullichius, a, um, adj. (*Dullichium*), *Dullichian*, pertaining to *Ulysses*, E. 6, 76.

dum, conj., *while, as long as*, 1, 607; et al.; *even while* (in the act of), 6, 586; *while*, w. subj., G. 4, 457; w. pres. indic. for time past, E. 7, 6, et al.; *until, till*, 1, 265; *yet, as yet*, 11, 70; *until, while* (of purpose), w. subj., 1, 5; *provided that, if only*, w. subj., 11, 792.

dumētum (dummētum), i, n. (*dumus*), a growth of bushes; *brake, thicket*, G. 1, 15.

dumōsus (dumm-) , a, um, adj. (id.), *abounding in brambles, bushy*, G. 2, 180.

dūmus, i, m. (for *dumus* from *densus*), a *bramble*, 4, 526; *brake, thicket*, G. 2, 338.

dūo, ac, o, num. adj. (*duo*), *two*, 2, 213, et al.

dūdōni, ac, a, adj. (*duo*), *twelve each*; *twelve*, G. 1, 232.

dūplex, icis, adj. (*duo* and *plico*), *twofold, double*, 1, 635; *lying over each other, lapping*, 9, 707; *both*, 1, 93; *twin*,

12, 199; *hollow* (having a double ridge), G. 2, 87.

dūplico, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (*duplex*), *to double*; *increase*, E. 2, 67; *double up, fold up or bend*, 11, 645; 12, 927.

dūresco, dūrti, 3, inc. n. (*durus*), *to become hard*; *harden*, E. 8, 81.

dūro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (id.), *to make hard, harden*, G. 2, 257; *to be enduring*; *endure, persevere*; *be firm, patient, bear up*, 1, 207; *continues, last*, G. 2, 226.

dūrus, a, um, adj., *hard, to the touch*; *tough, stiff*, 5, 406; *hardy*, 5, 730; *sturdy*, 7, 504; *strong*, G. 2, 479; *rude*, G. 4, 399; *heavy*, G. 2, 515; *harsh, unpleasant*, G. 4, 103; *stern, cruel*, E. 10, 44; *inexorable*, G. 2, 259; *insensible*, 4, 428; *difficult*, 1, 563; *grievous, heavy*, 4, 433; *straitened*, G. 1, 146; *rough, dangerous*, 3, 706; *much enduring*, 2, 7; 4, 247; *much suffering, tired with grief*, 12, 873.

dūx, ūcis, c. (*duco*), a *leader, guide, head*, 1, 364; *chief, captain, commander*, 2, 261; *prince, king*, G. 4, 4; *pilot* (others, a *groom*), 3, 470; *leader, chief, of the herd*, G. 2, 123.

Dūmas, ntis, m., Δύμας, *Dymas*, a *Trojan warrior*, 2, 340.

E

E, prep., s. ex.

Ēbēnus, s. *Hebenus*.

Ēbālum, n. (-us, m.), i, *dwarf-elder*, E. 10, 27.

Ēbur, ōris, n., *ivory*, 1, 592; meton., an *ivory pipe*, G. 2, 193; an *ivory statue*, G. 1, 480.

Ēburnus, a, um, adj. (*ebur*), *of ivory*; *ivory*, 6, 647; *ivory-killed*, 11, 11.

Ēbūsus (-būsus), i, m., a *Latin warrior*, 12, 299.

ecce, interj. (en and ce), *see! lo! behold!* w. a proposition, 5, 798; w. acc., E. 5, 66.

Ēchlōnīus, a, um (*Echion*), of *Echion*, one of the *Theban* ancestors, produced from the dragon's teeth; *Echionian, Theban*, 12, 515.

ecloga, ae, i., ἐκλογή, a *selection*; a *short poem, an idyl*.

ecqui, quae or qua, quod, adj. interr.

pron., denoting vehement feeling (ec and qui), *whether any? any? 3*, 341.

ecquis, ecquid, subs. interr. pron., denoting vehement feeling (ec and quis), *whether anybody? anything? any one; anybody? who, what, anything?* freq.; adv.: *ecquid, as to anything, in any respect or degree? perchance? at all? 3*, 342.

ecus, s. *equus*.

Ēdax, ācis, adj. (i. edo), *voracious; devouring, consuming*, 2, 732.

Ēdico, xi, ctum, 3, a., *to speak forth; declare; decree, order*, w. subj. or inf., 3, 235; *to direct, advise*, G. 2, 225; *announce, order, charge*, 11, 463.

Ēdisco, ēdidici, 3, a., *to learn completely, by heart; learn*, E. 6, 83.

Ēdisceō, ūi, rtum, 3, a., *to state; set forth, declare, relate*, 2, 149.

Ēditus, a, um, p. of 2. edo.

1. *ēdo*, *ēdi*, *ēsum*, or *ēssum*, 3, a. (*īdo*, cat), to eat, 7, 113; to eat, waste, consume, 4, 66; pres.: *est*, 4, 66; imperf. subj.: *esset*, G. 1, 151; *fig.*, *fret*, *vex*, torment, consume, 12, 801.

2. *ēdo*, *dīdi*, *dītum*, 3, a., to give out, put forth, raise; bring forth young, G. 4, 199; *deget*, 8, 187; *produce*, make, 9, 527; *utter*, 5, 698; pa.: *ēditus*, a, um, exposed, raised up, elevated; rising, G. 2, 188.

ēdōcō, *cūi*, *ctum*, 3, a., to teach completely; communicate, declare, 5, 748.

ēdōnus, a, um, adj., pertaining to the *Edoni*, a people of Southern Thrace; *Edonian*, Thracian, 12, 865.

1. *ēdūco*, *xi*, *ctum*, 3, a., to lead out, lead forth, 1, 432; draw out, 10, 744; bear, bring forth (others, rear), 6, 765; work out, forge, 6, 630; erect, build, 2, 186; rear, 2, 461; bring up, maintain, 8, 418.

2. *ēdūco*, *avi*, *atum*, 1, a., to train, breed, 10, 518.

ēductus, a, um, p. of 1, *educō*.

ēdūrus, a, um, adj., very hard; tough, well grown, G. 4, 145.

ēfectus, a, um, p. of *ēficō*.

ēfēro, *extilli*, *ātum*, *ferre*, irreg. a., to bear, or bring out or forth, 2, 297; bear away, rescue, 3, 150; raise, elevate, lift up or high, 1, 127; *fig.*, rear, breed, G. 2, 169; date, puff up, 11, 715; *ēfferre gressum* or *pedem*, walk, go, come forth, 2, 753; *ēfferre se*, arise, 3, 215.

ēfērus, a, um, adj., extremely wild; savage, frantic, 4, 642; fierce, 8, 6; cruel, 8, 484.

ēferro, 3, n., to boil over, G. 1, 471; burst forth, G. 4, 556.

ēfētus (-*foetus*), a, um, adj., no longer producing; worn out, G. 1, 81; exhausted, 5, 396; incapable (w. genit.), 7, 440; weary (the reading given by Heyne and others for *ēfectus*), G. 2, 417.

ēficō, *fēci*, *fectum*, 3, a (ex and facio), to make completely; form, make, 1, 160; w. subj. clause, cause, E. 3, 51; p.: *ēfectus*, a, um, completed (others, *ēfectus*), G. 2, 417.

ēfigies, *ei*, f. (*ēfingo*), something molded or fashioned; a figure, likeness, or image, 3, 143.

ēfingo, *uxi*, *netum*, 3, a., to mold out, shape forth; form, fashion; portray, represent, 6, 32; counterfeit, imitate, 10, 640.

ēfūgītō, *avi*, *atum*, 1, a., to ask urgently; demand, 12, 759.

ēfio, *avi*, *atum*, 1, a. (ex and fio), to blow or breathe out, 7, 786.

ēfūō, *fluxi*, 3, n. and a. (ex and fluo), to flow out or forth (others, *infūō*), G. 4, 373.

ēfōdīo, *fōdi*, *fossum*, 3, a., to dig out, excavate, 1, 427; dig up, 1, 443; dig, thrust out, 3, 663.

ēfocetus, s. *ēfectus*.

ēffer, *ātus sum*, 1, dep. a. and n., to speak forth; speak, say, 6, 500.

ēfossus, a, um, p. of *ēfodīo*.

ēfractus, a, um, p. of *ēfringo*.

ēfrēnus, a, um, adj. (ex and frenum), unbridled, unrestrained; savage, wild, G. 3, 382.

ēfringo, *frēgi*, *fractum*, 3, a. (ex and frango), to break out or open; crush, dash out, 5, 480.

ēfūgio, *fūgi*, 3, n. and a., to flee forth or away; glide away, 2, 226; get off, escape, E. 3, 49; speed along, 5, 151; pass swiftly from, flee from, escape from, 2, 738; 3, 273; escape, 3, 653.

ēfūgium, *li*, n. (*ēfugio*), a fleeing away; pl., flight, escape, 2, 140.

ēfulgēō, and *ēfulgo*, *si*, 2, and 3, n., to shine forth or brightly; be effulgent, 2, 616; 8, 677; glitter, be distinguished, conspicuous, 5, 138.

ēfultus, a, um, pa. (ex and fulcio), propped up; supported, 7, 94.

ēfundo, *fūdī*, *fūsum*, 3, a., to pour out or forth; shed, 2, 271; throw, cast out, 7, 780; cast, 6, 339; overthrow, 11, 485; bring out, 3, 68; loosen, toss, G. 3, 92; unbind, dishevel, 4, 509; dissolve, 2, 651; let loose, throw out, 5, 813; spend, lose, waste, 5, 448; of words, utter, 5, 780; *ēfundere se*, rush, dart forth, start, G. 1, 512; pass.: *ēfundī*, dart, 5, 145; flow, 6, 636; p.: *ēfusus*, a, um, poured forth; pouring, G. 2, 353; overflowing, G. 4, 288; thronging, 12, 131.

ēfusus, a, um, p. of *ēfundo*.

ēgēlīdus, a, um, adj., cold (given by Heyne and others for *et gēlīdus*), 8, 610.

ēgēnus, a, um, adj. (egeō), *needy; in want, destitute*, 1, 599; *distressed, straitened, imperiled, desperate*, 10, 367.

ēgēo, ūl, 2, n. (rel. to Gr. ἐχρῶ, *poor*), *to be in want or need; w. abl. or gen.; to want, need*, 2, 522; *to be poor, destitute*, 1, 384; *require*, G. 2, 36; *to feel the need of, be desirous of*, 5, 751; p.: **ēgēns**, ntis, *destitute, needy, necessitous, helpless*, 4, 373.

Ēgēria, ae, f., *a nymph of Roman mythology, instructress of Numa*, 7, 763.

ēgestas, ūlis, f. (egeō), *poverty, destitution, penury, need, want*, G. 2, 319; *personified*, 6, 276.

ēgo, mēl, pers. pron.; pl.: nos, nostri or nostrum, I, etc., freq.; pl. often for the sing., I, me, etc.; abl. with 1, eum appended: **mecum**, *with me*, 1, 675, et al.

ēgrēdiōr, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. (ex and gradior), *to step or walk forth; go out*, 2, 713; *to disembark, land*, 1, 172.

ēgrēgius, a, um, adj. (e and grex), *apart from the herd; excellent, distinguished*, 7, 473; *famous, renowned*, 1, 445; *noble*, 6, 523; w. gen., 11, 417.

ēgressus, a, um, p. of egredior. ei (hei) (monosyll.), interj. expressive of grief, ah! alas! *woe is me!* 2, 274, et al.

ela, s. hela.

ēlō, ūl, lectum, 3, a. (ex and lacio), *to cast out, forth, away*; p.: **electus**, a, um, *cast ashore*, 1, 578; *banished*, 8, 646; *stretched out at full length, thrust forth* (Ladewig and others, *wrenched, dislocated*), 10, 894.

ēlecto, ūl, ūlam, 1, a., freq. (ex and lacio), *to cast forth; vomit* (in some texts *electantem*), 5, 470.

ēlectus, a, um, p. of elicio.

ēlābor, lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to slip or glide forth or away; escape from*, 1, 242; *spring aside, dodge*, 5, 445; *creep, move upward*, G. 2, 305.

ēlapsus, a, um, p. of elabor.

ēlātus, a, um, p. of effero.

Electra, ae, f., 'Ἠλέκτρα, *one of the Pleiades (daughters of Atlas), and mother of Dardanus*, 8, 135.

ēlectrum, i, n., ἤλεκτρον, *amber*, G. 2, 522; *a mixed metal of the color of amber*, 8, 402.

ēlēphantus, i, m., ἐλέφας, *an elephant*; meton., *tory*, 2, 464.

ēlēus, a, um, adj. (Elis), *of Elis, a country of the Peloponnesus; Elean*, G. 2, 202.

ēleusīnus, a, um, adj. (Elusis), *pertaining to Eleusis, a city of Attica sacred to Ceres; Eleusinian*, G. 1, 163.

ēliās, ādis, pl.: **ēliādes**, um, adj. (Elis), *Elean, Olympian*, G. 1, 59.

ēlīcio, ūl, ūtum, 3, a. (e and lacio), *to draw out, or down*, G. 1, 109.

ēlīdo, ūl, ūsum, 3, a. (ex and laedo), *to dash forth, out, up*, 2, 567; *suffocate, strangle*, 8, 269; *force out, cause to start out*, 8, 261.

ēlīgo, ēgi, ectum, 3, a. (e and lego), *to select, choose*, 7, 274.

ēlis, īdis, f., 'Ἠλīs, *Elis, one of the countries of the Peloponnesus, west of Arcadia*, 2, 694.

ēlīssa (ēlīs), ae, f., 'Ελίσσα, *another name for Dido*, 4, 335.

ēlīsus, a, um, p. of elido.

ēllēbōrus (hellēb-), i, m., ἑλλέβορος, *veratrum, hellebore*, G. 2, 451.

ēlōquium, ū, n. (eloquor), *eloquence; rant*, 11, 383.

ēlōquor, lōcūtus sum, 3, dep. a. and n., *to speak out; speak*, 2, 39.

ēlōcō, xi, 2, n., *to shine forth, to be bright*, G. 4, 98.

ēluctor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n., *to struggle forth; overcome; to work, ooze, or strain out*, G. 2, 244.

ēlūdo, lūsi, lūsum, 3, n. and a., *to play out; to mock, elude*, 11, 695; *deceive, disappoint*, G. 1, 226.

ēlūo, ūl, ūtum, 3, a., *to wash out or away*, 6, 742.

ēlysīus, s. Elysian.

ēlysium, ū, n., 'Ἠλύσιον, *Elysium, the Elysian fields, the dwelling-place set apart for the blessed in the lower world*.

ēlysianus (ēlysianus), a, um, adj. (Elysium), *Elysian*, G. 1, 38.

ēmāthia, ae, f., 'Ἠμαθία, *Emathia, a region of Macedonia; Macedonia*, G. 1, 492.

ēmāthion, ōnis, m., *a Trojan warrior*, 9, 571.

ēmensus, a, um, p. of emetior.

ēmētior, mensus sup, 4, dep. a., *to*

measure out or off, 10, 778; *pass over, traverse*, 5, 623; *pass*, G. 1, 450.

Emico, *ŕi*, *ŕtum*, 1, n., *to leap, spring forth*, 6, 5; *to dart, bound, or spring upward*, 2, 175; *run, rush, dart forward*, 5, 319.

Eminēo, *ŕi*, 2, n., *to stand out, project, rise up*, 10, 227.

Eminus, adv. (e and *mannus*), *from afar, at a distance*, 10, 346.

Emissus, a, um, p. of *emitto*.

Emitto, *miŕi*, *missum*, 3, a., *to send forth*, 6, 808; *hurl, throw, shoot*, 11, 676.

Emo, *ŕmi*, *emptum* (emtum), 3, a., *to buy, purchase*, 10, 508.

Emoveo, a, um, p. of *emoveo*.

Emoveo, *mōvi*, *mōtum*, 2, a., *to move off or away; remove (or amove)*, 6, 524; *throw off, start from*, 2, 438; *dispel, re-leave*, 6, 382; *tear away, shatter*, 2, 610.

emptus, a, um, p. of *emo*.

Emunio, *ŕi*, *ŕtum*, 4, a., *to fortify; make strong, secure*, 8, 227.

En, interj. (rel. to *ŕv*), *lo! behold!* with nom., 1, 461; *in doubt or despair*, E. 1, 66; *in indignation*, 4, 597; *with imperat.*, E. 6, 69.

Enarrabilis, e, adj. (*narro*), *that can be expressed or described*, 8, 625.

Enclādus, 1, m., *Ἐνκλάδος, Enceladus, a giant, son of Caelus and Terra*, 3, 578; 4, 179.

Enim, causal conj., *for*, 1, 198, et al.; *corroborative, truly, certainly, yes, aye, even, indeed*, G. 2, 509, et al.; *therefore*, G. 3, 70; *with pers. pron., precisely, directly*, 8, 84; *nec enim, nor indeed*, 2, 100; *sed enim, but indeed, however*, 1, 19.

Enipeus (trisyll.), 1, m., *Ἐνιπέος, the Enipeus, a river of Thessaly flowing into the Peneus*, G. 4, 368.

Enitēo, *ŕi*, 2, n., *to shine forth*, 4, 150; *grow bright*, G. 2, 211.

Enitor, *nixus* or *nixus sum*, 3, dep. n. and a., *to struggle forth or upward; climb, shoot upward*, G. 2, 300; *to bring forth, bear offspring*, 3, 327.

Enixus, a, um, p. of *enitor*.

Eno, *ŕvi*, *ŕtum*, 1, n. and a., *to swim out or away; ŕg., to fly away*, 6, 16.

Enodis, e, adj. (e and *nodus*), *with-out knots, smooth*, G. 2, 73.

enais, 1s, m., *a sword*, 2, 322, et al.; *knife*, 2, 155.

Entellus, 1, m., *a Sicilian boxer*, 5, 337.

Enūmēro, *ŕvi*, *ŕtum*, 1, a., *to count out or completely; enumerate*, 4, 334.

Ēo, *ŕvi* or *ŕi*, *ŕtum*, *ŕre*, irreg. n. (*ēi*), *to go; walk, come*, 8, 466; *go forth*, 2, 578; *depart*, 2, 111; *issue*, 4, 180; *advance*, 12, 908; *mope, appear*, 4, 149; *ascend*, 5, 451; *run/down, flow*, 9, 434; *ooze, drop*, G. 2, 245; *hang*, 5, 558; *intervene*, G. 2, 344; *enter upon, succeed to, inherit*, 3, 758; *w. cogn. acc., to pursue*, 4, 468; *take, lead*, G. 3, 77; *impers.* *Itur, we, they, go*, 9, 641; *p.*: *Ēema, Ēuntis, going, etc., freq.*

Ēodem, adv. (*idem*), *to the same place*, 9, 680.

Ēōus, a, um, adj., *Ēōos, belonging to the dawn, eastern*, 1, 453; *subs.*: *Ēōus*, 1, m., *for Lucifer, the day star*, G. 1, 283; *the dawn*, 3, 588.

Ēpōos, 1, m., *Ἐπειός, Epelus, a Grecian architect, designer of the wooden horse*, 2, 264.

Ēphyrē, es, f., *Ἐφύρη, a sea-nymph*, G. 4, 342.

Ēphyrēŕus, a, um, adj. (*Ephyra*), *of Ephyra or Corinth; Corinthian*, G. 2, 464.

Ēpīdaurus, 1, f., *Ἐπίδαυρος, a city on the N. W. coast of Argolis, now Epidauri*, G. 3, 44.

Ēpīros (*Ēpīrus*), 1, f., *Ἐπειρος, Epirus, the country on the Adriatic coast, west of Thessaly and Macedon, now Albania*, 3, 322.

Ēpūŕe, arum, f. (sing. *epulum*), *a banquet, feast*, 1, 79; *food*, 1, 210.

Ēpūlo, *ŕnis*, m., *a Rutulian warrior*, 12, 459.

Ēpūlor, *ŕtus sum*, 1, dep. n. and a. (*epulum*), *to banquet, feast*, 4, 207; *w. abl., to banquet, feast upon*, 3, 224; *w. acc., feast upon*, 4, 602.

Ēpūtīdes, ac, m., *Ἐπυτίδης, son of Epytus, a follower of Aeneas, and master of the equestrian games*, 5, 547.

Ēpūtus, 1, m., *a Trojan*, 2, 340.

Ēqua, ac, f. (*equus*), *a mare*, G. 1, 59.

Ēques, *ŕtis*, m. (*id.*), *a horseman*, 4, 122; *put for the horse*, G. 3, 116; *pl.*

cavalry, 12, 408; sing. as a collective, *cavalry*, 10, 229.

ēquester, tris, tre, adj. (eques), *pertaining to a horseman*; *equestrian*, 5, 687.

ēquidem, adv. (demonstr. e or ec and quidem), *indeed, at least, certainly, surely*; w. first person, *for my part*, 1, 228.

ēquinus, a, um, adj. (eques), *pertaining to horses*; *equine, of horses*, G. 2, 72; *horse-hair*, 9, 682.

ēquitatus, ūs, m. (equito), *the horse, cavalry*, 8, 585.

ēquū, ūi, ūtum, 1, a. and n. (eques), *to be a horseman*; *to ride*, 10, 885.

ēquus (ēcus), i, m. (ēves), *a horse*, 1, 156, et al.

ērātō, f. (only in nom.), *Ἐρατώ, the muse of love-poetry*; *muse, in general*, 7, 37.

ērēbus, i, m., *Ἐρεβος, the god of darkness, son of Chaos and brother of Night*, 6, 247; *darkness*; *the lower world*, 4, 26, et al.

ērectus, a, um, p. of erigo.

ēreptus, a, um, p. of eripio.

ērētum, i, n., *Ἐρετρὺς, an ancient Sabine town, now Rimate*, 7, 711.

ergō, adv., *therefore*, E. 1, 47; w. gen. like *causa*, *for the sake of, on account of*, 6, 670; in a question, 6, 456.

ērīōtes (ērīchaetes), ae, m., *a Lycanian follower of Aeneas*, 10, 749.

ērīkthōnlus, ūi, m., *Ἐριχθόνιος, Erichthonius, a son of Vulcan, and one of the primitive kings of Athens*; *the first to yoke four horses to a chariot*, G. 2, 112.

ērīkhnus, i, m., *Ἐριχνός*. 1. *A Greek name of the river Po*. 2. *The river in the lower world which flows forth and forms the Po in the upper world*, 6, 632.

erigo, rexī, rectum, 2, a. (ex and re-), *to raise up, rear, erect*, 4, 425; *cast upward*, 2, 428.

ērīgōnēs, es, f., *Ἐριγόνη, the constellation Virgo*, G. 1, 33.

ērīlis (hērīlis), e, adj. (erus), *pertaining to an owner, master, or mistress*; *master's*, 7, 420.

ērīnys (ērīmnys), ūos, f., *Ἐρινός,*

a fury, 2, 337; *pest, scourge, curse*, 2, 573.

ērīphylis, es, f., *Ἐριφύλη, the wife of Amphiarous, slain by her son Alcmaeon for her treachery to her husband*, 6, 445.

ēripio, ūi, reptum, 2, a. (ex and rapio), *to tear or pull away, freq.*; w. the object from which in abl., w. prep. or without a prep., or in the dat.; *un-sheath*; *draw*, 4, 579; *snatch*, 10, 738; *catch*, 7, 119; *take away*, 2, 736; *rescue*, 1, 596; *bear safely*, 2, 665; *hasten*, 2, 619; imperat., *away!* 3, 580; pass.: *eripi, escape*, 12, 948; *eripere se, hasten, fly*, 12, 917.

errābundus, a, um, adj. (erro), *wandering, straying*, E. 6, 58.

erro, ūi, ūtum, 1, n. and a., *to go astray, wander*, 1, 578; *roam*, G. 2, 246; *go to and fro, stray*, 7, 403; *hover*, 4, 684; *float*, 2, 76; *to err, be uncertain*, 7, 493.

error, ōis, m. (erro), *a wandering*, 1, 755; *a winding, maze*, 5, 591; *mis-lake, error*, 3, 181; *deception*, 2, 43; *infatuation, madness*, E. 8, 42.

ērūbesco, rūbūi, 2, inc. n. and a., *to redden*; *to blush*; *to show or feel shame*, E. 6, 2; *feel shame before*; *to reverse, respect*, 2, 542.

ērueto, ūi, ūtum, 1, n. and a., *to belch out*; *to vomit, throw forth or out*, 2, 622; *discharge*, 6, 297.

ērūdio, ūi or ūi, ūtum, 4, a. (e and radio), *to redeem from roughness*; *to teach, instruct*, 9, 203.

ērīlus (hērīlus), i, m., *king of Praeneste, and son of Feronia, said to have had three lives, and to have been killed by Evander*, 2, 562.

erumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 2, a. and n., *to burst forth*; *burst, break through*, 1, 580; *dash, dart forward*, 10, 890; *erumpere se, dart forth, appear* (in some texts for *rumpent*), G. 1, 446.

ērūo, ūi, ūtum, 2, a., *to cast out or up*; *to overthrow*, 2, 5; *whirl*, G. 1, 520.

ērus (hērus), i, m., *an owner, householder, master, lord*, 2, 324.

ērūtus, a, um, p. of eruo.

ervum, i, n. (ēpes), *a bitter celer or pea, pulse*, E. 2, 100.

Erycinus, a, um, adj. (Eryx), pertaining to Eryx, Erycinian, 5, 759.

Erymanthus, i, m., Ἐρμάνθος, a mountain in Arcadia, 5, 448.

Erymas, antis, m., a Trojan, slain by Turnus, 9, 702.

1. **Eryx**, ycis, m., Ἐρυξ, a Sicilian giant and king, son of Venus and Butes, and brother of Aeneas; slain by Hercules, 5, 419.

2. **Eryx**, ycis, m., a mountain on the N. W. coast of Sicily, now S. Giuliano, 1, 570.

es, esto, esse, essem, etc., a. sum.

esca, ae, f. (edo), food, G. 4, 17.

essēdum, i, n., a car, chariot, of the Gauls, G. 3, 304.

et, conj. (ē), and, freq.; moreover, also, too, freq.; and even, and indeed, E. 2, 44; and yet, E. 5, 89; and immediately, 9, 22; et—et, both—and, freq. **ētēnim**, conj., for, indeed, truly, 7, 390.

ētiām, conj. (et emphasized by iam), and also, and besides; even, and even, freq.; for praeterea, besides, moreover, 11, 352; of time, still, yet, even now, 6, 485.

ētiammum (-nunū), adv.; till now, till then; still, G. 4, 135.

Ētrūria, ae, f., ancient Tuscany; Etruria, G. 2, 533.

Ētruscus, a, um, adj. (Etruria), Etrurian, Tuscan, 8, 503; subs.: **Ētrusci**, gram. m., the Etrurians, Tuscans, 9, 150.

etsi, conj., even if, although, though, 2, 583.

Euadne, s. Euhadne.

Euander (-drus, 8, 100; **Evander**, -drus), dri, m., Ἐυάπειος, Evander, an Arcadian prince, son of Carmentis, and king of Pallantium on the Tiber, 8, 52.

Euandrius (**Evandrius**), a, um (Euander), of Evander, Evandrian, 10, 394.

Euandrus, i, s. Euander.

Euanthes (**Evantes**), ae, m., a Trojan warrior, 10, 702.

Euboeus, a, um, adj., Ἐβούεος, of Euboea, an island on the eastern coast of Greece, now Negropontis; Euboean, 6, 2.

Euhadne (**Euadne**, **Evadne**), es, f., Ἐβάνη, Evadne, the wife of Capa-

neus, who cast herself on the funeral pile of her husband, 6, 447.

euhans (euans, evans), utis, p. n. and a. (Evan or Euan, Bacchus), crying Euan/ shrieking madly, celebrating, 6, 517.

euhoe (euoe, evoe), (dissyll.), interj., εὐοί, a joyous Bacchanalian shout, evos! joy! 7, 389.

Eumēdes, is, m., Εὐμήδης, a Trojan, 12, 346.

Eumēlus, i, m., Εὐμῆλος, a Trojan, 5, 665.

Eumēnides, um, f., Εὐμενίδες, the well-disposed; a deprecatory title given by the Greeks to the Furies; the Eumenides, the Furies, 4, 489.

Eunēus (-eus), i, m., a Trojan slain by Camilla, 11, 666.

euntis, ti, etc., s. eo, p., iens.

euoe, s. euhoe.

Euphrātes, is, m., the Euphrates, G. 1, 509.

Eurōpa, ae, f., Ἐρώπη. 1. Europa, the daughter of Agenor, king of Phoenicia, borne by Jupiter over the sea to Crete. 2. Europe, 1, 365.

Eurōtas, ae, m., Εὐρώτας, the Eurotas, now the Basilipotamo; the river on which Sparta was situated, 1, 493.

Eurus, a, um, adj. (Eurus), pertaining to Eurus, the southeast wind; eastern, 3, 533.

Eurus, i, m., Ἐπὺρ, the southeast wind, 1, 85, et al.; wind, 1, 333, et al.

Euryālus, i, m., Εὐρύαλος, a Trojan youth among the followers of Aeneas, 5, 294.

Eurydicē, es, f., Εὐρυδική, the wife of Orpheus, G. 4, 436.

Eurypylus, i, m., Εὐρύπυλος, a Theban prince, one of the Grecian chiefs at Troy, 2, 114.

Eurystheus (trisyll.), ēi, m., Ἐρυσθέης, the king of Mycenae, who assigned to Hercules the twelve labors, 8, 222.

Eurytides, ae, m. (Eurytus), the son of Eurytus, 10, 499.

Eurytion, ōnis, m., Ἐρυστίων, brother of the Lycian archer Pandarus, and follower of Aeneas, 5, 426.

Evadne, s. Euhadne.

ēvado, vāsi, vāsum, 3, n. and a., to go out, forth, or up; ascend, 2, 458;

come in sight, 2, 581; *come forth from*, w. the idea of danger surmounted; w. acc., *to escape the dangers of*, 2, 781; *escape*, 5, 689; 6, 425; w. dat., 11, 702; 9, 99.

Evālesco, vāli, 3, inc. n., *to grow strong*; *be able, can*, 7, 787.

Evander, s. Euander.

Evandrius, s. Euandrius.

Evandrus, s. Euander.

Evānesco, nāi, 3, inc. n., *to disappear, vanish*, 4, 278.

Evans, s. euhans.

Evanthea, s. Euanthes.

Evēho, xi, ctum, 3, a., *to carry forth*; *carry up, raise, elevate*, 6, 180.

Evēlo, vēni, ventum, 4, n., *to come out*; *come to pass, happen*, 2, 778.

Eventus, ds, m. (evenio), *an outcome, issue, result*, G. 4, 397; *event, fortune*, 6, 158.

Everbero, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to beat violently, strike, flap upon*, 12, 806.

Everror, ōris, m. (everto), *an overthrower, destroyer*, 12, 545.

Evervus, a, um, p. of everto.

Evēto, ti, sum, 3, a., *to upturn*, 1, 43; *root up*, G. 2, 208; *cut down*, G. 1, 256; *overthrow, demolish, destroy*, 2, 608; p.: *Evervus*, a, um, *demoralized, perverted* (of the overthrow of all social order), G. 1, 500.

Evictus, a, um, p. of evinco.

Evinclo, xli, nctum, 4, a., *to bind round*; *crown, wreath*, 5, 269; *bind*, 5, 364.

Evinco, vici, victum, 3, a., *to conquer completely*; *overcome*, 2, 630; *move*, 4, 548, et al.; *beat down, sweep away*, 2, 497.

Evinctus, a, um, p. of evinco.

Eviscero, no perf., ātum, 1, a. (e and viscus), *to disembowel*, 11, 723.

Evōco, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to call out or forth*; *summon, conjure*, 4, 242.

Evōhe, s. euhoe.

Evōlo, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to fly away*, 9, 477.

Evolve, vi, ātum, 3, a., *to roll out or forth*, 5, 307; *unroll a scroll or volume*; hence, fig., *reveal, declare*, 9, 588; *recount*, G. 4, 509.

Evōme, āli, ātum, 3, a., *to vomit out or up*, 8, 252.

ex or *ē*, prep. w. abl. (dx, ēs), *out of, from*; of place, 3, 554, and freq.; *down from*, 2, 410; of source, G. 3, 65; material, of, 5, 266; *partitive, of*, 2, 659; of time, *after, from, since*, 1, 633; of transition from one condition to another, 10, 221; of correspondence, in, 1, 456; *according to, after*, 5, 244; *with*, 3, 621; *ex eo, illo, quo* (tempore), *from that, from which, what, time*; *since*, 8, 268. In composition, it loses *x* before *b, d, g, i* (=f), *l, m, n, r, v*; and becomes *ef*, rarely *ex*, before *f*.

exacta, s. exigo.

exactus, a, um, p. of exigo.

exāctio, āli, ātum, 3, a., *to whet, sharpen, point*, G. 1, 264.

exāctio, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to boil up, foam up, rage*, 3, 577; *to be agitated, to burn*, 2, 798.

exāmen, inis, n. (ex and ago). 1. *A multitude*; *swarm*, 7, 67. 2. *The tongue or indicator of the scales or balances*; *the index*, 12, 725.

exānimis, e, and *exānimus*, a, um, adj. (ex and anima), *breathless*; *lifeless, dead*, 1, 484; *slain*, 11, 110; *breathless with fear, terrified*, 4, 672.

exānimo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (ex and anima), *to deprive of life*; pa.: *exānimātus*, a, um, *without breath, breathless*; *disheartened*; *terrified*, 5, 805.

exardesco, arsi, arsum, 3, inc. n., *to begin to burn*; fig., *to be roused to anger*; *kindle, burn*, 2, 575; 5, 172.

exātūrābilia, e, s. exsaturabilia.

exāudio, āvi or āli, ātum, 4, a., *to hear distinctly*; *hear*, 1, 219; *catch the sound, hear from afar*, 7, 15; *listen to, heed*, 11, 157.

exōdo, cessi, cessum, 3, n., *to go out or away*; *depart*, 6, 737; *des from*, 1, 367; *withdraw from*, 5, 280; *retire*, 9, 789.

excellens, ntis, p. of excello.

excello, cellūli, celsum, 3, n. and a., *to rise out of or superior to*; pa.: *excellens*, ntis, *surpassing*; *beautifull, stately*, 12, 250; pa.: *excelsus*, a, um, *elevated, high, lofty*, 5, 25.

excelsus, a, um, p. of excello.

excepto, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (excipio), *to catch up*; *snuff up*, G. 2, 274.

exceptus, a, um, p. of excipio.

excerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, a., *to keep apart or away* (others take the participle from *excreco*, *to grow*), G. 3, 398.

excidium, s. **excidium**.

1. **excido**, cidi, 3, n. (ex and cado), *to fall out; fall from*, G. 2, 303; *drop, come from*, 2, 688; *come down, descend*, 9, 113; *depart*, 1, 96; *slip out, escape*, G. 4, 410.

2. **excido**, cidi, cism, 3, a. (ex and caedo), *to cut out*, 1, 429; *cut off, away, or down*, 2, 481; *destroy*, 2, 637.

excolo, colvi or cili, itum, 4, a., and **excolo**, itum, 2, a., *to rouse up or forth; call forth, assemble*, 5, 107; *call up, raise up*, E. 8, 99; *arouse, excite, agitate*, 4, 301; *stir, shake*, 12, 445.

excollo, colvi, ceptum, 3, a. (ex and capio), *to take out or up; except, exempt*, 9, 271; *receive, receive in turn*, 1, 276; *relieve*, G. 2, 345; *receive, with the notion of hospitality or shelter or favor*, 4, 374; 5, 41; *catch, take*, E. 3, 18; *surprise, fall upon*, 3, 333; *avail*, G. 4, 307; *seize*, 6, 178; *overtake*, 9, 768; *intercept*, 11, 517; *befall*, 8, 818; *hit*, 12, 507; *take up the conversation; reply, answer*, 4, 114; *catch mentally; surmise, suspect, detect*, 4, 397.

excelsus, a, um, p. of **excido**.

excolto, colvi, itum, 1, intens. a. (excolo), *to rouse up completely; excite, awaken, arouse*, 2, 594; *alarm*, 2, 728; *stimulate, impel*, 3, 343; *raise up, erect*, G. 4, 549.

excitus, a, um, p. of **excio**.

excitus, a, um, p. of **excio**.

excolāmo, colvi, itum, 1, n. and a., *to call or cry out*, 2, 733.

excludo, clāsi, clāsum, 3, a. (ex and claudo), *to shut out, exclude*, G. 4, 147.

exclusus, a, um, p. of **excludo**.

excolo, colvi, cultum, 3, a., *to till completely; cultivate; refine, perfect, polish*, 6, 663.

excoquo, coxi, coctum, 3, a., *to cook completely; dry thoroughly, prepare*, G. 2, 260; *drive out, expel by heat*, G. 1, 88.

exeresco, crēvi, crētum, 3, inc. n., *to grow up*, G. 3, 398 (but the participle here is better taken from *excerno*, *put away*).

exercitus, a, um, p. of **excerno** and **excreco**.

excohibe, arum, f. (excubo), *a lying out; watching; vigils, watch*, 4, 301.

excubo, ui, itum, 1, n., *to lie out; be on guard, keep watch*, 9, 175.

excudo, cudi, cūsum, 3, a., *to strike out*, 1, 174; *beat out, mold*, 8, 347; *build*, G. 4, 57.

excursus, ſis, m. (excurro), *an excursion*, G. 4, 194.

excussus, a, um, p. of **excutio**.

excutio, cussi, cūsum, 3, a. (ex and quatio), *to shake out or off*, 2, 294; *throw or cast down*, 1, 115; *cast out*, 10, 590; *drive away*, 3, 200; *expel*, 7, 299; *shake out, uncoil*, 3, 267; *uncoil and arrange (set the sails)*, 3, 688; *deprive of*, 3, 353; *throw aside, break*, 12, 158; *hurry forth, call forth*, 9, 68.

exsecror, s. **exsecror**.

exēdo, edi, esum, 3, a., *to eat out, hollow out*, G. 2, 214; *devour; consume, destroy*, 5, 785; *hollow out*, G. 4, 419; *eat out, corrode*, G. 1, 425; *consume, destroy*, 5, 785.

exemplum, i, n. (eximo), *example*, 12, 439; *instance, manifestation*, G. 4, 219.

exemptus, a, um, p. of **eximo**.

exēo, ivi or ii, itum, ire, irreg. n. and a., *to go out or forth*, 1, 306; *come out*, 5, 493; *sprout, spring forth*, G. 2, 68; *overflow, burst forth*, 2, 497; *avoid, elude*, 5, 428.

exequiae, s. **exequiae**.

exequor, s. **exsequor**.

exerceo, ui, itum, 2, a. (ex and arceo), *to keep in action or motion; hurry, drive along*, G. 3, 529; *whip*, 7, 380; *exercise, carry on, pursue*, 1, 431; *employ*, 10, 608; *engage in, cultivate, cherish*, 4, 110; *practice*, 4, 67; *train, lead*, 1, 499; *work, till*, G. 1, 99; *agitate, torment, harass*, 5, 779; *pursue*, 4, 622; *give vent, glut*, G. 3, 152.

1. **exercitus**, a, um, p. of **exerceo**.

2. **exercitus**, ſis, m. (exerceo), *an exercising; meton., an army*, 2, 415; of birds, G. 1, 382.

exerto, s. **exserto**.

exesus, a, um, p. of **exedo**.

exhālo, avi, itum, 1, a. and n., *to breathe out*, 2, 563.

exhaurio, hansi, haustum, 4, a., *to draw out, drain*, G. 2, 309; *exhaust*,

G. 4, 248; *toll through, achieve*, 4, 14; *undergo*, 1, 599; *endure*, 11, 256; *inflict*, 9, 356.

exhaustus, a, um, p. of *exhaurio*.
exhorresco, horribil, 8, inc. n. and a. (*exhorreo*), *to shudder greatly; shudder at, fear, dread*, 7, 285.

exhortor, rtis sum, 1, dep. a., *to encourage, rouse*, 7, 472; *advise*, 8, 510; *to spur*, 11, 610.

exigo, 8gi, actum, 3, a. (*ex* and *ago*), *to drive out or work out; drive through, thrust*, 10, 682; *drive*, 2, 357; *investigate, examine, ascertain*, 1, 309; *weigh, consider, determine*, 4, 476; *fulfill*, G. 2, 129; *finish, complete*, 6, 637; of time, *spend, pass*, 1, 76; pa. subs.: *exacta, sum, discoveries*, 1, 309.

exiguus, a, um, adj. (*exigo*), *minute, scanty, little*, G. 4, 87; *contracted, narrow*, G. 4, 295; *short*, G. 2, 202; *insignificant, small*, 4, 212; *few*, 5, 754; *thin, slender, feeble*, 6, 498; subs.: *exiguum*, i, n., *narrow means*, G. 2, 472.

exillum, s. *exallium*.

eximius, a, um, adj. (*eximo*), *exceptional; choice, select*, G. 4, 538; *distinguished*, 7, 496.

eximo, 8mi, emptum (emtum), 3, a. (*ex* and *emo*), *to take out; remove*, 6, 746; *take away, remove*, 1, 216.

exim, s. *exinde*.

exināde (abbrev. *exia* or *exim*), adv., *from that place; thence, of place; of time, thereafter; thereupon, then*, 6, 742, et al.

exitālia, e, adj. (*exitium*), *destructive, fatal, deadly*, 2, 81.

exitium, il, n. (*exeo*), *a going out; death*, G. 2, 508; *hardship*, 7, 129; *destruction, downfall, ruin*, 2, 121.

exitus, ūs, m. (id.), *a going or coming out; departure, exit, passage*, 6, 894; *event*, 5, 592; *end, death*, 2, 554.

exopto, 8vi, 8tum, 1, a., *to choose out; wish exceedingly, long for, desire much*, 2, 128.

exordior, orsus sum, 4, dep. a., *to stretch the warp for weaving; make a beginning*; pa. subs.: *exorsum*, i, n., *a thing begun or undertaken; enterprise, action*, 10, 111; *preamble*, G. 2, 46.

exordium, il, n. (*exordior*), *a beginning; origin*, 7, 40; *beginning*, 2, 38;

opening, beginning, of discourse, 4, 284.

exōrior, ortus sum, 4, dep. n., *to rise up; come forth, appear, rise*, 4, 130; *arise*, 2, 128; *spring up, arise*, 4, 625.

exoro, 8vi, 8tum, 1, a., *to pray affectually; entreat, implore*, 2, 370.

exors, s. *exors*.

exorsum, s. *exordior*.

exortus, a, um, p. of *exorior*.

exōsus, a, um, p. (*ex* and *odi*), *hating much; usually w. an obj. acc.; hostile, adverse to, hating*, 5, 687.

expec. For words beginning thus, see *exspec*.

expēdio, 8vi or 8i, 8tum, 4, a. (*ex* and *pes*), *to make the foot free; to extricate, disentangle; bring forth, get ready*, 1, 178; *seize, use*, 5, 209; *serve*, 1, 702; *unfold, describe, disclose*, 2, 379, 460; *declare*, 11, 315; *pass in middle sig., make one's way out, escape*, 2, 633.

expello, pūli, pulsum, 3, a., *to drive out; drives or carry up*, G. 1, 230; *banish*, 1, 620; *repel, drive*, 10, 854.

expēdo, di, sum, 3, a., *to weigh out; fig., pay; suffer*, 6, 740; *expiate*, 2, 229.

expērientia, ae, f. (*experior*), *a trying; experience, wisdom*, G. 1, 4; *knowledge*, G. 4, 216.

expērior, rtis sum, 4, dep. a., *to try thoroughly; try, prove, resort to*, 4, 535; *experience, encounter, know by experience*, 1, 202; *employ, use*, G. 4, 157; *ascertain, find*, G. 2, 222; w. inf., *try*, E. 8, 67; p.: *expertus*, a, um, *having tried, learned*, 11, 288; pa., *acquainted with, skilled in, tried in*, w. gen., 10, 172.

expers, rtis, adj. (*ex* and *pars*), *having no part in; w. gen., free from, without, apart from*, 4, 550; *destitute of*, 10, 752.

expertus, a, um, p. of *experior*.

expīro, s. *expīro*.

expīco, plēvi, plētum, 2, a., *to fill completely; fill up*, G. 2, 431; *gorge*, 2, 630; *satisfy*, 1, 713; *finish, complete*, 1, 270; w. gen., *satiates, glut*, 2, 586.

expīctus, a, um, p. of *expīco*.

expīco, 8vi or 8i, 8tum or 8tum, 1, a., *to unfold*, G. 2, 235; *deploy, draw out, extend*, G. 2, 280; *describe, tell*, 2, 362.

explorator, ōris, m. (exploro), a scout, 11, 512.

explōre, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to ascertain by calling out; investigate, search; reconnoiter, explore, examine, 1, 307; observe, 3, 514; find out, determine, 1, 77; devise, meditate, G. 3, 587; penetrate, reason, G. 1, 175.

expōno, pōsūi, pōsitum (expositum), 3, a., to put forth; plunge, 10, 303; to land, 6, 416; to put out or extend, 10, 654; expose to, 10, 694.

exporto, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to convey or carry out, G. 4, 256.

exposco, pōposci, 3, a., to ask importunately; to beg, entreat, seek, 3, 261.

expōsitus (-postus), a, um, p. of expono.

exprōmo, mpei, mptum (mtum), 3, a., to bring or draw out; to utter, 2, 280.

expugno, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to fight out; carry by storm, 9, 583; win by assault, 10, 92.

expulsus, a, um, p. of expello.

exquiro, āvi, ātum, 3, a. (ex and quaero), to seek out, 3, 96; discover, G. 2, 256; petition, pray for, implore, 4, 57.

exsanguis, e, adj., without blood; lifeless, 2, 542; pale with terror, terrified, 2, 212.

exsātābilis (exat-), e, adj. (exsatur), that can be satisfied, 5, 781.

exsātō (exāt-), āvi, ātum, 1, a., to satisfy, glut, 7, 298.

excidium (excido), īi, n. (excindo), a complete cutting or tearing down; razing, demolition, destruction, G. 2, 505.

excindo, scīdi, scissum, 3, a., to tear out; tear down, destroy, 2, 177; extirpate, 4, 425.

exsēco (exsico, exēco), ūi, ctum, 1, a., to cut out, 10, 315.

exsēcor (exēcor), ātus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (ex and sacro), to curse bitterly; execrate, curse, 3, 273.

exsectus, a, um, p. of exseco.

exsequiae (exsequiae), ārum, f. (ex and sequor), funeral rites, 7, 5.

exsequor (exēquor), cātus sum, 3, dep. a., to follow out or throughout; to perform, conduct, 4, 53; exequs, 4, 896; do, 4, 421; pursue, treat of, describe, G. 4, 2.

exsēro (exēro), ūi, ctum, 3, a., to thrust out; expose, uncover; pa.: exsertus, a, um, stripped; naked, 1, 492.

exserto (exerto), āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (exsēro), to stretch or thrust forth, 3, 425.

exsertus (exertus), a, um, p. of exsēro.

exsillo (exillio), ūi, ultum, 4, n. (ex and salio), to spring or leap forth; dart forth (others, extulsi), G. 3, 423.

exsiliū (exiliū), īi, n. (exsul), banishment, exile, 2, 638; place of exile, 2, 780.

exsolvo, vi, solūtum, 3, a., to loosen completely, w. acc. and abl.; disengage, 11, 829; set free, deliver, 4, 652.

exsomnia (exomnis), e, adj. (ex and somnus), sleepless, 6, 556.

exsors (exors), rtis, adj., without share, lot, or part; deprived of, 6, 426; not provided or given by lot; unallotted, undesignated, 5, 534; different from others; distinguished, 8, 552.

expectatus (exp-), a, um, p. of expecto.

expecto (exp-), āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., to look out for; to expect, wait for, 4, 134; await, 6, 614; tarry, linger; delay, 4, 226; p.: expectatus, a, um, much looked for; much desired, 2, 268; expected, trusted (others read spectata), 6, 687; pa. subs.: expectatum, i, n., expectation, G. 3, 848.

exspargo (exp-), spersi, spersum, 3, a. (ex and spargo), to sprinkle over, besprinkle, 3, 625.

exspersus (exp-), a, um, p. of exspargo.

exspiro (exp-), āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., to breathe out, 1, 44; to expire, die, 10, 781.

extinctus, a, um, p. of extinguo.

extinguo (ext-), nxi, nctum, 3, a. (pluperf. extinxem, for extinxissem, 4, 606), to extinguish, put out, quench, 8, 267; blot out, extinguish, 6, 527; extirpate, kill, destroy, 4, 663; p.: extinctus, a, um, lost, 4, 322; slain, killed, G. 1, 466.

exto (ext-), i, n., to stand forth or out; rise above, 6, 668.

exstructum (ext-), i, n. (extruo), an elevated seat or tribunal, 5, 290.

exstructus (ext-), a, um, p. of extruo.

extrũdo (ext-), xi, ctum, 3, a., to build up; erect; raise, spread, 3, 224; build, 4, 267; p.: **exstructus**, a, um, raised by, reclining on, 9, 326.

exũdo (exũ-), ſvi, ſtum, 1, a. and n., to sweat out or off, G. 1, 88.

exsul (exul), ſtis, c., an exile, 3, 11.

exũlo (exũlo), ſvi, ſtum, 1, n. (exsul), to be in exile, banished, or driven away, 11, 263.

exulto (exul-), ſvi, ſtum, 1, intens. n. (exsillo), to spring; move with bold or exulting strides, 2, 470; 10, 643; advance proudly, 10, 550; bound, 12, 688; rise, surge in billows, swell, 3, 557; bubble, 7, 464; pant, 5, 187; exult, rejoice, triumph, 2, 886.

exũpẽrũbĩlis (exũp-), e, adj. (exsupero), that can be surmounted; that can be rolled up, G. 3, 39.

exũpẽro (exũp-), ſvi, ſtum, 1, n. and a., to be completely above; mount upward, rise on high, 2, 750; pass by, 3, 698; pass over, 11, 905; surpass, excel, 12, 90; overrule, 7, 591; surmount, 10, 656; of wrath, boil over, 12, 46.

exsurgo (exu-), surrexi, 3, n., to rise up; rise, 11, 692; stand, 6, 607.

extũ, ſtrum, n. pl., the inner parts of animals, esp. the upper portions, as distinguished from the lower intestines; entrails, 4, 64.

extemplo, adv. (ex and templo, for tempulo, dim. of tempus), immediately, forthwith, at once, directly, 6, 210.

extendo, di, tum or sum, 3, a., to stretch forth; stretch, extend, 5, 374; continue, 12, 909; magnify, advance, 6, 806; extend, in anticipation or foresight, G. 2, 405.

exter (extẽrus), ſtra, ſtrum, adj. (ex), on the outside; external, foreign, 4, 350; superl.: **extẽrmus** (or **extĩmus**), a, um, outermost; outer, 12, 925; last, most distant, farthest, 5, 327; remotest, G. 2, 114; nearest to the source, highest (others, rising), G. 4, 819; hindmost, last, 5, 183; Anal, 3, 714; consummating, finishing, 7, 573; last in degree; extreme, basest, worst, 11, 701; last part of, extreme of, end of, G. 1, 240; the instant of, verge of, 2, 447; sube.: **extẽ-**

ma, ſtrum, pl. n., the most distant parts, 1, 577; the last sufferings, death, 1, 219; perils, 3, 315; adv.: **extẽrma**, for the last time, one's last, 11, 865.

externus, a, um, adj. (exter), external; pertaining to foreigners; foreign, 6, 94; subs.: **externus**, l, m., a stranger, 3, 43.

exterrẽo, ſti, ſtum, 2, a., to frighten; alarm, startle, terrify, 3, 307; flutter in terror, 5, 505; p.: **exterrĩtus**, a, um, startled; roused, 4, 571; maddened, furious, G. 3, 434.

extĩmesco, ſti, 3, inc. n. and a., to be afraid, 8, 129.

extĩmus, superl. of **exter**.

extĩnguo, s. **extĩnguo**.

extinctus, s. **extinctus**.

exto, s. **exto**.

extollo, 3, a., to lift up; fig., laud, extol, 11, 401.

extorquẽo, torsĩ, tortum, 2, a., to wrest out of, w. dat., 12, 357.

extorris, e, adj. (ex and terra), out of one's country; exiled, w. abl., 4, 616.

extrũ, prep., w. acc. (extera, abl. of **exter**), outside of, beyond, 6, 796; out of; from, 2, 672.

extẽrmus, a, um, superl. of **exter**.

extundo, tũdi, tũsum, 3, a., to beat out, emboss, 8, 665; invent, G. 1, 133; achieve, G. 4, 328.

exũbẽro, ſvi, ſtum, 1, n., to abound, overflow, 7, 465.

exũdo, s. **exũdo**.

exul, s. **exul**.

exulto, s. **exulto**.

exũ, ſti, ſtum, 3, a. (rel. to **indero**), to put off; take off, lay aside, 1, 690; unclasp, unbuckle, 9, 308; put away, change, 4, 819; divest; lay bare, strip, bare, 5, 428; w. abl. of the thing from which, free from, 2, 153, et al.

exũro, uel, ustum, 3, a., to burn out, consume with fire; burn up, 1, 89; dry up, parch, 3, 141; burn out, purge, 6, 742.

exustus, a, um, p. of **exuro**.

exũtus, a, um, p. of **exuo**.

exũvise, ſtrum, f. (exuo), that which has been taken off; a garment, vestment, 4, 496; armor, arms; spoils, 2, 275; memorials, relics, 4, 631; skin, 2, 473; hide, 11, 577.

F

fāba, ae, f., a bean, G. 1, 215.

Fābāria, is, m., the *Fabaria*, now the *Farfara* or *Fafa*, a small branch of the Tiber, 7, 715.

Fābūius, il, m., the name of a gens conspicuous in Roman history, of whom the most illustrious was Q. Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, who commanded the armies as dictator after the battle of Lake Trasimene, 6, 845.

fābricātor, ōris, m. (fabrico), a constructor, contriver, framer, artificer, builder, 2, 264.

Fābriciūius, il, m., *Fabricius*, a Roman family name, esp. C. Fabricius, consul, B. C. 281 and 278, conspicuous in the war with Pyrrhus, 6, 844.

fābrico, ōvi, ōtum, 1, a., and **fābricoor**, ōtus sum, 1, dep. a. (fabrica), to construct, frame, build, 2, 46.

fābrīlia, e, adj. (faber), pertaining to a smith; forging, 8, 415.

fācēssō, cessi (cessivī?), cessitum, 2, intens. a. (facio), to do effectively; perform, execute, 4, 293.

fācies, ōi, f. (id.), the make or fashion of things; form, figure, 12, 416; face, countenance, 1, 658; image, spectre, 7, 448; aspect, 6, 104; appearance, 3, 310; form, kind, 6, 560.

fācillē, adv., s. facilis.

fācīlis, e, adj. (facio), that can be done; easy, 1, 445; easily worked, favorable, G. 2, 223; easily working, ready, skillful, E. 3, 38; of pliant, easy nature; good-natured, E. 3, 9; easily trained, G. 3, 165; superl.: **fācīllimūius**, a, um, 11, 761; adv.: **fācīllē**, easily, G. 4, 404.

fāciō, fēcī, factum, 3, a.; pass.: **fīō**, factus sum, **fīēri**, to make or do, with or without an object; freq.; constitute, render, make, 1, 80; perform, execute, 1, 302; do, 2, 110; make or represent, in art, 8, 710; compose, make, E. 3, 86; secure, give, E. 1, 6; sacrifice, E. 3, 77; handle, manage, make, of sails or ropes, 5, 281, 830; suppose, grant, 4, 540; to cause, make, w. inf., 2, 539; effect, cause that, take care, see, w. subj., 12, 438; old fut. perf.: **fāxō**, I will cause, will see to it, 9, 154; pass.: **fīēri**, to be made, done; sacrificed, 5, 763; to become, 3,

620; p.: **factus**, a, um, made, wrought, 10, 537; subs.: **factum**, i, n., a thing done; deed, action, achievement, 1, 364.

factus, a, um, p. of facio.

fācilitas, ōtis, f. (facilis), facility; possibility; occasion, opportunity, G. 4, 437.

Fādus, i, m., a Rutulian, 9, 344.

faenīlia (fēnīlia, foenīlia), iam, n. pl. (faenum, not foenum), a hay-loft, G. 3, 331.

fāginus, a, um, adj. (fagus), beechen, G. 3, 173.

fāgus, i (nom. pl. rarely fāgūs), f. (φύγος), a beech-tree; beech, E. 1, 1, et al.

fālārica, s. phalarica.

falcātus, a, um, adj. (falx), scythe-shaped; hooked, crooked, 7, 732.

Fālernus, a, um, adj., *Falernian*; pertaining to the *Falernian* country in Campania, G. 2, 96.

Fālisci, ōrum, m., the *Falisci*, a Tuscan people dwelling in *Falerii*, now *Civita Castellana*; perhaps kindred with the *Aequicoli*, 7, 693.

fāllicia, ae, f. (fallax), a wife, G. 4, 443.

fallax, ācis, adj. (fallo), prone to cheat; deceitful, treacherous, false, 5, 350, et al.

fallo, fēfelli, falsum, 3, a. (σφάλω), to trip, to deceive, cheat, ensnare, beguile, 1, 668; counterfeit, assume, 1, 684; to be unobserved by, escape the notice of, 2, 744; make useless or deceptive, 5, 591; disappoint, 4, 17; to violate an oath, 6, 294; pass.: to deceive one's self, be mistaken, err, 5, 49; impers.: **fallit**, it escapes one, is hid from or unknown to, 4, 96; pa.: **falsus**, a, um, deceptive, misleading, G. 1, 463; delusive, 6, 895; groundless, false, 2, 53; pretended, feigned, 1, 716; counterfeit, 3, 302; longe fallena, far-shooting (from a distant and unseen hand), 9, 572.

falsus, a, um, p. of fallo.

fālx, cīs, f., a sickle, 4, 513; a pruning hook or knife, G. 2, 365; scythe, 7, 635.

fāma, ae, f. (rel. to φήμη), report, rumor, 1, 532; tradition, 7, 763; renown, name, fame, 1, 463; glory, 2, 185;

fame, reputation, honor, 4, 91; personified as a goddess, *Fame, Eumor*, 4, 173.

fāmes, is, f., *hunger*, 1, 216; *famine*, 2, 256; *greed, desire*, 2, 57; personified, *Famine, Hunger*, 6, 278.

fāmūla, ae, f. (*famulus*), *a female house-slave; maid-servant*, 1, 703.

fāmulus, i, m., *pertaining to the house; a house-servant or slave; man-servant*, 1, 701; *attendant*, 5, 95.

fandi, fando, s. for.

far, farris, n. (*frico*?) *spell*, 4, 402; *grain or meal*, 5, 745; *grain of any kind*, G. 1, 78.

farrāgo, inis, f. (*far*), *mixed provender*, G. 2, 205.

fas, indecl. n. (rel. to *for*), *divine right or law*, G. 1, 269; *duty, justice*, 2, 55; *privilege*, 9, 96; as predicate with *esse*, *permitted, lawful, proper, incumbent*, 1, 77, et al.

fascino, 1, a., *to bewitch, enchant*, E. 3, 108.

fascia, is, m., *a bundle; burden*, E. 9, 65; pl.: *fascies*, ium, *the fascies or bundle of rods, a symbol of authority, borne by the Victors before the higher magistrates of Rome*, 6, 818; *meton., civil honors*, G. 2, 495.

fāsēlus (*phae-*), i, m., *φάσηλος*, *a bean with an edible pod; kidney beans*, G. 1, 227; from resemblance of form, *a boat or light sailing vessel; a gondola*, G. 4, 289.

fastidlo, ivi or it, itum, 4, a. and n. (*fastidium*), *to feel disgust for; disdain*, E. 2, 78.

fastidium, il, n. (*fastus* and *taedium*), *disgust, disdain*, E. 2, 15; *sickness, pain*, E. 4, 61.

fastigium, il, n. (*fastigo*), *that which is carried to a point or apex; the apex or point of a pediment; a gable, upper part of a house; roof, pinnacle, battlement*, 2, 444; *slope of a trench; depth*, G. 2, 238; fig., *chief point*, 1, 242.

fastus, is, m., *haughtiness, pride, arrogance*, 2, 225.

fātālis, e, adj. (*fatum*), *fated*, 4, 355; *of fate or destiny*, 2, 165; *sent by fate*, 12, 222; *fraught with fate, destructive, calamitous, deadly, fatal*, 12, 919.

fātōr, *fatus sum*, 2, dep. a. (rel. to

for), *to own, admit, acknowledge, confess*, 2, 124; *tell, declare*, 2, 609; *consent*, 12, 558.

fātūdicus, a, um, adj. (*fatum* and *dico*), *prophetic, soothsaying*, 8, 240.

fātifer, ēra, ērum, adj. (*fatum* and *fero*), *fatal, deadly*, 8, 621.

fātigo, āvi, ētum, 1, a., *to weary, tire*, 1, 316; *exhaust*, 11, 206; *goad*, 9, 610; *harass, vex, pursue*, 6, 533; *insult, rile*, 9, 63; *rouse*, 4, 572; *beat up, hunt, scour*, 9, 605; *disturb, confound*, 1, 220; *strike upon, beat*, 10, 204; *demand with importunity, clamor for*, 7, 552.

fātisco, 3, inc. n., *to come apart; to open*, 1, 122; *crack, crumble*, G. 2, 249; *gape open*, 9, 809.

fātū, sup. of *for*.

fātum, i, n. (*for*), *that which is decreed; fate, lot, destiny*, 1, 229; *a prophecy, an oracle*, 1, 322; *misfortune, destruction, death*, 4, 20; *natural destiny, a natural death*, 4, 626; *the (usual) limits of life*, 11, 160.

fātus, a, um, p. of *for*.

fauces, ium, f. (nom. sing. *faux*, and abl. *fauce*, sometimes used, but not by Vergl), *the jaws, throat*, 2, 258; fig., *mouth, entrance, jaws*, 6, 241; *defiles*, 11, 516; *straits*, G. 1, 207; *channel*, G. 4, 428.

Faunus, i, m. (*faveo*), *Faunus, the tutelary god of husbandmen, identified by the Romans with the Greek Pan*, 7, 254, et al.; pl.: *Fauni*, ōrum, *Fauns, Sylvan deities*, E. 6, 27.

fāvō, fāvi, fautum, 2, n., *to be favorable to; befriended, favor*, 1, 735; *to be good for*, G. 2, 228; *applaud*, 5, 148; *ore faverse, to keep reverent, religious, or solemn silence*, 5, 71.

fāvilla, ae, f. (*féo*, *to shine*), *ashes, embers, cinders*, 2, 572.

fāvor, ōris, m. (*faveo*), *good-will, partiality, favor*, 5, 242.

fāvus, i, m., *a honey-comb*, G. 1, 244; pl., *a hive*, G. 4, 22.

fax, ācis, f. (rel. to *féo*, *to shine*), *a torch*, E. 8, 29; *fire-brand*, 1, 150; *fire*, 4, 626; *of a meteor, fiery train*, 2, 694.

faxe, s. *facio*.

fēbria, is, f., *a fever*, G. 2, 458.

fēcunde (*foeo-*), 1, a. (*fecundus*), *to make fruitful; satiate*, G. 4, 222.

fecundus (foec-), a, um, adj. (obsol. feo), *bringing forth; fruitful, productive*, 6, 598; *teeming*, 7, 338.

fel, **fellis**, n., *the gall-bladder; gall, bile; poison*, 12, 857; *fig., wrath*, 8, 220.

fēlīcitus, adv., comp. of *felicitas*, *more luckily, more fruitfully*, G. 1, 54.

1. **fēlix**, **felis**, adj. (obsol. feo), *fruitful*, 6, 230; *happy, lucky, fortunate*, 3, 498; w. gen., G. 1, 277; w. inf., G. 1, 284; *successful*, 11, 190; *skillful*, 9, 772; *active, making happy; favorable, kind, propitious*, 1, 320.

2. **fēlix**, s. **felix**.

fēmen, **inis**, s. **femur**.

fēmina, ae. f. (obsol. feo), *a woman*, 1, 364; *a mare*, G. 3, 216.

fēminēus, a, um, adj. (femina), *pertaining to women; female*, 9, 142; *a woman's, of a woman*, 2, 584; *of women*, 4, 687; *fit for a woman*, 12, 53.

fēmur, **oris**, and (from obsol. fēmen), **fēminis**, n., *the thigh*, 10, 344; 788.

fēneſtra, ae. f. (rel. to *phairo*, *phareos*), *an opening for the admission of light; loop-hole, window*, 3, 153; *opening, gap, breach*, 2, 482.

fēnilla, s. **faenilla**.

fēra, s. **ferus**.

fērālis, e, adj., *pertaining to the dead; funereal, funeral*, 6, 216; *mournful*, 4, 402.

fērax, **acis**, adj. (fero), *bearing or bringing much; fruitful, fertile*, G. 2, 79; w. dat., G. 2, 222.

fērē, adv., *almost, nearly, about; just, quite; generally, usually, for the most part*; freq.

fērēns, **ntis**, pa. (fero), *carrying forward; of winds, favorable*, 3, 473. S. **fero**.

fērētum, i, n. (fero), *a bier*, 6, 222.

fērīnus, a, um, adj. (ferus), *of wild beasts; of game; of animals*, 11, 571; subs.: *ferina* (sc. caro), ae. f., *leash, game, venison*, 1, 215.

fērīo, 4, a., *to smite or strike*, 1, 108; *cut*, 4, 580; *open*, G. 3, 480; *pierce*, 12, 804; *slay*, 10, 215; *strike or slay the covenant victim; hence, of a treaty, to make*, 10, 154.

fērītās, **itīs**, f. (ferus), *fierceness*, 11, 563.

fermentum, i, n. (ferveo), *that which produces fermentation; the thing fermented* (barley-fermentation), *beer*, G. 3, 280.

fēro, **tūll**, **lātum**, **ferre**, irreg. a. (*phero*), *to bear, bring, carry*, 1, 702; *bear away*, 2, 374; *bring against*, 12, 485; *carry, drive*, 1, 536; *draw*, G. 3, 204; *get, obtain*, E. 5, 80; *bear, bring forth, breed*, G. 4, 285; *produce, give*, 1, 605; *conduct, lead*, 6, 205; *offer*, 3, 19; *aim*, 12, 299; *cast, throw*, 2, 570; *move*, 3, 490; *send*, G. 1, 302; *bring upon*, G. 4, 252; *induce, cause*, G. 3, 299; *attend*, 5, 356; *suffer, allow*, 2, 94; *take away*, 2, 555; *destroy*, 2, 800; *bring, afford*, 1, 468; *grant, put*, 3, 145; *render, make*, 3, 520; *derive, have* (others supply as w. *ferobat*), 11, 341; *receive*, G. 2, 271; *bear, carry, present one's self; go, resort*, E. 9, 22; *move, stalk*, 8, 199; *fly*, G. 1, 408; *return*, 7, 422; *go*, 2, 456; *appear*, 1, 503; *rise*, 6, 241; *rush*, 2, 672; *boast*, 5, 373; pass.: *ferri*, *to be borne, carried, presented; to be rendered, to be*, 4, 110; *rush, hurry, hasten*, 2, 337; *ride*, 5, 537; *march*, 11, 530; *sail*, 3, 16; pa.: *ferens*, *of the wind, blowing*, G. 2, 311; *favoring*, 4, 430; *signa ferre*, *to move the standards, move on to war, advance*, 8, 498; *ferre manum*, *to engage in conflict*, 5, 403; *ferre pedem*, *to come*, G. 1, 11; *return, go*, 2, 756.

fērōnia, ae. f., *an ancient Italian goddess, presiding over woods and orchards*, 7, 800.

fērōx, **ocis**, adj. (ferus), *wild; impetuous; ferocious, fiery, fierce*, 5, 277; *warlike, martial*, G. 3, 179; *proud*, 12, 535.

fērētus, a, um, adj. (ferrum), *furnished or covered with iron; iron, 7, 622; iron-pointed, iron-shod*, 5, 208; *iron-spurred, armed with the spur*, 11, 714; *piercing, bristling*, G. 3, 200.

fērēus, a, um, adj. (id.), *of iron, iron-*, 3, 45; *fig., inflexible, stern, iron,*

G. 2, 501; *hardy* (others, *terrea*, *earth-born*), G. 2, 341; of the voice, G. 2, 44; of death, 10, 745.

ferruginus, a, um, adj. (*ferrugo*), of the color of iron-rust; dusky, dark, 6, 303; purple, G. 4, 133.

ferrugo, inis, f. (*ferrum*), iron-rust; the color of iron-rust; dusky or brown tint, 11, 772; deep or lurid redness, G. 1, 487; red or purple, 9, 582.

ferrum, i, n., iron, G. 1, 58, et al.; an iron implement or weapon; battle-axe, axe, 2, 55; sword, 1, 350; arms, G. 2, 504; dart, arrow, 4, 71; spear, javelin, 9, 410; war, 10, 10; hunting-knife, dagger, G. 2, 374; iron point, 1, 313; 9, 633; pruning-knife, G. 3, 453; curling iron, 12, 100; plow-share, G. 1, 50.

fertilis, e, adj. (*fero*), productive, fertile, fruitful, 9, 136; making return, G. 4, 128; with genitive, G. 2, 191.

fērula, ae, f., the plant fennel-giant, *ferula*, E. 10, 25.

fērus, a, um, adj. (rel. to *φίρ*, aeol. *φίρ*, wild beast), wild, untamed; fierce, 10, 12; hard, cruel, 2, 326; mad, frenzied, 6, 49; of prey, carrion, 10, 559; subs.: *ferus*, i, m., and *fera*, ae, f., a wild beast; in gen., a brute; a beast, 2, 51; courser, steed, 5, 818; stag, 7, 480.

fervēo, ferbīl, 2, n., and **fervo**, vi, 2, n., to boil, G. 1, 327; fig., to blaze, be bright, 4, 567; flash, 8, 677; glow, 11, 193; stir, be alive, teeming, 4, 407; move, speed on, 1, 426; rage, 9, 668; to be troubled, G. 1, 456.

fervidus, a, um, adj. (*ferveo*), glowing hot; glowing, G. 3, 107; fired, 9, 736; furious, 7, 897; boiling, 7, 24; threatening, 12, 864; eager, impetuous, 12, 748.

fervo, a. *ferveo*.

fervor, oris, m. (*ferveo*), fury, 10, 578; pl.: *fervōres*, raging heat, G. 3, 154.

Fescenninus, a, um, adj. (*Fescennia*), of *Fescennia*, a Tuscan city on the Tiber, 7, 695.

fessus, a, um, adj. (rel. to *fatisco*), faint, wearied, tired; spent, exhausted, feeble, 2, 596; languid, G. 4, 266; fig., strained, sea-tossed, 1, 168; afflicted, 3, 145; wearied with, exhausted by, w. gen., 1, 178; w. abl., 3, 715.

festino, svi, ātum, 1, n. and a., to

make haste, hasten, 2, 378; speed, quicken, hasten, 4, 575.

festinus, a, um, adj. (*festino*), hastening, 9, 488.

festus, a, um, adj., festive, festal, 2, 249.

fētūra (*foe-*), ae, f. (obsolete *feo*), breeding, G. 3, 62.

1. **fētus** (*foe-*), a, um, pa. (id.), pregnant, with young; bearing, E. 3, 83; filled, full, teeming, 1, 51; 2, 238; having brought forth; suckling, G. 3, 176; fruitful, G. 4, 139; subs.: *fēta*, ae, f. (sc. ovis), a breeding ewe, E. 1, 50.

2. **fētus** (*foe-*), ūs, m. (id.), a bearing or breeding; the young, E. 1, 22; a calf, E. 3, 30; the new swarm, 1, 432; litter, 3, 391; of vegetable products, growth, sprig, shoot, 6, 207; graft, G. 2, 62; fruit, G. 1, 55; product, G. 2, 442.

fībra, ae, f., a fiber, 6, 600; root, G. 1, 120; entrail, G. 3, 490.

fībula, ae, f. (*figo*), a clasp, brooch, buckle, 5, 313, et al.

fictor, oris, m. (*figo*), one who molds or shapes; deceiver, 9, 602.

fictum, i, n. (*factus*), s. *figo*.

fictus, a, um, p. of *figo*.

fidelis, e, adj. (1. *fides*), faithful, trusty, secure, 9, 707.

Fidēna, ae, and **Fidēnae**, ārum, f., *Fidena*, a town of the Sabines, on the Tiber, five miles N. E. of Rome, now *Castro Giubileo*, 6, 778.

Fidena, p. of *fido*.

1. **fides**, ēi (rarely *ei*), f. (*fido*), a trusting; confidence, faith, belief, reliance, trust, 3, 69; confident hope, trust, 9, 280; trustiness, faithfulness, sincerity, fidelity, honor, 2, 143; 4, 597; an alliance, league, 10, 71; union, G. 4, 213; truth, fact, 2, 309; certainty, assurance, 3, 375; personified as a goddess, *Faith*, *Fides*, 1, 292, et al.

2. **fides** (*fīdis*), is, mostly in the pl.: **fīdes**, īum, f. (*orbis*), a lute-string, string, or stringed instrument, 6, 120.

fīdo, fīsus sum, 3, n. (rel. to *reīdo*), to confide, trust, rely; freq.; w. dat., 7, 290; w. abl., 5, 398; w. inf., dare, 5, 69; pa.: **fīdēns**, ntis, trusting, bold, confident, w. abl., dat., or gen., freq.

fīdētia, ae, f. (*fido*), confidence, trust, reliance, assurance, hope, 2, 75, et al.

fīdus, a, um, adj. (īd.), *trustworthy, faithful, trusty*, 1, 188; *safe, secure, hospitable*, 5, 24; w. gen.: *tui fīdissīma* (perhaps after the analogy of gen. w. *amantissīma*), *most faithful to thee*, 12, 659.

fīgo, xi, xum, 3, a. (rel. to *ἐπιγῆναι*, *bind*), *to fix or fasten*; freq.; the object in or on which, in the abl., 1, 212; abl. w. prep., 6, 636; acc. w. prep., 9, 408; *fasten up, suspend from*, 3, 287; *hang up*, 1, 248; *set up, establish, make*, 6, 622; *transfix, pierce*, 5, 516; *hurt* (fix by hurling), 10, 883; *shoot*, E. 2, 29; *wound*, 10, 843; *inscribe*, 11, 84.

fīgūra, ae, f. (āngo), *a form, figure, shape*, 12, 863; *sex*, 6, 440.

fīlia, ae, f. (filius), *a daughter*, 7, 52.

fīlius, īi, m. (rel. to *feo* and *femina*), *a son*, 1, 335.

fīlix (fē-), īcis, f., *fern*, G. 3, 297.

fīlum, ī, n., *a thread*, 6, 30.

fīmus, ī, m., *dung*, G. 1, 80; *mere*, *slime*, 5, 333.

fīndo, fīdi, fīssum, 3, a., *to split, cleave, sever, crack*, G. 2, 353; *separate, divide*, 6, 540.

fīngo, fīxi, fīctum, 3, a. (rel. to *ἐπιγῆναι*, *touch*), *to mold, shape, fashion*, 8, 726; *form*, G. 2, 407; *render*, 2, 80; *arrange*, 4, 148; *conceive, think out, devise, invent*, 3, 18; *feign*, 11, 406; *imagine, suppose, think*, 4, 338; of the will or spirit, 6, 80; pa.: *fictus*, a, um, *feigned*; *false*, 2, 107; subs.: *fictum*, ī, n., *falsehood*, 4, 188.

fīno, fvi or īi, fītum, 4, a. (fīnis), *to end, put an end to*, 11, 116.

fīnis, īs, m., and rarely f. (for *fīnis*, from *fīndo*), *a boundary, limit, of space, time, or action*; *term, end*, 2, 619; 1, 241; *a goal*, 5, 338; pl., *a starting-point or barrier*, 5, 139; *borders*, 1, 339; *a country, territories*, G. 1, 438.

fīnitimus, a, um, adj. (fīnis), *pertaining to boundaries*; *bordering upon, neighboring*, 7, 549; subs.: *fīnitimus*, ī, m., *a borderer*; pl.: *fīnitimi*, ōrum, *neighboring tribes, people*, 5, 106.

fīo, factus sum, fīeri, s. facio.

fīrmo, fvi, fītum, 3, a. (fīrmus), *to make firm or strong*; *make steady, assure*, 3, 658; *to establish, mature*, E. 4, 87; *confirm*, 2, 691; *ratify*, 12, 212;

encourage, 3, 611; *secure, guard*, 11, 466.

fīrmus, a, um, adj., *firm, strong, solid*, 2, 481; fig., *resolute, steadfast*, 6, 261; *unchangeable, retaining its quality, durable*, G. 2, 97.

fīscella, ae, f. (fīscus), *a basket*, E. 10, 71.

fīscina, ae, f. (īd.), *a basket*, G. 1, 268.

fīssilis, ae, adj. (fīndo), *easily split*; *flexile*, 6, 181.

fīssus, a, um, p. of fīndo.

fīstūla, ae, f., *a tube*; *a shepherd's pipe, syringe, or Pan-pipes*, composed of several reeds decreasing in length and diameter, E. 2, 37, E. 3, 22.

fīxus, a, um, p. of fīgo.

fībra, ōrum, n. (fīo), *blasts of wind*, G. 2, 293.

fīgellum, ī, n. (dim. of *flagrum*), *a scourge or whip*, 5, 579; *thong*, 7, 731; *a shoot, twig*, G. 2, 200.

fīgito, fvi, fītum, 1, a. (rel. to *flagro*), *to ask importunately*; *demand*, 2, 124.

fīagro, fvi, fītum, 1, n. (φάγω, *to burn*), *to be on fire or in flames*; *burn, blaze*, 2, 685; *glow*, 1, 710; *flash*, 12, 167; *blush*, 12, 65; *rage*, 11, 225.

fīamen, īnis, n. (fīo), *a blowing*; *blast, gale, breeze, wind*, 4, 241.

fīamma, ae, f. (φάγω, *to burn*), *a blaze or flame*; freq.; *fire*, 6, 6; *torch*, 6, 518; *signal-fire*, 2, 256; *funeral flame or fire*, 5, 4; *lightning*, 6, 586; *beam*, 4, 607; *flaming-brand*, 2, 478; *burning rage*; *flame of wrath, wrath, revenge*, 2, 587; *burning love, fire, passion*, 1, 673.

fīammēus, a, um, adj. (fīamma), *like flame*; *fiery, flaming*, 7, 448.

fīammo, fvi, fītum, 1, a. and n. (īd.), *to set in flames*; fig., *inflame, enrage*, 1, 50; n., *to flame*, G. 2, 433.

fīatus, ūs, m. (fīo), *a blowing*; *wind*; *a blast*, 4, 442; *breath*, G. 2, 111; *snorting*, 11, 911; fig., *boasting, pride*, 11, 346.

fīavens, ntis, p. of fīaveo.

fīavēo, no perf. nor sup., 2, n. (fīavus), *to be yellow*; p.: **fīavens**, ntis, *growing yellow*, 10, 324; pa., *yellow, golden*, 4, 560.

fīavesco, 3, inc. n. (fīaveo), *to grow yellow, ripen*, E. 4, 22.

Flāvinus, a, um, adj. (Flavinium), of Flavinium or Flavinia (perhaps the modern Fiano), in Etruria; Flavianian, 7, 698.

flāvus, a, um, adj., yellowish; yellow, 7, 81; gold-tinted, golden, 1, 592; 4, 559; yellow-haired, golden-haired, G. 4, 339; pale green, 5, 309.

flecto, xi, xum, 3, a. and n., to bend, G. 1, 169; make by twisting, weave, 7, 632; turn, guide, 1, 156; rein, manage, 9, 606; influence, sway, bend, move, G. 2, 496; restrain, check, 12, 46; pa.: **flexus**, a, um, crooked, 5, 500; flexible, G. 4, 123.

flēo, ſvi, ſtum, 2, n. and a. (rel. to **fluo** and **plāto**), to shed tears; weep, 2, 279; mourn, G. 4, 514; a., lament, bewail, weep for, 6, 218, et al.; w. inf., E. 3, 78.

1. **flētūs**, a, um, p. of **flēo**.

2. **flētus**, ſis, m. (flēo), a weeping; tears, 3, 599; a flood of tears, 2, 271; lamentation, mourning, 4, 483; tearful, sad message, 4, 437.

flexilis, e, adj. (flecto), flexible, pliant, 5, 559.

1. **flexus**, a, um, p. of **flecto**.

2. **flexus**, ſis, m. (flecto), a bending, winding, G. 1, 244.

flētus, ſis, m. (fligo), a striking, dashing, collision, stroke, 9, 667.

flōrēs, ſi, 2, n. (flōo), to be in flower, bloom, E. 8, 54; to be flowery, E. 1, 79; to be adorned with flowers; fig., blooming, decorated, 4, 202; to be in the bloom, in the flower of age or life, E. 7, 4; to be prosperous, to flourish, G. 4, 564; to be bright, to flash, 11, 433.

flōrēs, a, um, adj. (id.), flowery, 1, 480.

flōs, ōris, m. (plāto), a blossom, flower, 6, 708; flowery product, wax, G. 4, 250; flower, freshness, 7, 162; down, 8, 160; beauty, perfection, glory, flower, 8, 500.

fluctū, ſvi, ſtum, 1, n. (fluctus), to wave, fluctuate; fig., toss, 4, 532; rage, boil, 12, 527; gleam, flash, G. 2, 281.

fluctus, ſis, m. (fluo), a flowing; billow, surge, wave, 1, 66; ocean, sea, 3, 370; water, 5, 129; fig., of the mind, 12, 681.

flūmen, ſtis, p. of **fluo**.

flūmentum, i, n. (fluo), a stream, river, 4, 148; current, water, 12, 35.

flūdus (flūvidus), a, um, adj. (id.), flowing, fluid, running; dropping, 8, 663; watery, dropical, G. 3, 484.

flūto, ſvi, ſtum, 1, intens. n. (id.), to float, 5, 867.

flūmen, ſtis, n. (id.), a stream, current, river, 3, 399; torrent, flood, 2, 305; a river-bank (Heyne, the frozen river), 11, 659; water, 2, 719; flood (of tears), 1, 465; of milking, stream, G. 3, 310; pl. for sing., E. 1, 52; recto **flūmine**, by the direct stream, straight along the current or channel, 8, 57.

flūo, xi, xum, 3, a. (rel. to **plāto**, run over), to flow; freq.; run, stream, 5, 200; drip, 5, 179; to be full of juice, G. 2, 100; pour forth, 12, 444; flock, crowd, throng, 11, 298; sink, fall, 11, 828; ebb, droop, wane, 2, 169; pa.: **flūens**, ſtis, fig., luxuriant, G. 2, 370; abounding with, G. 2, 190; pa.: **fluxus**, a, um, flowing away; perishing, waning, 10, 88.

flūvialis, e, adj. (fluvius), pertaining to a river or brook, 4, 635.

flūvidus, a, flūvidus.

flūvius, ſi, m. (fluo), a stream; river, 1, 607; water, fountains, abundant water, G. 3, 126; secundo **fluvio**, by the favoring stream, with or down the stream, 7, 494.

fluxus, a, um, p. of **fluo**.

flōcus, i, m., a fire-place, hearth, 5, 660; home, 3, 134; place where the funeral pyre has been consumed, place of burning, 11, 212; fire, firebrand, 12, 285.

foecundus, a, um, s. **fecundus**.

foedū, ſodi, foedum, 3, a., to dig, G. 1, 183; trench, G. 2, 408; pierce, 6, 681. **foedū**, adv. (foedus), foully, basely, shamefully, 5, 794.

foedo, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a. (id.), to make foul; defile, pollute, 3, 287; fig., disfigure, mutilate, 2, 286; lacerate, wound, 12, 871; break, tear in pieces, destroy, 2, 55.

1. **foedus**, a, um, adj. (rel. to **foeteo** or **feteo**), foul, filthy, loathsome, 8, 216; malignant, 4, 195; vile, base, 11, 392.

2. **foedus**, ſis, n. (rel. to **fidēs**, and **fidō**, trust), a treaty, league, alliance, freq.; truce, 5, 496; side or party (got-

ten by treaty), 12, 658; *covenant, contract*, 4, 839; *laws of hospitality, hospitality* (others, *league*), 10, 91; *pledge, love*, 4, 580; *law, term, condition, rule*, 1, 82; *condition, decrees*, G. 1, 80.

foenilia, s. faenilia.

foetura, s. fetura.

foetus, s. fetus.

follum, fl. n. (rel. to φύλλον), *a leaf*, 1, 175.

fellis, is, m., *a pair of bellows; the bellows*, 8, 449.

fomes, Itis, m. (foveo), *kindling stuff; fuel*, 1, 176.

fons, ntis, m. (rel. to fundo), *a spring, fountain*, 1, 244; *water*, 2, 686; *living water*, 12, 119; *lake*, 4, 512.

for, fatus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (rel. to φημι), *to speak, report, say*, 1, 131, 610; *ger. : fandi; copia fandi, opportunity of speaking*, 1, 530; *fandio, by report*, 2, 81; *while speaking*, 2, 6; *p. : fandus, a um; subs. : fandum*, i, n., *that may be uttered; right*, 1, 543.

fōras, adv. (rel. to θύρα), *to the doors; out of doors; forth*, E. 8, 102.

forceps, Ipis, f., *a pair of tongs, pincers*, 8, 453.

fōre, fōrem, etc., s. sum.

fōris, is, f. (rel. to θύρα), *a door; often in the pl. with reference to double doors*, 1, 505; *door or entrance, in gen.*, G. 4, 280.

forma, ae, f., *form, figure, shape*, 1, 72; *beauty*, 1, 27; *kind, species, sort* (of penalty), 6, 615; (of crime), 6, 626.

formica, ae, f. (rel. to μύρμηξ ?), *an ant*, 4, 402.

1. **formido**, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a. and n., *to be in dread; to dread, fear; pa. : formidatus, a um, formidable, dreadful*, 8, 275.

2. **formido**, Itis, f. (formido), *dread, dismay, apprehension, terror, fear*, 2, 76; *awe, 7, 608; horror*, G. 4, 468; *personif., Fear, Dismay*, 12, 835.

formo, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a. (forma), *to form, fashion, train*, G. 3, 163; *build*, 9, 80.

formōsus (formonsus), a, um, adj. (Id.), *excelling in form, beautiful*, G. 3, 219; *fair*, E. 5, 44.

fornax, ſcla, f. (furnus), *a furnace*, G. 4, 268; *crater*, G. 1, 472; *furnace*, 7, 626.

fornix, Icls, m., *an arch, vault*, 6, 681.

fors, rtis, f. (rel. to fero), *chance, hazard, luck, hap, fortune*, 1, 377; *personif. : E. 9, 5; nom. : fors, as adv. (for fors sit), haply, perchance*, 2, 189, et al.; *abl. : forte, by chance, perchance, haply*, 1, 375, et al.

forsan, adv. (for forsitan), *perhaps*, 1, 308.

forsitan, adv. (for forsitan), *perchance, perhaps*, 2, 506.

fortasse, adv. (forte an sit), *perhaps*, 10, 548.

fortē, s. fors.

fortis, e, adj., *strong, physically, powerful, sturdy*, G. 1, 65; *strong in spirit; courageous, valiant, dauntless, bold, brave*, 1, 101; *noble*, 10, 865.

fortūna, ae, f. (fors), *fortune, destiny, lot, chance, fate*, 1, 628; *success*, 10, 423; *remedy*, G. 3, 452; *the proper moment, a chance* (others, *the destined or exposed point*), 12, 280; *misfortune, calamity*, 12, 598; *personified*, 3, 53, et al.

fortūnatus, a, um, adj. (fortuna), *befriended by fortune; fortunate, happy, blessed, prosperous*, 1, 437; *w. gen.*, 11, 416.

Fōräll, Grum, m., *a Sabine town, now Civita Tommasa*, 7, 714.

fōrum, i, n., *a place of public assembly; market, exchange; forum*, 5, 758; **Forum Romanum**, *the principal Roman forum or chief place of popular assemblies, situated between the Capitol and Palatine*, 8, 361.

fōrus, i, m. (rel. to forum), *a gangway between the rowing benches of a ship; the interior, the hold or hatches of a ship or boat*, 4, 605; *pl., hatches*, 6, 412; *the rows of cells in a bee-hive*, G. 4, 250.

fossa, ae, f. (fodio), *a ditch, trench*, 7, 157.

fossor, ōris, m. (Id.), *a digger, spademan, ditcher*, G. 2, 264.

fōtus, a, um, p. of foveo.

fōvā, ae, f. (fodio), *a pit*, G. 3, 558.

fōvō, fōvi, fōtum, 2, a., *to keep warm; fig., foster, protect, cherish*, 1, 281; *soothe*, 12, 480; *caress, make love to*, E. 3, 4; 1, 718; *rest, incline*, 10, 838; *feed*, G. 4, 56; *to toy away, enjoy*, 4, 193; *hide, lurk in*, G. 2, 480; *cherish*,

hope, long, desire, 1, 18; of the mouth, *rinse*, G. 4, 230.

fractus, a, um, p. of *frango*.

fraeno and **fraenum**, s. *freno* and *frenum*.

frāga, ōrum, n., *strawberries*, E. 3, 92.

frāgilla, e, adj. (*frango*), *brittle, tender*. E. 8, 40; *crackling*, E. 8, 82.

fragmen, inis, n. (id.), a *fracture*; a *piece broken off, fragment*, 9, 569.

fragmentum, i, n. (id.), a *piece broken off; fragment*, G. 4, 304.

frāgor, ōris, m. (id.), *breaking, the noise of breaking; a crash; noise; a burst or clap of thunder*, 2, 692; *roaring, uproar*, 1, 154; *shout*, 5, 228; *noise of lamentation*, 11, 214.

frāgōsus, a, um, adj. (*fragor*), *crashing, clashing, roaring, noisy*, 7, 586.

frāgrans, ntis, p. of *frago*.

frāgro, i, n., to *emit odor; be fragrant; pa.* **frāgrans**, ntis, *fragrant*, 1, 436; *sweet*, G. 4, 169.

frāgum, s. *fraga*.

frango, frēgi, fractum, 3, a. (*πύρρην*), to *break*, 1, 104; *crush, grind*, 1, 179; *crunch, eat*, G. 2, 72; *dishearten, discourage*, 2, 13; *baffle*, G. 4, 400; *waken, impair, ruin, destroy*, 3, 53.

frāter, tris, m. (*φράτερ*, *tribesman*), a *brother*, 1, 130.

frāternus, a, um (*frater*), *pertaining to a brother; brother's*, 4, 21; *fraternal*, 5, 21; *companion's*, G. 3, 518.

fraudo, ōvi, ōtum, 1, a. (*fraus*), to *deprive of wrongfully; cheat, defraud* (w. abl. of the thing), 4, 355.

fraus, dis, f., *fraud, deception, treachery, deceit, guile*, 4, 675; *stratagem, ambushade*, 11, 522; *wickedness*, E. 4, 81; *fault, offense*, 9, 423; *treason, sedition*, G. 1, 465; *mischance, harm*, 10, 72; *hurt, harm* (others read *lawdum*), 11, 708; *treacherous nature, uncertainty*, 9, 397.

fraxinēus, a, um, adj. (*fraxinus*), *pertaining to the ash-tree; of ash-wood*, ash n, ash, 6, 181.

fraxinus, i, f., an *ash-tree*, 11, 186.

frēmēus, ntis, p. of *fremo*.

frēmītus, ūs, m. (*fremo*), a *murmuring, an uproar, din*, G. 2, 180; *tumult, shouting*, 2, 338, et al.; *buzzing, humming*, G. 4, 216; *neighing*, 11, 607.

frēmo, ūi, ūtum, 3, h. and a. (rel. to *βρῆμα*), to *make a murmuring noise; to roar*, 1, 56; *whinny, neigh*, 12, 52; *raise lamentations*, 6, 175; *whiz*, 12, 922; *resound*, 4, 608; *rage*, 5, 19; to *be fierce, furious*, 4, 229; *fume, rave*, 12, 583; *shout and sing*, 4, 146; a., *rage, rave for, clamor for*, 11, 453, et al.; *ore fremere, applaud, shout applause*, 5, 385; pa.: *fremens*, ntis, *raging*, 4, 229; *fery*, G. 1, 12.

frēmōr, ōris, m. (*fremo*), a *roaring, a murmur*, 11, 297.

frendo, no perf., frēsūm or frēsūm, 8, n. and a., to *gnash the teeth*, G. 4, 452.

frēno (*fræ-*), ōvi, ōtum, 1, a. (*frenum*), to *bridle*, 5, 554; *check, curb, restrain*, 1, 54, 538; *stay*, G. 4, 186.

frēnum (*fræ-*), i, n., in the pl. sometimes frēni, ōrum (see G. 3, 184), a *bit*, 4, 135; *bridle, reins*, 3, 542; *fig.*, 6, 100.

frēquens, ntis, adj., *frequent; often present, (translated) often*, G. 1, 99; in *great numbers, thronging*, 1, 707; *abounding in*, G. 2, 185; *plentiful*, G. 3, 394.

frēquento, ōvi, ōtum, 1, a. (*frequens*), to *visit often; to visit or attend in great numbers; resort to, frequent, throng, inhabit*, 6, 478.

frētum, i, n., a *frith or strait; water*, G. 1, 356; *the sea*, 1, 557.

frētus, a, um, adj., *leaning on; w. abl. of the thing on which; relying on, confiding in, trusting to*, 4, 245.

frīco, ūi, ūtum or ctum, 1, a., to *rub*, G. 3, 256.

frīgēo, xi, 2, n. (rel. to *πύρε*, to *shudder*), to *be cold, stiff with cold; stiffened, rigid with death*, 6, 219; to *be benumbed, paralyzed, torpid*, 5, 308.

frīgīdus, a, um, adj. (*frigeo*), *cold*, 7, 715; *chilling, benumbing*, G. 3, 298; *chill, shuddering*, 3, 29; *cool*, G. 3, 324; *deadly*, E. 3, 98; *cold in death, dead*, G. 4, 506; *fig., without spirit, slow, w. dat.*, 11, 338.

frīgus, ōris, n. (rel. to *frigeo*), *cold, frost*, 6, 309; *winter*, E. 2, 22; *cold weather, a cold storm*, G. 3, 279; *coolness, cool breeze*, E. 1, 53; *frost*, E. 10, 47; *chilling, paralyzing fear*, 1, 92; *the chill of death*, 12, 951.

frondātor, ōris, m. (1. frons), *one who trims the foliage; a pruner, vine-dresser*, E. 1, 57.

frondens, ntis, p. of frondeo.

frondēo, 2, n. (1. frons), *to be leafy; to bear or put forth leaves*, G. 2, 15; pa.: **frondens**, leafy, 3, 25; green, G. 2, 119; still bearing leaves, 4, 399.

frondesco, frondūi, 3, inc. n. (frondēo), *to put forth leaves*, 6, 144.

frondēus, a, um, adj. (1. frons), *formed of leaves; covered with leaves; leafy*, G. 4, 61.

frondōsus, a, um, adj. (id.), *full of leaves, leafy*, E. 2, 70; leaf-bearing, leaf-crowned, G. 3, 206; woody, 5, 252.

1. **frons**, ntis, f., a leaf, 3, 440; leafage, foliage, G. 2, 18; leafy spray, branch, twig, bough, 2, 249; a leafy crown, a garland, wreath, 4, 148; leafy food, herbage, G. 3, 181.

2. **frons**, ntis, f. (ὄφρυς), *the forehead, brow*, 3, 636; face, 11, 228; 10, 211; horns, 9, 627; front, 1, 166; prow, 5, 158.

fructus, ūis, m. (fruor), *an enjoying; that which is enjoyed; product; fruit, especially of trees*, G. 2, 36.

frūges, um, s. frux.

frumentum, i, n. (fruor), *grain, corn; a grain*, 4, 406; growing wheat, blades of corn or wheat, G. 3, 176.

frūor, fructus and fructus sum, 3, dep. n., *to enjoy*, w. abl., 3, 352.

frustrā, adv. (rel. to frans), *in vain, to no purpose*, 6, 204, et al.

frustror, ūtus sum, 1, dep. a. (frustra), *to render vain; frustrate, baffle, disappoint*, 6, 433.

frustum, i, n., a piece, 1, 212.

frūtex, icis, m., a sprout, shrub, G. 2, 21.

frux, ūgis, f., found usually in the pl.: **frūges**, um (fruor), *fruit, of the ground and of trees*, G. 1, 22; *fruits of the ground; corn*, 1, 178; *wheaten meal, sacrificial grits, cake*, 2, 133; *fruits of trees*, G. 2, 424; *herbs*, 6, 420.

fūat, s. sum.

fūcinus, i, m., a lake in the Apennines, east of Rome, now Lago de Celano (recently removed, or nearly so, by artificial drainage), 7, 759.

fūco, ūvi, ūtum, 1, a. (fucus, rock-moss), *to dye, color*, G. 4, 333.

1. **fūcus**, i, m., *bee-bread or bee-glue*, G. 4, 39.

2. **fūcus**, i, m., *the male bee; a drone*, 1, 435.

fūga, ae, f. (fugio), *a fleeing; flight*, 1, 137; escape, 11, 815; speed, 1, 317; voyage, 3, 160; personification, 9, 719; *eripere, agitare fugam, to hasten one's flight*, 2, 619, 640; dare fugam, w. dat., *to yield*, i. e., *takes flight*, 12, 367; *carpere fugā, to bound or spring over*, G. 3, 142.

fūgax, acis, adj. (id.), *swift in flight; fleet*, 10, 697; timid, 9, 591.

fūgiens, ntis, p. of fugio.

fūgio, fūgi, fūgitum, 3, n. and a. (rel. to φεύγω), *to flee, fly*, 2, 528; recede, 6, 61; run away from, outstrip, 10, 366; flee from, E. 1, 4; flee back from, 11, 405; escape, 2, 156; shun, avoid, E. 9, 30; w. infin., refuse, 9, 200; pa.: **fūgiens**, ntis, swift, flying, 11, 654.

fūgo, ūvi, ūtum, 1, a. (fugio), *to put to flight, drive*, 6, 312; make to vanish, drive away, 3, 521; disperse, 1, 143.

fūi, fūisti, etc., s. sum.

fulcio, ei, tum, 4, a., *to sustain, support, uphold*, 4, 247.

fulcrum, i, n. (fulcio), *a support, prop, post, foot*, 6, 604.

fulgens, ntis, p. of fulgeo.

fulgēo, ei, 2, and fulgo, 3, n. (rel. to φλέω, burn), *to shine brightly; flash, gleam, glance*, 5, 562; pa.: **fulgens**, ntis, gleaming, flashing, 3, 749; glowing, bright, 9, 614.

fulgor, ōris, m. (fulgeo), *lightning, flash of lightning*, 8, 431; brilliancy, brightness, splendor, 5, 88.

fulgur, ūris, n. (id.), a flash; lightning; a thunderbolt, G. 1, 483.

fūlica, ae, f., a water-hen, coot, G. 1, 363.

fūlligo, inis, f., soot, E. 7, 50.

fulmen, inis, n. (fulgeo), *lightning*, 10, 177; thunderbolt, 2, 640, et al.; thunder, 1, 230.

fulminēus, a, um, adj. (fulmen), *like lightning; gleaming, flashing*, 4, 580; like lightning (with his lightning-darts), 9, 812.

fulmino, 1, n. and a. (id.), *to lighten or thunder*, G. 4, 361; impers., G. 1, 370.

fultus, a, um, p. of *fulcio*.

fulvus, a, um, adj. (rel. to., *fulgeo*) reddish or tawny yellow; yellow, 5, 374; tawny, 2, 722; brown, 11, 751; glowing, bright, 12, 722.

fūmēus, a, um, adj. (*fumus*), smoky; smoking, 6, 593.

fūmīdus, a, um, adj. (id.), smoking, 9, 75; steaming, 7, 465; veiled with smoke, 7, 70.

fūmīfer, ēra, ērum, adj. (*fumus* and *fero*), smoke-bearing; smoky, 8, 255.

fūmō, ōvi, ōtum, 1, n. (id.), to smoke, 3, 3, et al.; send up vapor; fume, reek, 2, 698; sweat, foam, G. 2, 542; foam, 12, 838.

fūmōsus, a, um, adj. (id.), full of smoke, smoky, G. 2, 242.

fūmus, 1, m. (rel. to *stimo*, to storm), smoke, 2, 609, et al.; vapor, mist, G. 2, 217.

fūnālis, e, adj. (*funis*), made of or pertaining to a rope, cord, or wick; subs.: **fūnāle**, is, n., a wax taper, candle, torch, 1, 727.

fūnda, ae, f. (*σπένδω*), a sling, 9, 586; a casting-net, G. 1, 141.

fūndāmen, inis, n. (*fundo*), a foundation, G. 4, 161.

fūndāmentum, i, n. (id.), a foundation, 4, 266.

fūndātor, ōris, m. (id.), a founder, 7, 678.

fūnditus, adv. (*fundus*), from the bottom; completely, utterly, entirely, 6, 736.

1. **fūdo**, ōvi, ōtum, 1, a. (id.), to make or lay the bottom of anything; to found, erect, build, 4, 260; establish, render stable, organize, 6, 811; of ships, hold to the bottom, fasten, moor, hold, 6, 4.

2. **fundo**, fūdi, fūsum, 3, a. (rel. to *χεω*, pour), to pour; freq.; pour in, 12, 417; pour forth, 2, 839; discharge, 11, 610; shed, 3, 348; emit, 2, 684; put forth, 12, 207; produce, G. 1, 13; bear, 8, 139; disperse, rout, defeat, 2, 421; prostrate, slay, 1, 193; utter, 3, 344; pass.: **fundi**, to spread, gather, crowd, 3, 685; to assemble, swarm, 6, 709; p.: **fūsus**, a, um, lying extended, stretched out, G. 2, 527; expended, thrown away, 7, 421; flowing, 10, 137; overspread, 10,

838; **fundi circum**, to encompass, encircle, 12, 433.

fundus, 1, m. (rel. to *ρυμφω*), the bottom, 2, 419; depth, abyss, 6, 581; the ground; a farm, G. 2, 468; **fundo**, from the foundation, 10, 68.

fūnērēus, a, um, adj. (*funus*), of a funeral; funeral-, 4, 507.

fūnestus, a, um, adj. (id.), fatal, destructive, 7, 822.

fungor, netas sum, 3, dep. n., to perform, fulfill, discharge, pay, w. abl., 6, 885.

fungus, 1, m., a mushroom; a gathering on the wick of a candle, or "thief in the candle," G. 1, 892.

fūnis, is, m., a rope, 2, 239, et al.; cord, string, 5, 488.

fūnus, ōris, n., a funeral; freq.; funeral rites, 4, 308; death, carnage, 2, 361; corpse, dead body, 6, 150; death-bed, 9, 491; funeral-pyre, 11, 189; calamity, 1, 232; pl.: **fūnēra**, um, a corpse prepared for burial, 9, 486.

fūo, s. sum.

fūr, ūris, c. (*ῥάπ*), a thief, G. 3, 407; a thievish slave, servant, E. 3, 16.

furca, ae, f., a fork, prong, G. 1, 264.

fūriāe, ūrum, f. (*furo*), rage, fury, madness, frenzy, 1, 41, et al.; vengeance, 8, 494; personified, **Fūriāe**, ūrum, the goddesses of vengeance, the Furies, *Allecto*, *Megæra*, and *Tisiphone*; the Avengers, 3, 321; for the Harpies, 3, 352.

fūriālis, e, adj. (*furiæ*), raging, 7, 875.

fūriōsus, a, um, p. of *furio*.

fūribundus, a, um, adj. (*furo*), filled with frenzy; raging, racing, wild, frantic, 4, 646.

fūrio, ōvi, ōtum, 1, a. (*furiae*), to madden, enrage, infuriate, 2, 407.

fūro, ūi, 3, n., to be mad; freq.; to rave, be frantic, rage, 1, 491; to be furious, burn, storm (for war), 7, 625; to be burning or mad with love, 1, 659; to be frenzied, in a frenzy, 6, 100; inspired, 2, 345; distracted with grief, 3, 813; plunge madly, 9, 552; of inanimate things, to rage, G. 3, 100; ring, resound fiercely, G. 3, 150; boil, 7, 464; with cognate acc., to rage a rage, i. e., give vent to one's fury, 12, 680.

1. **fūror**, ōris, m. (*furo*), rage, mad-

ness, fury, 1, 150, et al.; *frensy*, 4, 91; *love, desire*, E. 10, 38; personif. as a deity, a *Fury*, 1, 294.

2. *fūror*, ātus sum, 1, dep. a. (fur), to *steal*, w. acc. and dat., 5, 845; p.: *fūrātus*, a, um, having stolen, w. dat. and ellipse of acc., 7, 238.

furtim, adv. (id.), *by stealth, secretly*, 2, 18.

furtivus, a, um, adj. (furtum), of the *nature of stealing; stealthy, secret*, 4, 171; adv.: *furtivum, stealthily, in secret*, 7, 660.

furtum, i, n. (fur), *that which is stolen; meton., the act of stealing; theft*,

G. 1, 286, et al.; *secrecy, concealment*, 4, 337; *artifice, deceit, fraud, deception*, 6, 24; *treacherous deed (adultery; others, treachery)*, 10, 91; *stealthy attack, stratagem*, 9, 850; *furta belli, an ambushcade*, 11, 515.

fuscus, a, um, adj. (rel. to furvus), *dark, dusky*, 7, 408; *sun-browned*, E. 10, 38.

1. *fūsus*, a, um, p. of fundo.

2. *fūsus*, i, m., a *spindle*, E. 4, 46.

futillis (fūtilis), e, adj. (fundo), *rain, weak, foolish*, 11, 839; *brittle, treacherous*, 12, 740.

fūtūrum, s. sum.

G

Gābīl, ōrum, m., *Gabli, a town of Latium at the foot of the Alban hills, near the present Lago di Castiglione*, 6, 773.

Gābīnus, a, um, adj. (Gabi), of *Gabii, Gabinian*, 7, 612.

gaesum, i, n., a *Gaulic javelin, long and heavy; a gaesum*, 8, 662.

Gaetūlus (Get-), a, um, adj., *Gaetullan. African*, 5, 331.

1. *Gālaesus*, i, m., *Γαλαῖος, the Galesus, a river near Tarentum, now the Galeo*, G. 4, 123.

2. *Gālaesus*, i, m., a *Latin nobleman*, 7, 535.

Gālātēa, ae, f., Γαλαῖα. 1. A *sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus*, 9, 108; beloved of Corydon, E. 7, 37. 2. *a shepherdess*, E. 1, 31.

galbanēus, a, um, adj. (galbanum), *pertaining to galbanum, a Syrian gum; gummy*, G. 3, 415.

gālēa, ae, f., a *helmet*, either of leather or of metal, 3, 468, et al.

gālērus, i, m. (rel. to galea), *a cap of fur or undressed skin; hat, cap*, 7, 658.

galla, ae, f., a *gall-nut, oak-apple*, G. 4, 267.

1. *Gallus*, i, m., a *Gaul*, 6, 858; *Galli*, ōrum, m., *the Gauls*, 6, 656.

2. *Gallus*, i, m., *Cornelius Gallus, a friend of Vergil*, E. 6, 64; and 10, 10.

Gangāridae, ārum, m., Γαγγαρίδαι, a *people dwelling on the Ganges; the Gangaridae, Indians*, G. 3, 27.

Ganges, is, m., Γάγγης, a *river of India*, 9, 81.

Gānymēdes, is, m., Γανυμήδης, *Ganymede, son of Tros, and cup-bearer of Jupiter*, 1, 28.

Gārāmantes, um (acc. pl., -as), m., Γαράμαρες, the *Garamantes, a barbarian tribe of Northern Africa, in the modern Fezzan*, 6, 794.

Gārāmantis, idis, adj. f. (Garamas), *Garamantian*, 4, 198.

Gargānus, i, m., a *mountain in Apulia, now Monte Gargano or Monte di S. Angelo*, 11, 247.

Gargāra, ōrum, n., Γάργαρα, the *upper part of Mount Ida in the Troad*, G. 3, 209.

garrūlus, a, um, adj. (garrilo), *talkative, chattering, chirping*, G. 4, 307.

gaudēo, gāvīus sum, 2, n. and a. (rel. to gaio, rejoice), *to be affected with joy; foll. by abl., to rejoice in, freq.; to abound in*, E. 9, 48, et al.; w. inf., 2, 239, et al.

gaudium, ii, n. (gaudeo), *joyful feeling; delight, pleasure, joy*, 1, 502; pl., *joyful hope*, 10, 662; *love*, 10, 825; personif.: *Gaudia*, ōrum, *Pleasures*, 6, 279.

gāza, ae, f. (a Persian word, Grk. form, γάζα), strictly, *the Persian royal treasure; in gen., riches, wealth, treasure*, 1, 119.

Gēla, ae, f., Γέλα, *Gela, an ancient Greek town of Sicily on the river Gela; now Terra Nuova*, 8, 708.

gelīdus, a, um, adj. (gela), *frosty*,

ice-cold; *cold*, G. 4, 809, et al.; *cool*, E. 10, 42; *icy, chilling*, 2, 120; *chilled*, 3, 30.

Gēlōnas, i, m., *Gēlōnos*, a *Gelonian*, or *Scythian*; coll., *the Gelonian*, G. 3, 461; pl.: **Gēlōni**, ōrum, *the Scythians*, 3, 725.

Gēlōsus, a, um, adj. (*Gela*), *belonging to Gela*; of *Gela*, 3, 701.

gēlu, ūs, n., *frost, cold*, G. 2, 317; *numbness, chilled blood*, 3, 508.

gēmellus, i, m. (m. of adj. *gemellus*, from *geminus*), a *twin*, E. 1, 14.

gēmīno, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (*geminus*), *to double*; *re-echo, redouble*, G. 2, 500.

gēmīnus, a, um, adj., *twin*, 1, 274, et al.; *twofold* (others, *geminæ*), 6, 208; *double, two*, 4, 470; pl.: **gēmīni**, ac, a, *twin*, 2, 500; *two*, 1, 168.

gēmītus, ūs, m. (*gemo*), *a groaning*; *a groan*, 3, 30, et al.; *sigh*, 1, 483; *lamentation*, 2, 436; *cry*, 2, 413; *notes, roaring*, 3, 555.

gemma, ac, f. (prphs. rel. to *γέμος*, *to be full*), *a bud*, E. 7, 43; *precious stone, gem*, 1, 655, et al.; *a jeweled cup*, G. 2, 506.

gēmo, ūi, ītam, 3, n. and a. (rel. to *γέμος*, *to be full*), *to groan*, 7, 501; *sigh*, 1, 463; *moan, bewail, lament*, 1, 231; of doves, *moan, coo*, E. 1, 59; of inanimate things, *creak*, 6, 413; *groan*, G. 4, 173.

gēna, ac, f. (rel. to *γένος*, *the chin*), *the cheek*, 4, 644, et al.; *eye*, 6, 680.

gēner, ōri (rel. to *geno*), *a son-in-law*, 2, 344, et al.

gēnērātum, adv. (*genus*), *by kinds*; *for each kind*, G. 2, 35.

gēnērātor, ōris, m. (*genero*), *one who begets*; *a breeder*, 3, 704.

gēnēro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (*genus*), *to beget*, w. abl. of source, 7, 734; *produces*, G. 4, 205; p.: **gēnērātus**, a, um, *descended, sprung from*, 5, 61.

gēnērōsus, a, um, adj. (id.), *of high lineage, noble-blooded, generous*, G. 3, 75; *renowned, famed*, 10, 174.

gēnēsta (**gēnista**), ac, f., *the broom-plant*; *broom*, G. 2, 12.

gēnētrix (-itrix), icis, f. (*gigno*), *she who brings forth*; *mother*, 1, 530, et al.

gēniālis, e, adj. (*genius*), *pertaining to, or sacred to the birth-spirit, or guard-*

ian genius; *genial, joyous, happy, festive*, 6, 603.

gēnista, s. *genesta*.

gēniālis, e, adj. (*genitus*), *begetting*; *genital, productive*, G. 3, 130.

gēnitor, ōris, m. (*gigno*), *he who begets*; *father, sire*, 1, 155, et al.

gēnitrīx, s. *genetrix*.

gēnītus, p. of *gigno*.

gēnīus, ūi, m. (*geno*, *gigno*), *the birth-spirit*; *a tutelary deity, or guardian genius*, 5, 95.

gens, ntis, f. (id.), *a family stock or gens*; *a race*, G. 3, 35, and freq.; *a clan or tribe*, 10, 202; *nation*, 1, 17; *people*, 3, 133; *lineage, child, offspring, descendant*, 10, 223; *descent*, 11, 331; *breed*, G. 3, 73; *generation, age*, E. 4, 9; *motion*, *a country, land*, 1, 533; 11, 324; pl.: **gentes**, ūum, *nations*; *the world*, G. 1, 331.

gēnu, ūs, n. (*γόνυ*), *a knee*, 1, 320, et al.

gēnus, ōris, n. (*geno*), *birth, origin, lineage, descent*, 1, 133; *noble birth, nobility*, 5, 321; *offspring, progeny*, 5, 737, et al.; *a son, descendant*, 6, 500; *family*, 4, 365; *tribe, people, nation, race*, 1, 6, et al.; *breed*, 7, 733; *sort, kind*, 2, 403, et al.; of the vine-plant, G. 2, 202.

Germānia, ac, f. (*Germani*), *Germany*, G. 1, 474.

germānus, a, um, adj. (*germen*), *of the same parentage*; particularly, *of the same father*; *own*; subs.: **germānus**, i, m., *own brother*; *brother*, 1, 341, et al.; **germāna**, ac, f., *own sister*; *sister*, 4, 473.

germen, īnis, n., *a bud*, G. 2, 70.

gēro, gesal, gestum, 3, a., *to carry, bear*, 12, 97, et al.; *wear*, 2, 136; *assume, put on as a guise*, 1, 315; 12, 472; *bear, produce, possess*, G. 2, 123; *have, enjoy*, 2, 90; *take, feel*, 12, 48; *wage, carry on*, 1, 24; *achieve, manage*, 7, 444; *do* (of conduct), 9, 203.

Gērjōn, ōnis, and **Gērjōnes**, ac, m., *Γερjōν, Geryon, a giant with three bodies, dwelling in Gades, slain by Hercules, who carried his herd of cattle to Italy*, 7, 662; 3, 202.

gestāmen, īnis, n. (*gesto*), *that which is carried*; *equipment, weapon, defense*, 3, 236; *crown*, 7, 246.

gestio, Ivi or II, Itum, 4, n., to manifest joy; be transported; leap, skip, G. 1, 387.

gesto, avi, Itum, 1, a. and n., freq. (gero), to carry habitually; bear, 1, 386; have, 1, 587.

gestus, a, um, p. of gero.

Gētae, Itum, m., Γῆται, the Getae, a Thracian people dwelling on the Danube, G. 3, 462.

Gēticus, a, um, adj. (Getae), pertaining to the Getae; Getan, Thracian, 3, 38.

Gētulus, s. Gaetulus.

gigno, gēnū, gēnitum, 3, a. (γίγνομαι, become), beget, 10, 848, et al.; bear, bring forth, 1, 618, et al.; p.: gēnitus, a, um, w. abl. of source, begotten of, born of, 9, 642; son of, 1, 297.

glivus, a, um, adj., pale yellow, dun-colored; sorrel, G. 3, 88.

glaciālis, c, adj. (glacies), of ice; icy, 3, 285.

glacies, ēl, f. (rel. to gelu), ice, 4, 251, et al.

gladius, II, m., a sword, 9, 769, et al.

glæba (glēba), ae, f., a lump of earth; a clod; soil, 1, 531.

glans, ndis, f., an acorn, G. 1, 148, et al.; a leaden ball or bullet, 7, 686.

glārēa, ae, f., gravel, G. 2, 212.

1. **glaucus**, a, um, adj., γλαυκός, bluish gray; dark, 6, 416; sea-green, 12, 885; blue, azure, G. 4, 451.

2. **Glaucus**, I, m., Γλαυκός. 1. A son of Sisyphus and Merope, torn in pieces by the mares which he had trained for the race-course and kept from breeding, G. 3, 287. 2. A fabled fisherman of Boeotia, one of the Argonauts, who was transformed into a sea-god, 5, 828; having the gift of prophecy, he is represented by Vergil as the father of Delphos, 6, 36. 3. A Lycian prince, allied with Priam, and slain by Ajax, son of Telamon, 6, 483.

glæba, s. glæba.

glisco, 3, Inc. n., to grow, swell; rise, increase, rage, 12, 9.

glōbus, I, m., any body of a spherical form; a globe, ball, 3, 574; sphere, 6, 785; phalanx, battalion, mass of assailants, 9, 515; a mass of smoke or dust; a cloud, 9, 30.

glōmēro, avi, Itum, 1, a. (glomus), to gather into a ball or mass; roll, whirl, 3, 577; collect; bend up, lift high (others, crowd), G. 3, 117; assemble, gather, 2, 315; pass; glōmārārī, in mid. signifi., to throng, gather, G. 4, 79; troop, flock, 1, 500.

glōria, ae, f. (rel. to alio), glory, fame, renown, 2, 83, et al.; love of fame, ambition, 5, 394; joy, G. 3, 102.

glūten, Inis, n. (glus), glue or gum, G. 4, 160.

gnāta, s. nascor, at the end.

gnātus, s. nascor, at the end.

Gnōsius (Gnōse-), s. Cnosius.

Gorgo (Gorgon), Onis, Γοργώ, the common name of the three daughters of Phorcus, terrible on account of their snaky hair; especially, the head of the Gorgon on the shield of Minerva, 2, 616. **Gorgōmēna**, a, um, adj. (Gorgon), pertaining to a Gorgon; Gorgonian, 7, 341.

Gortynius, a, um, adj., of Gortyna (Γορτύνη), a town in Crete; Gortynian, Cretan, E. 6, 60.

gūrytus (gūrytus), I, m., γυρτός, a quiver, 10, 169.

Gracchus, I, m., the name of a Roman family in the gens Sempronia, esp. Tiberius and Caius, 6, 842.

gracilis, c, adj., thin, slender, E. 10, 71.

grādior, gressus sum, 2, dep. n., to step, walk, go, 1, 312; move, advance, 10, 572.

Grādīrus, I, m. (gradior), the one who steps or marches; an epithet of Mars, 3, 25.

grādus, ūs, m. (Id.), a step, footstep, pace, 2, 598; step, stair, 1, 448; compare grādum, to walk side by side, 6, 488.

Græcia, ae, f., Græcia, G. 1, 28, et al. **Græci** (Græci) (dissyll.), Grum, m., an old form for Græci; the Greeks, 1, 467, et al.

Grāiūgēna, ae (quadrasyll.), m. (Grains and gigno), a native Greek; a Greek, 3, 550.

Grāius, a, um (dissyll.), adj. (Grati), Greek, Grecian, 2, 598; subs.: Grāius, II, m., a Greek, 2, 594.

grāmen, Inis, n., grass, 3, 527, et al.;

a blade of grass or of grain, 7, 809; plant, herb, 2, 471; herbage, G. 2, 800; pasture, meadow, G. 2, 825; grassy field, plain, 7, 655.

grāminēus, a, um, adj. (gramen), of turf, grassy, 5, 287, et al.

grandaeuus, a, um, adj. (grandis and aevum), very aged; old, aged, 1, 121.

grandis, e, adj., large, great, G. 2, 215, et al.; big, ponderous, 4, 405.

grando, inis, f. (χαλαρά, hail), hail, 4, 120, et al.

grātes, defect. (found only in nom. and acc. pl.), f. (grator), thanks, 1, 600; in a bad sense, return, reward, 2, 537.

grātia, ae, f. (gratus), acceptableness, agreeableness; charm, delight, love, 6, 653; gratefulness, gratitude, thankfulness, 4, 539; regard, 7, 402; return, advantage, use, G. 1, 63.

grātor, ōtus sum, 1, dep. n. (id.), to wish joy to; w. dat. (the acc. is doubtful), rejoice with; congratulate, 4, 478; greet, welcome (perhaps v. esse), 5, 40.

grātus, a, um, adj., acceptable, pleasing, agreeable, welcome, 2, 289, et al.; dear, 10, 158; thankful, grateful, 11, 127.

grāvātus, a, um, p. of gravo.

grāvōōlens (sometimes trisyll.), ntis, adj. (gravis and olen), smelling offensively; foul-smelling, foetid, 6, 201.

grāvesco, 3, inc. n. (gravis), to become heavy; to be burdened, bend, G. 2, 429.

grāvīdus, a, um, adj. (id.), heavy, 7, 507, et al.; with young, pregnant, G. 3, 155; teeming, G. 2, 143; full, heavy, G. 1, 111; fig.; pregnant, teeming with, 4, 229.

grāvīs, e, adj. (rel. to papēs, heavy), heavy, 1, 723, et al.; full, filled, E. 1, 86; pregnant, 1, 274; ponderous, firm, 6, 437; fig., grave, venerable, 1, 151; stern, grave (gravely), 5, 287; cruel, 10, 630; fierce, 10, 755; weighed down with years or disease; infirm, enfeebled, 2, 435; grievous, hard, 6, 56; painful, deep, 4, 1; offensive, G. 4, 49; baneful, E. 10, 75; rank, G. 3, 451; torrid, G. 2, 377; dull, G. 1, 124; comp.; gravi-ora, um, subs., n., pl., greater hardships, suffering, 1, 199.

Grāvīscapē, ārum, f., Graviscae or Gravisca, a Tuscan town, 10, 184.

grāvītēs, adv. (gravis), heavily;

strongly, G. 4, 31; fiercely, G. 4, 422; wildly, G. 4, 456; deadly, 7, 753; greatly, deeply, 1, 120; heavily, mournfully, 2, 288.

grāvo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (id.), to weigh down, 9, 437; oppress, burden, 2, 708; pass.. to resist, yield reluctantly, 10, 623. grēmium, ī, n., the lap, the bosom, 1, 635, et al.; ante gremium suum, in front of or before one's self, 11, 744.

1. gressus, a, um, p. of gradior.

2. gressus, ūs, m. (gradior), a stepping; step, walk, course, way, 1, 401; of a ship, 5, 163; air, mien, gait, 5, 649; ferre gressum, to walk, 6, 677; efferre gressum, to go forth or out, 2, 753; comprimere gressum, to stop, stay one's steps, 6, 389.

grex, grēgis, m., a herd, 6, 22; flock, G. 1, 272; litter; the young, 8, 85.

grus, ūis, f., a crane, G. 1, 375.

Grŷnēus (-aeus), a, um, adj., Grŷneus, of Grynia, a town in Asia Minor, the seat of one of the oracles of Apollo; Grynetan, 4, 315.

gryps, grŷpis or grŷphis, m., Γρύψ, a griffin, E. 8, 27.

gūbernāclum (gūbernāclum), ī, n. (guberno), a helm, 5, 176.

gūbernātor, ōris, m. (id.), a helmsman, pilot, 3, 209.

gurgēs, ūtis, m., a whirlpool, gulf, 3, 421; flood, 2, 497; wave, billow, 3, 584; rolling, raging sea, abyss, 1, 118; the deep, G. 4, 325; sea, ocean, 7, 704.

gusto, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (gustus), to taste, 1, 473.

gutta, ae, f., a drop, 3, 28; spot, G. 4, 99.

guttur, ūris, n., the throat, 6, 421; vides, G. 1, 423.

Gŷkros, ī, f., Γŷapos, one of the Cyclades, between Tenos and Ceos, now Calairo, Chluros, or Jura, 3, 76.

Gŷnas, ae, m. 1. Gŷas, commander of one of the ships of Aeneas, 1, 222. 2. A Latin slain by Aeneas, 10, 318.

Gŷges, ae or is, m., Γŷγης, a Trojan, 9, 702.

Gŷlippus, ī, m., an Arcadian slain by Tokumnus, 12, 372.

gŷrus, ī, m., γŷρος, a circle, circular track, ring, G. 3, 115; circuit, 10, 884; coil, 5, 85.

H

hābēna, ae, f. (habeo), a rein, 1, 63, et al.; strap, thong, 9, 587; whip, 7, 380; immisels or laxis habenis, with all the reins let out, without restraint, unchecked, 5, 692; pressis or adductis habenis, with tightened reins, 12, 622.

hābēo, ūi, Itum, 2, a., to have, in the most general sense; freq.; hold, possess, 5, 202; have property, wealth, G. 2, 490; wield, use, 12, 88; maintain, keep up, perpetuate, G. 3, 159; seize, inspire, possess, animate, 4, 581; observe, K. 3, 42; deem, esteem, reckon, regard, 2, 108; designate, call, 12, 134; hoc habet, he has got it, he is wounded, 12, 236.

hābīlis, e, adj. (habeo), handy, wieldy; convenient, easily handled, light, 11, 555; well formed, 1, 318; well fitted for, adapted to, fit for, G. 3, 63; well fitted, 9, 305; active, G. 4, 418.

hābīto, ūi, Itum, 1, intens. a. and n. (habeo), to have continually, have in possession; occupy, inhabit, 3, 106; dwell, 8, 110.

1. **hābītus**, a, um, p. of habeo.

2. **hābītus**, ūs, m. (habeo), the having itself or one's self; condition, habit; dress, attire, 1, 315; nature, G. 1, 52.

hac, adv., s. hic.

hacētūus, adv., thus far, so far, of space and time; thus far (separated by times), 5, 608; 6, 62; thus far or hitherto, in discourse, G. 2, 1.

Hādriācus (Ādri-), a, um, adj. (Hadria), pertaining to the Adriatic Sea; Adriatic, 11, 405.

haedus (hoed-), i, m., a kid, G. 2, 526; Haedi, Orum, m., the constellation of the Kids in the hand of Auriga, whose rising portends storms, G. 1, 205.

Haemōn, ōnis, m., Αἰμων, a Rutulian, 9, 685.

Haemōnides, ae, m., Αἰμωνίδης, a Latin slain by Aeneas, 10, 537.

Haemus, i, m., Αἰμος, a mountain-range in Thrace, now the Balkans, G. 2, 488.

haerēo, haesi, haesum, 2, n., to stick; foll. by dat., or by abl. w. or without a prep.; hang, cling, adhere, cling to, 1, 476, et al.; take root, G. 2, 422; stop,

stand fixed, 6, 550; halt, 11, 690; adhere to as companion, 10, 780; stick to in the chase, 12, 754; persist, 2, 654; dwell, 4, 4; pause, hesitate, 3, 597; be fixed or decreed, 4, 614.

haeres, ōdis, m., s. heres.

Hālaeus (Hālēus), i, m., Ἀλαῖος.

1. An ally of Turnus, formerly companion of Agamemnon, 7, 724. 2. Another ally of Turnus, 10, 411.

Halcyon, s. Alcyon.

hālītus, ūs, m. (halo), a breathing; breath, 4, 684; exhalation, vapor, 6, 240.

Hālīus, īi, m., a Trojan, 9, 767.

hālo, ūi, Itum, 1, a. and n., to breathe; exhale or emit odor; be fragrant or redolent, 1, 417.

Hālȳs, ūos, m., Ἀλὺς, a Trojan, 9, 765.

Hāmādryās, ūdis, f., Ἀμαδρυάς, a nymph of the woods; hamadryad, E. 10, 62.

Hammōn (Ammōn), ōnis, m., Ἀμμων, Jupiter, or Zeus Ammon, a god of Egypt and Libya, 4, 198.

hāmus, i, m. (rel. to χαμῆς), a hook, ring, 3, 467.

hārēna (ārēna), ae, f. (areo), sand, 1, 112; sandy shore, strand, 1, 540; sandy ground, arena; space for races; an arena, 5, 236; soil, ground, G. 2, 232.

hārēnōsus (ārēn-), a, um, adj. (harena), sandy, 4, 237.

Harpālȳcē, es, f., Ἀρπαλῦκη, a Thracian huntress, daughter of Δῖος Harpalycus, 1, 317.

Harpālȳous, i, m., Ἀρπαλῦος, a Trojan warrior, 11, 675.

Harpyia (trisyll.), ae, f., Ἀρπυία, a Harpy, a fabled monster, half woman and half bird, 3, 212, et al.

hārundinēus (ārēn-), a, um, adj. (harundo), of reeds, reedy, 10, 710; reed-, G. 4, 265.

hārundo (ārēn-), īnis, f., a reed, G. 2, 414; a sprig, E. 6, 8; arrow, 4, 73.

hāruspex (ār-), īcis, m., an inspector of entrails; diviner, soothsayer, prophet, 8, 498.

hasta, ae, f., a spear, 2, 50, and freq.; hasta pura, a headless spear, 6, 780; pampinea hasta, a thyrsus, 7, 293.

hastile, is, n. (*hasta*), *the shaft of a spear*, G. 2, 447; *a spear, lance, javelin*, 1, 313, et al.; *a spear-like sapling or branch*; *a shoot*, 3, 23.

haud (*haut*), adv., *not at all; not*, 1, 387, et al.

haudquāquam (or *haud quāquam*), adv., *by no means*, G. 4, 455.

haurio, *hauri*, *haustum*, 4, a., *to draw any fluid*, 9, 23; *drink*; *drain*, 1, 738; *draw blood with a weapon*; *devour*, *slay*, 2, 600; *piers*, 10, 314; *take in with the eyes or ears*; *receives*, 12, 26; *perceives, sees*, 4, 661; *hear*, 4, 369; *strain*, *thrill*, 5, 137; G. 3, 105; *complete*, G. 4, 427; *suffer*, 4, 268; *conceive*, 10, 648.

1. **haustus**, a, um, p. of *haurio*.

2. **haustus**, ōs, m. (*haurio*), *a drought*, G. 4, 229; *an emanation*, G. 4, 220.

hēbēnus (*hēbēnus*), i, f. and m., *ebony*, G. 2, 117.

hēbēo, 2, n., *to be blunt*; fig., *to be sluggish*, *run slowly*, 5, 396.

hēbēto, ōvi, ōtum, 1, a. (*hebes*), *to make blunt*; *to make dull*; *to impair*, *dull*, *obscure*, 2, 605.

1. **Hēbrus**, i, m., **Ἑβρος*, *a river of Thrace*, now the *Mariça*, 1, 317, et al.

2. **Hēbrus**, i, m., *a Trojan slain by Menestius*, 10, 696.

Hēkātē, es, f., **Ἑκάτη*, *the sister of Latona*; usually identified with *Diana and Luna*, and so represented with three heads, 4, 511.

Hector, ōis, m., **Ἑκτωρ*, *son of Priam*, and *chief defender of Troy*, 1, 99, et al.

Hectōrēus, a, um, adj. (*Hector*), *of Hector*, 2, 543; *Hectorean*, *Trojan*, 1, 373.

Hēcūba, ae, f., **Ἑκίπη*, *daughter of Dymas and wife of Priam*, 2, 501, et al. **hēdēra** (*ēdēra*), ae, f., *ivy*, E. 8, 13, et al.

hei, s. ei.

hēia (*ēia*), interj., *up! come on!* *away!* 4, 509.

Hēlēna, ae, f., **Ἑλένη*, *Helen*, *daughter of Jupiter and Leda*, *sister of Clytemnestra* and *of Castor*, and *wife of Menelaus*; *on account of her flight with Paris to Troy*, *the immediate cause of the ten years' siege and destruction*

of that city; *whence she was carried back by Menelaus to Sparta*, 1, 650, et al. **Hēlēmōr**, ōis, m., *a Lycian, follower of Aeneas*, 9, 545.

Hēlēnus, i, m., *Eleus*, *a prophet, son of Priam*; *carried away captive by Pyrrhus to Epirus*, *where he became the husband of Andromache and ruler of a small kingdom*, 3, 329, et al.

Hēlleon, ōis, m., **Ἑλλών*, *a mountain in Boeotia*, and *favorite resort of Apollo and the Muses*, 7, 641, et al.

hellēbōrus, i, m., s. ellēbōrus.

Hellespontīkeus, a, um, adj. (*Hellespontus*), *pertaining to the Hellespont or Dardanelles*; *of Hellespont*, G. 4, 111.

Hēlōrus, i, m., **Ἑλπος*, *a river on the S. E. coast of Sicily*, now the *Astero*, 3, 698.

Hēlymus, i, m., *a Sicilian Trojan, and friend of King Aeneas*, 5, 73, et al.

herba, ae, f., *any grassy or herbaceous growth*; *grass*, *turf*, 1, 214, et al.; *fodder*, G. 3, 295; *herb*, *plant*, 3, 650; *herbage*, *blades of grass*, E. 5, 26; *weed*, G. 1, 69; *grassy land*, *pasture*, *meadows*, 3, 221; *a plant*; *magic plant*, E. 8, 96.

Herbēus, i, m., *a Rutulian*, 9, 344.

herbēus, a, um, adj. (*herba*), *full of grass*, *grassy*, G. 2, 199.

Hercūles, is, m., **Ἡρακλῆς*, *the god of strength and labor*, *son of Jupiter and Alcmēna*, 5, 410, et al.

Hercūlēs, a, um, adj. (*Hercules*), *of Hercules*; *Herculean*, 3, 551, et al.

hēres (*ēres*), ōdis, m., *an heir*, 4, 274.

hērīlis, s. erilis.

Hērīlus, i, m., s. Erulus.

Hermīnius, īi, m., *a Tuscan*, 11, 642.

Hermiōnē, es, f., **Ἑρμιόνη*, *daughter of Menelaus and Helen*, and *wife of Orestes*, 3, 323.

Hermus, i, m., **Ἑρμος*, *a river in Asia*, *depositing gold*; now the *Sarabat*, 7, 731.

Hernīcus, a, um, adj. (*Hernici*), *of the Hernici*, *an Italian tribe of Latium*; *Hernican*, 7, 684.

hēros, ōis, m., *ἥρως*, *a demigod*; *a hero*, 6, 192, et al.; *an illustrious man*, *champion*, *hero*, 5, 453.

hērus, i, m., s. erus.

Hēsiōnē, es, f., **Ἑσιόνη*, *daughter*

of *Laomedon*, saved from a sea-monster by *Hercules*, and afterwards wife of *Telamon*, 8, 187.

Hesperia, ae, f. (*Hesperus*; **Ἑσπερος*), the western land; *Italy*, 1, 569, et al.

Hesperia, *Idia*, pl.: *Hesperides*, um, f. (id.), the daughters of *Hesperus*, the *Hesperides*, called also daughters of *Erebus* and *Nox*, to whom was given the care of the fabled gardens of the *Hesperides* in an island of the Atlantic, west of *Mount Atlas*, 4, 484; *Hesperidum mala*, apples such as those of the *Hesperides*, *Hesperian golden apples*, E. 6, 61; adj., *Hesperian*, *Italian*, 8, 77.

Hesperius, a, um, adj. (id.), of *Hesperus*; western (as related to Asia and Greece); *Hesperian*, *Italian*, 8, 418.

Hesperus, i, m., **Ἑσπερος*, the evening-star, E. 8, 80; evening, E. 10, 77.

hesternus, a, um, adj. (rel. to *hew*), of yesterday, yesterday's, 8, 548.

heu, interj., alas! ah! oh! 2, 389, et al.

heus, interj., hò! holla! to there! 1, 321, et al.

hístus, tis, m. (hio), a gaping; throat, 6, 576; opening, 11, 680; cleft, chasm, vortex, abyss, 6, 387.

hibernus, a, um, adj. (rel. to *hiems*), of winter, G. 8, 308; wintry (others, in winter), 4, 148; tempestuous, stormy, 4, 309; subs.: *hiberna*, *Orum*, n., winters, 1, 266.

Hiberus (*ĭbēr-*), a, um, adj. (*Hiber*, **Ἰβηρ*), Iberian, Spanish, 9, 582; western, 11, 913; pl. subs.: *Hiberi*, *Orum*, m., the Iberians, G. 3, 408.

hibiscum, i, n., *ἰβίσκος*, the *althaea officinalis*, shrub-mallows or marsh-mallow, E. 10, 71.

1. *hic*, *haec*, *hōc*, pron., referring to the first person, *this*; *he*, *she*, *it*; pl., *these*, *they*; freq.; for *meus*, 9, 306; for *is*, 1, 742; repeated, *hic—hic*, one—another, the one—the other, *this—that*; pl.: *these—those*, *some—others*; *hic—ille*, the latter—the former, *this—that*, the one—the other; freq.; adv.: *hac* (abl. f.), by this way or route, 8, 308; *this way*, *here*, 1, 467; on one side, 12, 563; *hac* (abl. n.), on this account (others, by this means), G. 2, 423; by this,

by so much, *the*, G. 4, 248; *hac ubi*, when this (happens), G. 2, 312.

2. *hic*, adv. (hic), *here*, *there*, 1, 247, et al.; of time, *hereupon*, *thereupon*, 1, 729; *now*, *then*, *here*, 5, 340; in this case, G. 4, 304; in this work, 10, 73.

Hicetāninus, a, um, adj. (*Hicetāon*), of *Hicetāon*; the son of *Hicetāon*, 10, 123.

hiems (-mpe), *Emis*, f., winter, 3, 285; storm, tempest, 1, 123; personif., 8, 120.

hilaro, *avi*, *stum*, 1, a. (*hilaris*), to make cheerful; gladden, cheer, E. 5, 69.

Himella, ae, m., a river of the Sabine country, 7, 714.

hinc, adv. (hic), from this place, from here, E. 1, 89; *hence*, 3, 111; for a te, G. 4, 449; from that place, hence, thence, 3, 702; from that or this time (others, from this thing), 2, 97; henceforth, 2, 143; from here, even from or with these subjects, G. 1, 5; for *ab hoc* or *ab his* (others, then), 9, 288; then, thereupon, 1, 194; *hinc—hinc*, on this side—on that, *here—there*, 4, 40; *hinc atque hinc*, on both sides, on either side, 1, 162; causal, hence, G. 1, 423, et al.

hinnitus, tis, m. (*hinnio*), a neighing, whinnying, G. 3, 94.

hio, *avi*, *stum*, 1, n. and a. (rel. to *χαιρω*, to gape), to yawn, gape; to distend or open the mouth, 6, 428; p.: *hiama*, *ntis*, with open mouth, 12, 754.

Hippodēon, *ntis*, m., *ἵπποδών*, a companion of *Aeneas*, 5, 492.

Hippodāmēs, ea, and *Hippodāma*, ae, f., *ἵπποδάμης* and *ἵπποδάμη*, *Hippodamia*, daughter of *Oenomaus*, king of *Pisa*, and wife of *Peleus*, G. 3, 7.

Hippolytēs, ea, f., *ἵππολύτης*, an Amazon, captured by *Theseus*, 11, 661.

Hippolytus, i, m., *ἵππολύτης*, son of *Theseus* and *Hippolytēs*, 7, 761.

hippōmānēs, is, n., *ἵππομανής*, the *hippomane*; a dimy humor floating from the groin of the mare, G. 3, 380.

Hippotādes, ae, m., *ἵπποτάδης*, the son of *Hippotas*, *Amastrius*, 11, 674.

hircus, i, m., a he-goat, a buck, G. 2, 305, et al.

hirsūtas, a, um, adj. (rel. to *hirtus*), rough, shaggy, hairy, E. 8, 34; prickly, E. 7, 52.

hirtus, a, um, adj., *rough, hairy*, G. 3, 55.

hirundo, inis, f., *a swallow*, G. 1, 377; et al.

Hisbo, onis, m., *a Rutulan*, 10, 384.

hiseo, 3, inc. n. and a. (hio), *to gape, open the mouth; speak in broken utterances, falter*, 3, 314.

hispidus, a, um, adj., *shaggy, hairy*, 10, 310.

Hiater (Ister), tri, m., *Istros, the lower part of the Danube; the Danube*, G. 3, 350; meton., *for the people of the Danube*, G. 2, 497.

hiulcus, a, um, adj. (hio), *gaping*, G. 2, 353.

1. **huc**, s. 1, hic.

2. **huc**, old form of huc, wh. see.

hodiē, adv. (hoc and die), *to-day*, 2, 670; et freq.

hoodus, s. haedus.

hōlus (ōlus), ōris, n., *garden or kitchen vegetables and salad*, G. 4, 130.

hōmo, inis, c. (prphs. rel. to humus, and χαμαί, ground), *man, a human being*, freq.; *mortal*, 1, 333.

Hōmōlō, es, f., Ὀμόλη, *a mountain near Tempe in Thessaly*, 7, 675.

honestus, a, um, adj. (honor), *honorable, honored; good*, G. 3, 81; *beautiful*, G. 4, 333; *gracious*, G. 2, 333; *fair*, 12, 155.

hōnōro, ōvi, ātum, 1, a. (id.), *to honor; keep, observe with honor*, 5, 50.

hōnos (hōnor), ōris, m., *honor, praise, renown, glory*, 1, 309, et al.; *recompense, reward*, 1, 253; *an honor, prize*, 5, 343; meton., *sacrifice, offering*, 1, 49; *luster, beauty*, 1, 591; *celebration, games, ceremonial, festival*, 5, 301; *dedication*, 8, 178; *crown*, E. 10, 24; *a robe or mantle*, 7, 815; *sacred hymn*, G. 3, 333.

hōra, ae, f., ὥρα, *with the Romans, the twelfth part of the period from sunrise to sunset, an hour*, G. 3, 337, et al.; *in an indefinite sense*, 4, 679; *a day or time*, in general, G. 1, 486; *personif.*, Horae, ārum, f., *the Hours*, 3, 512; *in hours, hourly*, E. 10, 73.

Horcus, s. Orcus.

hordēum, i, n., *barley*; pl.: **hordēa**, ōrum, *barley*, G. 1, 210.

horrendus, a, um, a. horreo.

horrens, ntis, s. horreo.

horreo, 3, n. and a., *to bristle up or be bristling*, 3, 419; *to be rough*, G. 4, 26; *to bristle*, 11, 602; fig., *to shudder, tremble*, 2, 12; *shudder at, fear, dread*, 4, 209; pa.: **horrens**, ntis, *bristling, bristly*, 1, 634; *rough, roughening* (others, gloomy), 1, 165; *fierce*, 10, 237; pa.: **horrendus**, a, um, *to be shuddered at; dreadful, fearful*, 2, 223; *awee-inspiring, venerable*, 6, 10; *strange, wonderful*, 8, 565; *fierce, warlike*, 11, 507; n. as adv.: **horrendum**, *frightfully, fearfully*, 6, 233.

horresco, ūi, 3, inc. n. and a. (horreo), *to become rough; bristle, rise bristling*, 7, 536; *wave to and fro*, G. 3, 199; fig., *to tremble, shudder*, 2, 204; *dread*, 3, 394.

Horreum, i, n., *a store-house; granary*, G. 1, 122; *a honey-comb*, G. 4, 250.

horribilis, e, adj. (horreo), *to be shuddered at; frightful, dreadful, horrible, fearful*, 11, 371.

horridus, a, um, adj. (id.), *rough, bristling*, 3, 23, et al.; *bristling with arms*, E. 10, 23; *rough, with rough stem*, G. 2, 69; *hairy*, G. 4, 93; *squallid*, G. 4, 254; *shaggy, grizzly, stiffened*, 4, 251; *icy, bristling*, G. 1, 449; *blustering, tempestuous*, 9, 670; *terrible, fearful*, 1, 296.

horrifer, fēra, fērum, adj. (horreo and fero), *fear-bringing; dreadful*, 2, 435.

horrifico, ōvi, ātum, 1, a. (horrens), *to make rough; make to shudder; terrify*, 4, 465.

horrificus, a, um, adj. (horreo and facio), *occasioning horror; terrible, fearful*, 3, 225.

horribundus, a, um, adj. (horreo and sonus), *having or making a fearful sound; harsh-sounding, thundering*, 6, 573.

horror, ōris, m. (horreo), *a roughening or bristling; fig., a shuddering; terror, dread, horror, dismay*, 2, 539; *clashing din*, 2, 301.

hortātor, ōris, m. (hortor), *one giving encouragement or inciting; an instigator*, 6, 529.

Hortulus, s. Orthus.

hortor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to en-*

courage, urge, 2, 74; *advice, counsel*, 2, 33; of the vine, *train*, G. 2, 164.

hortus, i, m., a garden, E. 7, 65.

hospes, itis, m., one who either gives or receives the entertainment of a guest; a guest, 1, 753, et al.; a visitor, stranger, 4, 10; *host*, 11, 105.

hospitium, ii, n. (*hospes*), the relation of host and guest; *hospitality*, 10, 460; *friendly reception, entertainment; protection, hospitality, welcome*, 1, 229; *guest-land, ally*, 3, 15; *refuge*, 1, 540; *shelter*, G. 3, 343; *alliance*, 11, 114.

hospitas, a, um, adj. (id.), *welcoming; friendly, hospitable*, G. 3, 362; *foreign, strange*, 3, 377; *friendly* (others, *foreign*), 3, 539.

hostia, ae, f., a sacrificial animal; *victim*, 1, 534, et al.

hostilis, e, adj. (*hostis*), of an enemy, an enemy's, 10, 847; of the foe, 3, 533; *hostile, unpropitious, ominous*, 3, 407.

hostis, is, c., a stranger; *foreigner; an enemy, foe*, 1, 873, and freq.

huc, and old form *hoo*, adv. (hic), to this place; *hither, here*, 2, 18, and freq.; *about this or such a place*, G. 4, 62; *into these*, G. 2, 343; *huc—huc, this way and this, or this way and that*, 11, 601; *huc—illuc, this way and that, in every direction*, 12, 764.

hūmānus, a, um, adj. (*homo*), of or pertaining to man; *human*, 1, 542.

hūmecto, s. *umecto*.

hūmēo, s. *umeo*.

hūmērus, s. *umerus*.

hūmesco, s. *umesco*.

hūmidus, s. *umidus*.

hūmīlis, e, adj. (*humus*), near the ground; *low down; low*, 4, 355; *low-lying*, 3, 532; *low* (built), E. 2, 29; *near the surface, shallow*, 7, 157; *prostrate, humble, mean, lowly*, G. 1, 331; *unpretentious, lowly*, E. 4, 2.

hūmo, avi, stum, 1, a. (id.), to lay earth on anything; *inhume, inter, bury*, 0, 161.

hūmor, s. *umor*.

hūmus, i, f. (rel. to χαμαί, the ground), the surface of the ground, the soil, G. 2, 460; *the ground*, 3, 3, et al.; *humī*, locative, on the ground, upon the ground; to the earth, 1, 193, et al.

hŷacinthus (-os), i, m., βάσιλος, a hyacinth, E. 3, 63, et al.

Hŷades, um, f., Ὕαδες, the Hyades, daughters of rain; the seven stars in the head of Taurus, whose rising, which occurs in the month of May, was thought to betoken rain, 1, 744.

hŷalus, i, m., ὥαλος, glass, G. 4, 335.

hŷernus, s. *hibernus*.

Hŷbla, ae, f., Ὕβλη, a mountain of Sicily famous for its honey, E. 7, 37.

Hŷblaeus, a, um, adj. (*Hŷbla*), of Hybla, *Hyblaeus*, E. 1, 55.

1. *Hŷdaspes*, is, m., Ὕδάσπης, a branch of the Indus, now the Beas, G. 4, 211.

2. *Hŷdaspes*, is, m., a Trojan, 10, 747.

hŷdra, ae, f., Ὕδρα, a water-serpent; any serpent like the Lernaean Hydra, a monster with many heads, slain by Hercules, 6, 576.

hŷdras, i, m., Ὕδρας, a water-serpent; snake, 7, 447.

hŷema, emis, s. *hiema*.

Hŷlaeus, i, m., Ὕλαϊος (of the woods), a centaur who assailed Atalanta, G. 2, 457.

Hŷlas, ae, m., Ὕλας, a youthful favorite of Hercules, carried off by the nymphs when he was drawing water for his master at a fountain on the coast of Mysia, E. 6, 43.

Hŷlax, scia, and *Hŷlas*, ae, m., the name of a dog, E. 8, 107.

Hŷllus, i, m., a Trojan warrior, 12, 535.

Hŷmēnaeus, i, m., Ὕμέναιος, Hymen, the god of marriage, 4, 137; pl.: *Hymenaei-ŷorum*, meton., marriage, 1, 661.

Hŷmettius, a, um, adj. (*Hymettus*), of *Hymettus*, *Hymettian*, in some old editions for *umentia*, 7, 763.

Hŷpānia, is, m., Ὕψανς. 1. The Hypanis, a river of Sarmatia, now the Bug, G. 4, 370. 2. A Trojan, 2, 340.

Hŷperbōrēus, a, um, adj. (Ὑπερβόρειος), pertaining to the Hyperboreans; northern, G. 3, 196.

Hyroāni, ōrum, m., Ὑρῶνες, a tribe dwelling near the Caspian Sea, 7, 605.

Hyrcanus, a, um, adj. (Hyrcani), pertaining to the Hyrcani, a tribe on the Caspian; *Hyrcanian*, 4, 367.

Hyrtacides, ae, m., *Υρτακίδης*, the

son of Hyrtacus. 1. *Hippoclea*, 5, 402. 2. *Nisus*, 9, 177.

Hyrtacus, i, m., the father of Nisus, 9, 400.

I

i, often in composition for in; s. in.

Iacchus, i, m., *Ἰακχος*, an appellation of Bacchus, G. 1, 106; wine, E. 6, 15.

Iacō, ūi, Itam, 2, n. (rel. to iacio, as pendo to pendo), to be prostrate, lie, 1, 99; extend, spread out, G. 3, 343; p.: **iaceo**, ntis, spread out, extended, 1, 224; lying low, 3, 639; laid over, turned up, G. 1, 65.

Iacio, iaci, iactum, 3, a., to throw, cast, hurl, 5, 648; scatter, strew, 5, 79; sow, plant, G. 1, 104; drop, G. 2, 57; lay foundations, build, 5, 681; place, G. 4, 294; place, repose, trust for, G. 4, 294.

Iacto, avi, ātum, 1, freq. a. (iacio), to throw often or much; to toss and fro; toss, freq.; hurl, cast, 2, 459; thrust out; 5, 376; wield, G. 2, 355; sow, plant, G. 2, 817; emit, G. 2, 132; aim, 5, 433; fig., throw out words, utter, say, 1, 102; of the mind, revolve, meditate, 1, 237; se iactare, boast, exalt one's self, rejoice, glory, 1, 140; prae se iactare, to make pretense of, 9, 134; pa.: **iactans**, ntis, arrogant, assuming, ambitious, 6, 815.

Iactura, ae, f. (id.), a throwing away; loss, 2, 646.

1. **iactus**, a, um, p. of iacio.

2. **iactus**, ūs, m. (iacio), a cast; leap, G. 4, 528; shot; reach, 11, 608; flight, G. 2, 124.

Iaculor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (iaculum), to hurl the javelin; to dart; throw, cast, hurl, 1, 49.

Iaculum, i, n. (iaculus, from iacio), a thing hurled; a spear, dart, or javelin, 3, 43, et al.

Iacra (Hine-), ae, f., *Ἰακρά*, a wood-nymph, wife of Alcanor and mother of Bittas and Pandarus, 9, 673.

iam, adv. (rel. to is), at that time, at this time; even then, even now; already, 1, 437, et al.; with tum, even, 1, 18; w. imperat., at length, at once, 3, 41, et al.; soon, presently, immediately,

4, 563; then, at length, 1, 372; marking a transition, now, 2, 567, et al.; iam, emphatic, now indeed, 4, 371; now, now, 2, 580; iam dudum, iam pridem, already for some time, long, 1, 580, et al.; iam inde, iam ab illo tempore, even from then or that time, G. 3, 74; 1, 623; iam tum, even then; iam—iam, at one time, at another time, now—now, G. 3, 108; non iam, no longer, 4, 431; iamdudum, at once.

Ianiculum, i, n. (Ianus), the Ianiculum; a mound or high hill on the right bank of the Tiber opposite the Palatine, 8, 358.

Ianitor, ōris, m. (Ianna), a gate- or door-keeper; porter, 6, 400.

Ianua, ae, f. (Ianus), the outer door or gate, 2, 406; entrance, way, 2, 661.

Ianus, i, m., an ancient divinity of Latium, probably symbolizing the sun, represented with two faces, 7, 180, et al.

Iapetus, i, m., *Ἰαπετός*, a Titan, father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus, G. 1, 279.

Iapla, Idis (others, *Iapyx*, *Ἰγίς*), m., a son of Iastus and physician of Aeneas, 12, 391.

Iapyx, ūdis, adj., of the Iapydians, a people of Illyria; Illyrian, G. 3, 475.

1. **Iapyx**, ūgis, m., *Ἰάπυξ*, the east blowing from Iapygia; the N. W. wind, 8, 710; adj. m. and f., Iapygian, Apulian, 11, 678.

2. **Iapyx**, s. Iapis.

Iarbas (Iarba, Hiarbas), ae, m., a king of the Mauretan in Numidia, and sutor for the hand of Dido, 4, 86.

Iasides, ae, m. (Iasius), a son or descendant of Iastus. 1. *Palinurus*, 5, 843. 2. *Iapis*, 12, 392.

Iastus, ūs, m., *Ἰάστος*, son of Jupiter and Electra, brother of Dardanus, and beloved by Ceres, 3, 168.

Iaspis, Idis, f., *Ἰάσπης*, a precious stone of greenish hue; jasper, 4, 261.

Iberus, ūberī, s. Hiberus, Hiberi.

Ibē, adv. (rel. to *is*), *in or at that place; there; of time, thereupon, then*, 2, 792, et al.

Ibidem, adv., *in the same place*, 1, 116.

Icārus, i, m., *Ἰκαρος, the son of Daedalus*, 6, 81.

Ico and **Iclo** (obsolete in the present except in the forms *icūt, icūm*), *Ici*, *icūtum*, 3, a. (*icromai, to hurt*); *to smite, hit, strike*, 6, 180; *of treaties or leagues, make, ratify*, 12, 314.

1. *icūtus*, a, um, p. of *ico*.

2. *icūtus*, ūs, m. (*ico*), *a smiting; a stroke, blow*, 5, 108, and freq.; *shooting* (others, *boxing*), 7, 165; *wound*, 7, 756; *force*, 2, 544.

Ida, ae, f., *Ἰδα*. 1. *Mount Ida in Crete, where Jupiter was reared*, 12, 412. 2. *A mountain in the Troad, where Ganymede was caught up by the eagle of Jupiter*, 2, 801. 3. *A Nymph* (or prphs. the 2. *Mount Ida*), 9, 177.

1. *Idaenus*, a, um, adj., *Ἰδαίος, of Mount Ida* (either in Crete or in the Troad), *Idaean*, 2, 105; 2, 696, et al.; *pertaining to Cybele, goddess of the Trojan Ida*, 9, 112.

2. *Idaenus*, i, m., *Idaenus, the charioteer of Priam*, 6, 485.

Idālia, ae, f., and **Idālium**, ū, n., *Ἰδαίον, Idalia, a town and headland of Cypress; one of the favorite resorts of Venus*, 1, 681.

Idālius, a, um, adj. (*Idalia*), *of Idalia, Idalian*, 5, 700.

Idas, ae, m. 1. *A Trojan warrior*, 9, 575. 2. *A Thracian of Iemara*, 10, 351.

Idcirco (*Idcirco*), adv. (*id* and *circa*), *about that; on that account, therefore*, 5, 680.

Idem, *ēdem*, *idem*, pron. (*is* and *dem*), *the same*, 1, 240; translated: *at the same time, at once*, 3, 80, et al.

Idēo, adv., *on that account, therefore*, G. 2, 96; *for this end, for such a purpose*, 4, 223.

Idmon, ōnis, m., *Ἰδμων, a follower of Turnus*, 12, 75.

Idmōneus (*quadrisyll.*), *Ἰδμωνεύς*, *Idomeneus, king of Crete, and conspicuous among the Grecian chiefs at Troy*, 3, 122, et al.

Idūmaeus, a, um, adj., *of Idūmaea, a country of Palestine; Idūmaean*, G. 3, 12.

Iēour, ōris or *iecinōris*, n., *the Iēer*, 6, 598.

Iēiūniūm, ū, n. (*ieiunus*), *fasting; hunger; leanness*, G. 3, 123.

Iēiūnus, a, um, adj., *fasting; hungry; ag., scanty, thin, meager*, G. 3, 493; *dry*, G. 2, 212.

Iēns, *ēntis*, p. of *eo*.

Igitur, conj. (rel. to *is*), *therefore, then, accordingly*, 4, 537.

Ignārus, a, um, adj., *not knowing; freq.; unaware, ignorant*, 11, 154; often w. *gent.*, *ignorant of*, 1, 630; *unsuspicious of*, 2, 106; *unconscious*, 2, 345; *not knowing the land; pass., unknown, a stranger*, 10, 708; *unknown*, E. 6, 40.

Ignāvia, ae, f. (*ignarus*), *want of spirit, cowardice*, 11, 732.

Ignāvius, adv. comp., *of ignaviter, too languidly*, G. 3, 465.

Ignāvus, a, um, adj., *inactive, idle, slothful*, G. 4, 108; *helpless*, G. 4, 259; *spiritless, cowardly*, 12, 12; *of inanimate things, unoccupied, inactive; fruitless, useless*, G. 2, 208.

Ignescō, 3, inc. n. (*ignis*), *to take fire; to be fired, inflamed, to burn*, 2, 66.

Ignēus, a, um, adj. (*id.*), *of fire or fiery substance; fiery*, 6, 780; *of fiery hue, fiery*, G. 1, 452; *of fiery force, burning*, G. 3, 482; *of lightning swift-ness*, 11, 718.

Ignipōtens, ntis, adj. (*ignis* and *potens*), *having power over fire; suba. Ignipotens, the fire-god, Vulcan*, 10, 243.

Ignis, is, m., *fire*, 1, 175, and freq.; *torch*, 7, 320; *conflagration*, 2, 812; *light*, 3, 535; *a planet*, G. 1, 337; *lightning*, 1, 90; *fiery breath*, G. 3, 65; *plague, pestilence, fire*, G. 3, 556; *fiery spirit; wrath, rage, fury*, 2, 575; 7, 577; *fire of love, passion*, 4, 2; *the beloved; one's flame, love*, E. 3, 66; *fire-brand or fiery missile*, 7, 692; pl., *torches*, 4, 364.

Ignōbilis, e, adj., *unknown; obscure*, 7, 776; *low, base*, 1, 149; *undistinguished, bringing no renown, ignoble*, G. 4, 564; *common*, E. 9, 38.

Ignōminia, ae, f. (2. *in* and *gnomen*)

—nomen), *the want of name or reputation; ignominy, disgrace*, G. 2, 226.

ignōro, āvi, ītum, 1, a. (rel. to *ignarus*), *not to know; to be ignorant of*, 5, 849.

ignosco, gnōvi, gnōtum, 3, a. and n., *to overlook, pardon, forgive*, G. 4, 439; *indulge, excuse, spare*, w. dat., G. 2, 96.

ignōtus, a, um, adj., *unknown*, 1, 359; *strange*, 5, 793; *not well known, but little known*, 11, 527; *unperceived, stealthy*, G. 4, 242.

il, in composition for *in*, s. *in*.

ile, s. *ila*.

ilex, icis, f., *the holm-oak, scarlet oak*, *ilex*, 6, 180.

1. **ila**, iam, n. pl. (sing. **ile**, is, **ilē-um**, ēi, **illum**, il, n.), *the groin, flank*, 7, 499; *bowels*, G. 2, 507; *belly*, 10, 778.

2. **ila**, ae, f., *ila*, a name assigned by the poets to *Rhaea Silvia*, the daughter of *Numitor*, 1, 274.

iliācus, a, um, adj., *Iliaēus, belonging to Ilium; Ilian, Trojan*, 1, 97, et al.

ilias, ādis, f. (*Ἰλιον*), a daughter of *Ilium* or *Troy*; pl.: **iliādes**, um, *Trojan women*, 1, 480.

ilicet, adv. (*ire* and *licet*), *straightway, immediately, at once, instantly*, 2, 434.

ilignus, a, um, adj. (for *ilicinus* from *ilex*), *of holm-oak; oaken*, G. 2, 330.

ilione (**iliona**), es, f., *Ἰλιόνη*, eldest daughter of *Priam* and *Hecuba*, 1, 653.

ilioneus (quadrisyll.), ēi, m. (acc. *ea* instead of *-ea*, 1, 611), *Ilioneus, commander of one of the ships of Aeneas*, 1, 120, et al.

ilium, il, n., *Ἰλιον, Troy*, 1, 63, et al.

ilius, a, um, adj. (*ilium*), *of Ilium; Ilian. Trojan*, 1, 268.

ilābor, s. *inlabor*.

ilācrimo, s. *inlacrimo*.

ilāetābilis, s. *inlaetabilis*.

ilāudātus, s. *inlaudatus*.

ille, a, ud, genit. **illius**, dem. pron. (archaic, *olīe*, 5, 197, et al.), *that*, 6, 760, et al.; *that well-known, distinguished, great*, 1, 617; *himself*, 7, 110; *some formidable, some bold*, 10, 707; 11, 809; as subs., *he, she, it, they*, freq.; **ille-hic**, *the one—the other*, 5, 430; *the former—the latter*, 6, 395; joined

to an adj. or partic. for emphasis, 1, 3, et al.; **ex illo**, *from that time*, 8, 268.

illēcōbra, s. *inlecebra*.

illic, adv. (pron. *illic*), *in that place; there*, 1, 206.

ilido, s. *inlido*.

illigo, s. *inl*.

illine, adv. (*illim* and *ce*), *from that side, thence; on that side*, 4, 442.

illiusus, s. *inliusus*, p. of *inlido*.

illōtus, s. *inlotus*.

illuc, adv. (pron. *illic*), *to that place, thither; that way, there*, 4, 285.

illucisco, s. *inlucisco*.

illūdo, s. *inludo*.

illustria, s. *inlustria*.

illūsus, s. *inlusus*, p. of *inludo*.

illūvia, s. *inluvia*.

illyricus, a, um, adj. (*Illyria*), *pertaining to Illyria, the country north of Epirus; Illyrian*, 1, 243.

Ilus, 1, m., *Ἴλος*. 1. *Ilus, son of Troas and king of Troy*, 6, 350. 2. *An earlier name of Ascanius or Iulus*, 1, 268. 3. *Ilus, a Rutullan*, 10, 400.

ilva, ae, f., *an island near the coast of Etruria, now Elba*, 10, 173.

imāgo, inis, f., *an image, form*, 2, 560, et al.; *figure, statue*, 7, 179; *apparition*, 1, 408; *ghost, phantom*, 1, 358; *idea, thought*, 12, 560; *manifestation, example*, 6, 405; *echo*, G. 4, 50.

im, in composition for *in*, s. *in*.

imāon, ōnis (acc. *imāōna*), m., a Latin warrior, 10, 494.

imbellis (*imb-*), e, adj. (2. *in* and *bellum*), *not fit for war; unwarlike, effeminate* (others, *vauquished*), G. 2, 172; *feeble*, 2, 544; *timid*, G. 3, 265.

imber, ris, m. (rel. to *imbreos*, *rain*), a rain-storm; *shower*, 1, 743, et al.; *rain-cloud*, 3, 194; of sea-water, *foed*, 1, 123; *hall*, 8, 429; of irrigation, *water, shower*, G. 4, 115.

imbrāsides, ae, m., *the son of Imbræus; Astus, a Lycian follower of Aeneas*, 10, 123.

imbræus, 1, m., a Lycian, 12, 343.

imbrex, icis, m. (*imber*), a roof-tile; *tile*, G. 4, 236.

imbrifer, ēra, ēram, adj. (*imber* and *fero*), *rain-bringing; showery, rainy*, G. 1, 313.

imbūo (in-), ūi, ūtum, 3, a., *to wet, moisten; stain*, 7, 554.

imitābilis, e, adj. (imitor), *that can be imitated; imitable*, 6, 590.

imitor, ūtus sum, 1, dep. a. (rol. to imago), *to imitate*, 6, 590; *substitute for, use for, literally, imitate with*, 11, 894.

immanē, s. immanis.

immanis (in-), e, adj., *vast, huge, immenses*, 1, 110; *wild, savage, barbarous*, 1, 616; *crud, ruthless*, 1, 347; *unnatural, monstrous, hideous*, 6, 634; *adv.: immanē, wildly, fiercely*, 12, 535; *fearfully*, G. 3, 239.

immātūrus (in-), a, um, adj., *untimely*, 11, 166.

immōdīcābilis (in-), e, adj., *incurable, deadly*, 12, 858.

immēmōr (in-), ōris, adj., *not remembering, without memory, oblivious*, 6, 750; *unconscious*, 9, 874; *reckless, heedless*, 2, 244; *often w. gen., unmindful, forgetful of*, 5, 89.

immēnsus (in-), a, um, adj. (in and metior), *unmeasured; boundless; vast, immense*, 2, 204; *mighty*, 3, 672; *inextinguishable, unbounded*, 6, 823; *plentiful, abundant*, G. 1, 49.

immergo (in-), ūi, ūtum, 3, a., *to plunge into, immerse in*, w. acc. and abl., 3, 605, et al.

immēritus (in-), a, um, adj., *undeserving; guiltless*, 3, 2.

imminēo (in-), 2, n., *to rest over; overhang*, 1, 165; w. dat., E. 9, 48; *to be at hand; approach*, 9, 515.

immiscēo (in-), ūti, ūtum or ūtum, 2, a., *to mingle with; usually w. dat.*, 2, 396; *w. se, join battle*, G. 4, 245; *blend with, vanish in*, 4, 579.

immissus (in-), a, um, p. of immitto.

immitis (in-), e, adj., *not mellow; not mild; merciless, fierce, cruel, ruthless*, 1, 30.

immitto (in-), mīsi, missum, 3, a., *to send upon or to; drive to*, 6, 312; *bring upon*, 4, 488; *let in*, 2, 495; *insert*, G. 2, 80; *let fly, go, loose*, 6, 1; *hurt, fling, cast*, 11, 502; *with se, rush into*, 6, 202; *pa.: immissus*, a, um, *of the reins of horses, let loose; hence, fig., swiftly running*, 5, 146; *unchecked, unbridled*, 5, 602; *of the hair or beard,*

descending, left growing, neglected, long, 3, 563.

immixtus (in-), a, um, p. of immisceo.

immo (Imo), *yes indeed; nay rather*, 1, 753; *but*, 9, 98.

immōbilis (in-), e, adj., *unmoved*, 7, 628; *immovable*, 9, 448.

immōle (in-), ūvi, ūtum, 1, a. (in and mola), *to sprinkle the sacred meal upon the victim; to immolate, sacrifice*, 10, 519; *kill*, 10, 541.

immortālis (in-), e, adj., *undying, immortal, unperishable*, 6, 596.

immōtus (in-), a, um, adj., *unmoved, motionless; immovable*, 3, 77; *fig., firm, fixed, steadfast, unchangeable*, 1, 257.

immūgio (in-), ūvi or ūi, ūtum, 4, n., *to bellow within; roar, resound*, 3, 674.

immulgēo (in-), 2, a., *to milk into*, 11, 572.

immundus (in-), a, um, adj., *unclean, uncleanly*, G. 1, 81; *filthy, foul, noisome*, 3, 228.

immūnis (in-), e, adj., *free from service; idle*, G. 4, 244; *w. gen., exempt, freed from*, 12, 559.

immurmūro (in-), 1, n., *to murmur, whisper, rustle in, upon, or among; w. dat.*, G. 4, 261.

Imo, s. Immo.

impōcūsus (in-), a, um, adj., *unquieted, unsubdued; restless*, G. 3, 408.

impar (in-), āris, adj., *unequal, in unequal combat*, 1, 473; *unequally matched*, G. 3, 533.

impastus (in-), a, um, adj., *unfed; hungry*, 9, 339.

impatiēns (in-), ntis, adj., *impatient, w. genit.*, 11, 639.

impāvidus (in-), a, um, adj., *not afraid; fearless, intrepid*, 10, 717.

impēdio (in-), ūvi or ūi, ūtum, 4, a. (1. in and pes), *to hinder*, 9, 383; *hamper*, 10, 553; *involve, intersect*, 5, 535; *combine*, 8, 449.

impello (in-), pūli, pulsus, 3, a., *to push, thrust, drive to or upon; push onward, impel*, 5, 242; *push, open*, 7, 621; *emite*, 1, 82; *ply*, 4, 594; *put in motion, urge on (others, clash)*, 8, 3; *shoot*, 12, 856; *move, disturb*, 3, 449; *strike*, G. 4, 349; *w. inf., lead on, impel*,

induce, persuade 2, 55; *force, compel*, 1, 11.

impendō (in-), 2, n., *to hang over, impend, threaten*, G. 1, 385.

impendo (in-), ndi, nsum, 8, a., *to weigh out; pay out, upon; devote, bestow, employ*, G. 2, 124, et al.; p.: **impensus** (in-), a, um; subs.: **impensa** (in-), ae, f. (sc. pecunia), *outlay, cost, expense*, 11, 228; adv.: **impensē**, comp.: **impensius**, *with unusual or much outlay; carefully, earnestly*, 12, 20.

impensa (in-), **impensē** (in-), s. impendo.

imperditus (in-), a, um, adj., *undestroyed*, 10, 430.

imperfectus (in-), a, um, adj., *unfinished*, 8, 423.

imperito (in-), avi, ātum, 1, intena. a. and n. (impero), *to command, govern, rule*, 12, 719.

imperium (in-), ſi, n. (impero), *a command*, 1, 230; *absolute command, sway, control, authority, power*, 1, 54; *dominion*, 1, 138; *empire, kingdom*, 2, 191.

impēro (in-), avi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to command*, w. dat., G. 1, 99; w. dat. and inf., 7, 36.

imperterritus (in-), a, um, adj., *undawnted*, 10, 770.

impētus (in-), ſis, m. (impeto), *an attack; a strong impulsion; pressure, impulse, impetus*, 5, 219; *vehemence, violence*, 2, 74.

impexus (in-), a, um, adj., *uncombated, untrimmed*, G. 2, 386; *shaggy*, 7, 687.

impliger (in-), gra, gram, adj., *not sluggish, not inactive; quick, not backward*, 1, 738.

impingo (in-), pēgi, pactum, 3, a. (1. in and pango), *to fasten upon; drive, dash against*, 5, 303.

impius (in-), a, um, adj. (2. in and pius). *undutiful in sacred relations; iniquitous, impious*, 2, 163; *nefarious, detestable, perfidious*, 4, 496; *cruel, ruthless*, E. 1, 71; with reference to civil war, 6, 612; of actions, 4, 596.

implacabilis (in-), c, adj., *inexorable, inflexible*, 12, 3.

implacatus (in-), a, um, adj., *unappeased; insatiable*, 8, 420.

implecto (in-), plexi, plexum, 3, a.

to braid, twist, wind in; interweave; entangle, wreath, G. 4, 482.

implēo (in-), evi, ātum, 2, a., *to fill up; fill*, 1, 729; with sound, *fill*, 3, 313; *reach*, 11, 896; *regale* (w. gen.), 1, 215; *satisfy*, 1, 716; *inspire*, 3, 424.

implexus (in-), a, um, p. of implecto.

implicō (in-), avi or ſi, ātum or ſtum, 1, a., *to fold in; involve, entangle, entwine*, 2, 215; *to wheel*, 12, 743; w. dat., *bind to*, 11, 555; *infuse*, 1, 660; *insinuate, mingle*, 7, 355; *se implicare, cling to*, 2, 724.

implōro (in-), avi, ātum, 1, a., *to entreat, implore, supplicate*, 4, 617.

implūmis (in-), e, adj. (2. in and pluma), *without feathers; unfeathered, callow*, G. 4, 513.

impōne (in-), pōſi, pōſitum (p. impostus, 2, 716), 3, a., *to put or lay on, in, into, over, upon*, 1, 49; *put*, 2, 619; *set, insert*, G. 2, 73; *place over the dead, erect, build*, 6, 223; *lay down, prescribe*, 6, 832; impers., **impositum est**, *it is incumbent, a necessity* (others, *heaped up fire*), 8, 410.

importūnus (in-), a, um, adj., *ill-timed, unseasonable; of birds of ill omen, ominous, inauspicious*, 12, 864; *ill-advised, dangerous, hazardous*, 11, 805.

impōſitus (in-), a, um (contr. form, **impostus**, p. of impono).

imprecor (in-), ſtus sum, 1, dep. a., *to call down good or, more usually, evil by prayer; to invoke evil upon, imprecate, invoke*, 4, 629.

impressus (in-), a, um, p. of imprimo.

imprimis (in-), adv., s. primus.

imprimo (in-), pressi, pressum, 3, a. (1. in and premo), *to press into, on, or upon*, 4, 659; *impress, mark*, G. 1, 203; *engrave, chase*, 5, 536.

imprōbus (in-), a, um, adj., *not good; bad; malicious, wicked*, E. 8, 50; *cruel*, 2, 80; *savage*, 10, 727; *furiouſly impelled, destructive*, 12, 687; *hurtful*, G. 1, 119; *unappeasable, ravenous, rapacious*, 12, 250; *greedy*, G. 2, 481; *importunate, raging*, 2, 836; *perilous*, G. 1, 146; of military devices, *with warlike craft*, 11, 612; *with murderous in-*

lent, 11, 767; *of ill omen, unlucky*, G. 1, 388; subs. m., *shameless, impudent boaster, braggart*, 5, 397; *wretch*, 4, 386.

imprōpōrātus (in-), a, um, adj., *unhastened; delayed, delaying*, 9, 798.

imprōvidus (in-), a, um, adj., *not looking before; improvident; unsuspecting, blinded; unprepared*, 2, 200.

imprōviso, s. *improvisus*.

imprōvisus (in-), a, um, adj., *unforeseen; unlooked for, unexpected*, 1, 595; adv.: *improviso, unexpectedly*, 8, 524.

imprūdēns (in-), ntis, adj., *not seeing or knowing beforehand; unconscionous*, 9, 396; *unwarned; unwary*, G. 1, 873; w. gen., *incapable of, inexperienced in*, G. 2, 372.

impūbes (in-), is or ēris, adj., *not full grown; beardless*, 9, 751; *youthful*, 5, 546.

1. **impulsus** (in-), a, um, p. of *impello*.

2. **impulsus** (in-), ūs, m. (*impello*), *an impelling; impulse, shock*, 2, 239.

impūnē (in-), adv. (*impunis*), *without punishment or retribution; with impunity*, 3, 628; *without harm*, 12, 559.

infernus, a, um, superl. of *inferus*, wh. see.

1. **in**, prep. w. acc. or abl. (dv, e's); w. acc., *into, unto, to, toward*, 1, 587, et al.; *against*, 9, 424, et al.; *on, upon*, 5, 426, et al.; in expressions of time, *unto, to, for*, G. 2, 405, et al.; *according to, by*, E. 6, 27; denoting purpose, 12, 854, et al.; *as, for*, 11, 771; **in adversum**, *contrary, against, opposite*, 8, 237; **in longum**, *for long, for a long time*, E. 9, 56; **in melius**, *for the better*, 1, 281; **in peius**, *for the worst*, G. 1, 200; **in obliquum**, *crosswise, transversely*, G. 1, 93; **in numerum**, *in time or order*, 8, 453; **in versum**, *in order*, G. 4, 144; **in unum**, *together*, E. 7, 2; **in abruptum**, *headlong*, 3, 428; w. abl. of situation, *in, on, over, upon, freq.*; *in the midst of, within, among*, 1, 109, et al.; *for, as*, 5, 537; *on account of, at*, 10, 446; *in respect to*, 2, 541; in the sense of *ad*, E. 7, 66; after its noun, 6, 58.

In composition **in** is regularly changed into **im** before *m, b, p*, though often unchanged; usually **in** before *i*; either

in or **ir** before *r*; **i** before *gn*; before all other letters, unchanged.

2. **in-**, inseparable negative particle (dv, dv), *un-, in-*. In composition it follows the same rules as 1. **in**.

inaccessus, a, um, adj., *difficult of approach, perilous to be approached; dangerous*, 7, 11; **imperviosus**, 8, 193.

Ināchius, a, um, adj. (*Inachus*), of *Inachus, Inachian*, G. 3, 153; *Argive, Grecian*, 11, 286.

Ināchus, i, m., *Ἰναχος, the first king of Argos, father of Io and Phoroneus*, 7, 372.

ināmābilis, e, adj., *unlovely; odious, abhorred, accursed*, 6, 438.

Inānia, e, adj., *empty, void*, 2, 304; *light*, G. 3, 134; *vain, idle, fruitless*, 4, 210; *valueless, trivial; little, brief*, 4, 433; *lifeless, unreal*, 1, 464; *shadowy*, 6, 269; *unsubstantial, shadowy, airy, phantom*, 6, 651; subs.: *inane, is, n., void space, a void*, 12, 854; *air or sky*, E. 6, 31.

inārtatus, a, um, adj., *unplowed*, G. 1, 83.

inardesco, arsi, 3, inc. n., *to take fire; become glowing, glow; be gilded*, 8, 623.

Inārimē, es, i., *an island at the entrance of the Bay of Naples, called also Asnaria and Pithecusa, now Ischia*, 9, 716.

inausus, a, um, adj., *undared, unattempted*, 7, 308.

inbellis, s. *imbellis*.

incandescens, dūi, 3, inc. n., *to grow hot; rage*, G. 3, 479.

incānesco, cānti, 3, inc. n., *to become white, be hoary*, G. 2, 71.

incānus, a, um, adj., *covered over with gray; hoary*, 6, 809.

incassum, adv. (2. *in and cassus*), *in vain*, 2, 345; *wantonly*, G. 1, 387.

incautus, a, um, adj., *unguarded, heedless*, 10, 386; *unsuspecting*, 1, 350.

incēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, a. and n., *to step onward; walk, especially with pomp or dignity; advance*, 1, 497; *move (for am)*, 1, 46, et al.; *march, proceed*, 9, 308; *come upon, befall, overtake*, w. dat., G. 4, 68.

incendium, ii, n. (*incendo*), *a burning, conflagration; flame, fire*, 2, 705;

desolation, 1, 566; *fiery material, fire-brand*, 9, 71.

incendo, di, sum, 3, a., *to set fire to, burn*, 2, 353; *kindle*, 3, 279; *illuminate*, 5, 88; *fig., of the mind, fire, inflame*, 1, 660; *arouse, rouse to action*, 5, 719; *excite, irritate, enrage, madden, provoke*, 4, 380; *disturb, rend, fill*, 10, 895; *of fever, heat, inflame*, G. 3, 459.

incensus, a, um, p. of **incendo**.

inceptum, i, a. **incipio**.

inceptus, a, um, p. of **incipio**.

incertus, a, um, adj., *uncertain*, 2, 740; *subject to change, of uncertain weather*, G. 1, 115; *wavering*, E. 5, 5; *sickle*, 2, 89; *doubtful*, 3, 7; *undistinguished, base*, 11, 841; **incertum** est, *it is uncertain, doubtful*, G. 1, 25.

incesso, cessivior cessi, 3, 6; **intens.** (**incedo**), *to attack, assail, beleague*, 12, 596; *w. dat., to seize, possess*, G. 4, 68.

incessus, ūs, m. (id.), *a walking or advancing; a manner of walking; walk, gait*, 1, 405.

incesto, ūvi, ūtum, 1, a. (**incestus**), *to defile, pollute*, 6, 150.

inchōo, s. **inchōo**.

1. **incido**, idi, cāsum, 3, n. (1. *in and cado*), *to fall into; descend or fall*, 2, 305; *encounter, meet*, 11, 699; *inspire*, 9, 721.

2. **incido**, idi, isum, 3, a. (1. *in and caedo*), *to cut into; cut upon*, E. 10, 53; *cut*, 8, 667; *hack, mutilate*, E. 3, 11; *cut out*, E. 8, 80; *fashion by cutting, fig., cut off, cut short, put an end to*, E. 9, 14.

incinctus, a, um, p. of **incingo**.

incingo, nxi, nctum, 3, a., *to gird on, gird about, gird, array, clothe*, 7, 896.

incipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, a. (1. *in and capio*), *to undertake; begin*, 1, 721; *begin to speak*, 2, 348; *cherish*, 12, 882; *pa. subs.: inceptum*, 1, n., *a beginning; deliberation*, 11, 469; *undertaking, design, purpose*, 1, 37; *measure, movement*, 12, 566.

incito, ūvi, ūtum, 1, intens. a. (**incio**), *to rouse, incite* (in some editions, for **incitō**), 11, 722.

incitus, a, um, adj., *rapid, swift*, 12, 594.

inclementia, ac, f. (**inclementis**), un-

kindness; inclemency, cruelty, severity, 2, 602.

inclino, ūvi, ūtum, 1, n., *to bend; pa.: inclinātus*, a, um, *bent; bending; declining, tottering, sinking*, 12, 52.

inclūdo, ūsi, ūsum, 3, a. (1. *in and claudo*), *to shut in, inclose*, 6, 680; *secrete*, 2, 19; *for intercludo, stop, choke*, 7, 534; *to mount, set, inlay, adorn*, 12, 211.

inclūsus, a, um, p. of **includo**.

inclūtus (**inell-**, **inclŷ-**), a, um, adj. (rel. to **clueo**, *to be heard of*; κλέω, *hear*; κλέος, *renowned*), *famous, glorious, renowned*, 2, 82.

incoctus, a, um, p. of **incoquo**.

incognitus, a, um, adj., *unknown, unnoticed, unperceived*, 12, 859; *not understood*, 1, 515.

incoho (**inchōo**), ūvi, ūtum, 1, a., *to lay the foundation; begin, essay*, G. 3, 42; *to consecrate (others, construct)*, 6, 252.

incolō, ūi, 3, a. and n., *to dwell; inhabit*, 6, 675.

incolūmis, e, adj., *uninjured; unharmed, safe*, 2, 88.

incomitātus, a, um, adj., *unattended; alone*, 2, 456.

incommodum, i, n. (**incommodus**), *detriment, misfortune, woe*, 8, 74.

incompōsitus, a, um, adj., *not well put together; rude; rustic, uncouth*, G. 1, 350.

incomptus (**-comtus**), a, um, adj., *untrimmed; rough, rude*, G. 2, 886.

inconcessus, a, um, adj., *not allowed; unlawful*, 1, 651.

inconditus, a, um, adj., *not well put together; imperfect, unpolished*, E. 2, 4.

inconsultus, a, um, adj., *uninstructed, unadvised, without advice*, 3, 452.

incoquo, coxi, coctum, 3, a., *to boil in, seethe in*, w. dat. or abl., G. 4, 279; *tinge, stain*, w. Grk. acc., G. 3, 307.

incrēbrece (**incrēbre-**), būi, 3, inc. n., *to become frequent; increase more and more*, G. 1, 359; *be spread abroad*, 8, 14.

incrēdibilis, e, adj., *not to be believed; incredible, strange*, 3, 294.

incrēmentum, i, n. (increſco), *growth, increase; offspring*, E. 4, 49.

incrēpito, ſvi, ſtum, i, intens. n. and a. (increpo), *to make a great noise; to call or cry out to; chide, blame, reproach*, 3, 454; *dare, challenge*, 1, 738; *taunt*, 10, 900.

incrēpo, ſi, ſtum, rarely ſvi, ſtum, i, n. and a., *to make a noise or din; resound*, 8, 527; *clash* (others, *intonat*), 12, 882; *enſp*, 12, 755; *fig.*, *chide, blame, reprimand*, 6, 387; *taunt*, 9, 560; w. cognate acc., *utter*, 9, 504.

increſco, crēvi, crētum, 3, n., *to grow in; grow up*, 3, 46; *increase*, w. dat., 9, 688.

inēdūbo, ſi, ſtum, i, n., *to lie, recline upon*, w. abl. or dat., 4, 83; *rest upon*, 1, 89; *watch over*, G. 2, 807; without a case foll., *descend*, G. 2, 197.

inēdido, cūdi, cūsum, 3, a., *to beat; peck, indent, chisel*, G. 1, 275.

inēcultus, a, um, adj., *uncared for, neglected, unshorn*, 6, 300; *wild*, G. 2, 415; subs.: **inēculti**, ōrum, n. pl., *waste, desert regions*, 1, 308.

inēumbo, cūbūi, cūbūtum, 3, n., *to lay one's self upon; lean or recline upon*; w. dat., *lie on or stretch over*, 2, 205; *fall upon*, 1, 84; *beat upon*, G. 2, 877; *bend to, ply*, 5, 15; *hasten, urge, press on*, 2, 653; *overhang*, 2, 514; *press or bend toward*, 5, 825; w. ad and acc., *lean, hang, incline*, 8, 286; w. inf., *to press on*, G. 4, 249; *absolute, bend to, urge on the work*, 4, 897.

inēcurro, curri or cūcurri, cūsum, 3, n., *to run into or against; rush upon, charge*, 2, 400; 11, 730.

inēcurſus, ſis, m. (incurro), *a running into; incursion, inroad, attack*, G. 3, 407.

inēcurvo, ſvi, ſtum, i, a., *to bend in; bend*, 5, 500.

inēcurvus, a, um, adj., *bent, / rood, crooked*, G. 1, 494.

inēcus, ſdis, f. (incudo), *an anvil*, 7, 629.

inēcuſo, ſvi, ſtum, i, a. (i. in and causa), *to bring a cause or case against any one; to accuse, reproach, blame*, 2, 745; without object, *upbraided, complain*, 1, 410.

inēcuſus, a, um, p. of **incudo**.

inēctio, cuſſi, cuſsum, 3, a. (i. in and quatio), *to strike into or upon; add, put into*, 1, 69; *rouse* (Ribbeck for *incti*), 11, 728.

inēdāgo, ſis, f., *an inclosing or surrounding of the woods with the hunting nets; lolls, the chase*, 4, 121.

inēde, adv. (prips. is and de), *from that place; of time, thence, thereupon, then*, 1, 275; *thereupon* (others, *thence*), 2, 434; *afterwards*, G. 2, 867; for *ex hoc, ex hac*, etc., 3, 663; G. 2, 490; for *ab illo, from that quarter, from him*, 10, 54; *I am inde, even from that time, even from*, G. 2, 74; *at once, forthwith* (others, *even there*), 6, 385.

inēdōbitus, a, um, adj., *not due: unassigned, unallotted, unpromised*, 6, 66.

inēdōcor, ōris, and **inēdōcōria**, e, adj., *disgraceful, bringing disgrace*, 7, 231; *disgraced, infamous*, 11, 423; *unhonored*, 11, 845.

inēdōſſeſus, a, um, adj., *unwearied*, 11, 651.

inēdōpreſus, a, um, adj., *not overtaken; uncaught, undetected; untraced, intricate*, 5, 591.

Indi, s. **Indus**.

India, ae, f., *India*, G. 1, 57; by poetic license, *Ethiopia*, G. 2, 116.

indīcium, ſi, n. (indico), *a means of informing; a proof, sign, token, indication*, G. 2, 182; *evidence, charge*, 2, 84; *trace*, 8, 211.

indīco, xi, ctum, 3, a., *to declare*, 7, 616; *ordain, appoint*, 5, 758; *order, summon*, 11, 737.

indīctus, a, um, adj., *unmentioned; unsung, unrecorded*, 7, 783.

indīes, s. dies.

indīgēna, ae, adj., m. f. n. (indu and geno), *born in the land; native, indigenous*, 8, 814.

indīgēo, digūi, 2, n., *to need, require*, with abl. or gen., E. 2, 71.

indīgea, ſtis, m. (indu and geno), *a hero worshiped as a god of his native land*, 12, 794; **Di Indīgētes**, *native gods*, G. 1, 498.

indīgnor, ſus sum, 1, dep. a. and n., *to deem unworthy; to fret, chafe, be impatient*, 1, 55; *resent*, 2, 93; *scorn*, 8, 798; *be angry, indignant*, 11, 531; *rage*, G. 2, 163; w. inf., 7, 770.

indignus, a, um, adj., *unworthy*; *unmeet, unjust*, 10, 74; *disgraceful, shameful, revolting, cruel*, 2, 385; once with gen., 12, 649; n. pl. subs.: *indigna*, ōrum, *indignities*, 12, 811.

indigus, a, um, adj. (*indigeo*), *needing, wanting*, G. 2, 423.

indiscrētus, a, um, adj., *unseparated*; *undistinguished*, 10, 892.

indōcibilis, e, adj., *un teachable*; *untaught, rude*, 8, 331.

indoctus, a, um, adj., *untaught*; *unlearned, unskillful*, E. 3, 26.

indōles, is, f. (*indu* and *olesco*), *that which is bred within*; *natural disposition*; *genius, nature, spirit*, 10, 696.

indōmitus, a, um, adj., *untamed*; *unbridled*, 2, 504; *impetuous, fierce*, 2, 440.

indormio, ūi, ūtum, 4, n., *to sleep upon*, w. dat. or abl. (given in some texts for *dormiā*), G. 2, 506.

indōbito, ūi, ūtum, 1, n., *to doubt, mistrust*, w. dat., 8, 404.

indūco, xi, ctum, 3, a., *to lead, bring into or to*, G. 1, 106; *lead on*, 11, 630; *bring in, introduce*, E. 5, 30; *draw, put on*, w. acc. and dat., 5, 379; *draw over*, E. 5, 40; *cover*, w. acc. and abl., E. 9, 20; *put on, clothe*, pass. w. acc. and abl., 8, 457; *fig., influence, induce, persuade*, 5, 399.

inductus, a, um, p. of *induco*.

indulgentia, ae, f. (*indulgeo*), *favor, indulgence, clemency*, G. 2, 345.

indulgeo, si, tum, 3, n., *to be indulgent, kind, yielding, give way to*, 2, 776; *yield to, indulge in*, 4, 51; *favor*, 8, 523; *give space to, open*, G. 2, 377.

indūo, ūi, ūtum, 3, a. (*induo*, and rel. to *creo*), *to put into*; *put on, assume*, 1, 684; *clothe*, G. 4, 148; *surround, crown*, 2, 536; *pierce, slay*, 10, 698; *pass, as middle*, w. acc., *give one's self with, put on*, 2, 393; *as ind. in flower, come into flower*, G. 1, 188; *in vultus, transform to the features*, 7, 20.

indūresco, dūril, 3, inc. n., *to become hard*; *harden*, G. 2, 366.

Indus, a, um, adj., *belonging to India, Indian*, 12, 67; subs.: *Indus*, i, m., *an Indian*, G. 2, 172; pl.: *Indi*, ōrum, *the Indians*, 7, 605; *Philippines*, G. 4, 332.

industria, ae, f. (*industrius*), *diligence, assiduity, management, care*, G. 3, 209.

indūstus, a, um, p. of *induo*.

inēluētābilis, e, adj., *that can not be covered by struggling*; *inevitable*, 2, 334; *resistless*, 8, 334.

inemptus (-ntus), a, um, adj., *unbought*, G. 4, 133.

inēo, ūi or ūi, ūtum, ūra, irreg. n. and a., *to go into*; *come upon*, G. 2, 361; *sink into*, E. 1, 56; *enter*, 5, 114; of a period of time, *open, commence, begin*, E. 4, 11; *undertake, perform*, 5, 646.

inermis, e, adj. (2. in and arma), *unarmed*; *helpless, defenceless*, 1, 437, et al.

inermis, a, um, adj. (id.), *unarmed*, 10, 425.

inēra, rtis, adj. (2. in and are), *without ability*; *without force*; *inactive, inanimate, indolent*, E. 1, 28; *inert, sluggish*, G. 2, 136; *feeble, timid*, 9, 730; *helpless, lifeless*, 2, 334; of the voice, *weak*, 10, 322; of the eyes, *languid, glazing*, G. 2, 523; of water, *stagnant*, G. 4, 25; of soil, *sluggish*, G. 1, 24.

inēxcitū, a, um, adj., *not roused, dormant, quiet*, 7, 623.

inēxhaustus, a, um, adj., *unexhausted*; *inexhaustible*, 10, 174.

inēxōrābilis, e, adj., *that can not be moved by entreaty*; *inexorable, inflexible*, G. 2, 491.

inēxpertus, a, um, adj., *active, not having tried*; *pass., unused, untried*, 4, 415.

inēxplētus, a, um, adj., *unsatisfied, insatiable*, 8, 559 (others, adv., *inēpletum, insatiably*).

inēxtrīcābilis, e, adj., *inextricable, intricate*, 6, 27.

inēmbriētus, a, um, adj., *unwrought, unknown*, 4, 400.

infandus, a, um, adj., *not to be uttered*; *unutterable, inexpressible, unspeakable*, 4, 35; *cruel*, 1, 625; *dreadful, horrible*, 10, 678; *accursed, perfidious*, 4, 618; *fatal*, 2, 133; *neut., in exclamations, infandum! O shame, O woe unutterable!* 1, 231; pl.: *infanda*, as adv., 8, 439.

infans, ntis, adj., *not capable of speech*; subs.: *infans*, e, *an infant*, G. 4, 427.

infaustus, a, um, adj., *unfortunate, of ill omen, ill-starred*, 5, 635.

1. **infestus**, a, um, p. of **inficso**.

2. **infestus**, a, um, adj. (2. in *and factus*), *not done; unworked, unwrought*, 10, 538; *unfinished, unconsummated*, 10, 730; *not actual; untrue*, 4, 190; of a covenant, *not made, unmade*, 12, 243; *broken*, 12, 286.

infecundus, a, um, adj., *not fertile or productive; unfruitful, barren*, G. 2, 48.

infelix, icis, adj., *unlucky; unfortunate, luckless, unhappy*, 1, 475, et al.; *sad, miserable*, 2, 772; of ill omen, *ill-starred, ill-boding, fatal*, 2, 245; *unfruitful*, E. 5, 87; *baneful*, G. 3, 37; *unfavorable, unfit*, G. 2, 220; *worthless, useless*, G. 1, 154; perhaps w. gen., *no longer happy in exercises*, G. 3, 408.

infensus, a, um, pa. (1. in *and obs. fendo*), *hostile, inimical*, 5, 587; *fatal, destructive*, 5, 641; *angry, furious*, 2, 72.

inferiæ, ærum, f. (**inferi**), *sacrifices to the Manes or powers below; funeral rites*, 9, 215.

inferior, ius, a. **inferus**.

infernus, a, um, adj. (**inferus**), *that which is below; of Hades, infernal*, 3, 866.

inféro, intûli, inlâtum (illâtum), ferre, irreg. a., *to bear into, upon, or to; convey to*, 1, 6; *direct*, G. 4, 300; *offer in sacrifice*, 3, 66; *bring, make, wage war*, 3, 248; *so inferre, to belake, present one's self, appear*, 5, 622; *move, advance*, 1, 439; *rush*, G. 2, 145; pass.: *inferri*, as middle, *go against, pursue*, 4, 545.

inferus, a, um, adj., *below, lower; comp.: inferior, ius, lower; less distinguished, inferior*, 6, 170; *superl.: infimus or imus, a, um, lowest, deepest*, 2, 419; *inmost*, 2, 120; *below*, 4, 387; *lowest part, bottom of*, 3, 39; *currus imos, lowest part or bottom of the plow-wheels or plow*, G. 1, 174 (with the reading *currus, lowest part or ends of the furrows*); *ex imo, from the foundation*, 2, 625; *ima, òrum, n., depths*.

infestus, a, um, pa. (1. in *and obs. fendo*), *infested; uneasy, hostile, inimical*, 2, 571; *dangerous, mortal*, 2,

529; *fatal, pernicious, destructive*, 5, 641.

inficso, fêci, fectum, 3, a. (1. in *and facio*), to impart some foreign quality to an object; *to taint, infect; poison*, G. 2, 128; G. 3, 481; *stain*, 5, 413; *mix, tincture*, 12, 418; p.: **infectus**, a, um, *inwrought, contracted*, 6, 742; *infected, filled*, 7, 841.

infidus, a, um, *faitless, treacherous*, G. 1, 254.

infigo, xi, xum, 3, a., *to fasten in or upon*, w. dat. or abl., 1, 45, et al.; *thrust*, 12, 721; *to pin or nail to* (in some texts for *adfixa est*), 9, 579; p.: **infixus**, a, um, *thrust deeply, deep*, 4, 689.

infindo, fidi, fissum, 3, a., *to cut, cleave*, of a ship's keel, 5, 142.

inist, irreg. def., *one begins; he begins to speak*, 5, 703, et al.

infixus, a, um, p. of **infigo**.

inflammo, avi, âtum, 1, a., *to set on fire; fig., to rouse, inflame, inspire*, 4, 54; *infuriate, madden*, 3, 330.

inflecto, xi, xum, 3, a., *to bend*, 3, 631; fig., *move, sway, change*, 4, 23; pass.: *to be bent or swayed*, 12, 800.

infiatus, a, um, adj., *unlamented, unwept*, 11, 372.

inflexus, a, um, p. of **inflecto**.

infigo, xi, ctum, 3, a., *to strike, dash on or against*, 10, 303.

infictus, a, um, p. of **infigo**.

infio, avi, âtum, 1, a., *to blow into; fill, inflate, swell*, 3, 357; *sound*, G. 2, 108.

infodio, fodi, fœsum, 3, a., *to dig in; of seed*, G. 3, 535; *plant*, G. 2, 262; *cast in*, G. 2, 343; *bury*, 11, 305.

infœcundus, a. **infecundus**.

informatus, a, um, p. of **informo**.

informis, e, adj. (2. in *and forma*), *shapeless; deprived of beauty, deformed, blank, waste*, G. 3, 354; *misshapen, hideous*, 3, 658; *uncouth, foul*, 6, 416; *unseemly, dishonored*, 12, 608.

informo, avi, âtum, 1, a., *to impart form to; mold, forge*, 8, 447; *mold, shape in the rough*, 8, 426.

infra, adv. (**infera** sc. parte), *below*, 8, 149, et al.

infractus, a, um, p. of **infringo**.

infraenus, a. **infrenus**.

infremo, ūl, 3, n., *to bellow; rage, storm*, 10, 711.

infrendo, 2, n., and **infrendo**, 3, n., *to gnash*, 3, 664.

infrenis, s. *infrenus*.

infreno (-freno), ſvi, ſtum, 1, a., *to furnish with a bridle; to rein, harness*, 12, 287.

infrenus (-freno.), a, um; also, **infrenis**, e, adj. (2. in and frenum), *unbridled; riding without bridle*, 4, 41.

infringo, ſgi, actum, 3, a. (1. in and frango), *to break in; break*, 12, 387; *fig., to break down, subdue*, 5, 784; *dishearten, paralyze*, 9, 499.

infūla, ac, f. (rel. to flum), *a bandage, miter; a fillet of red and white wool, twisted together, worn by priests*, 2, 430, and *victims*, G. 3, 487.

infundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, a., *to pour into or upon*, 6, 254; *pour down*, 4, 122; *throw over*, G. 1, 385; *assemble, crowd together*, 5, 552; *infuse, diffuse*, 6, 726; *pass., lie, repose*, 6, 406.

infusco, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a., *to make dusky; to darken, discolor, stain*, G. 3, 493.

infusus, a, um, p. of **infundo**.

ingemino, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a. and n.; a., *repeat; redouble, multiply, increase*, 7, 578; *name often*, 2, 770; n., *shout again and again*, 1, 747; *re-echo*, 5, 227; *flash often or continuously*, 3, 199; *be redoubled, return*, 4, 531.

ingemo, ſi, ſtum, 3, n. and a., *to sigh or groan*, 1, 93; *groan over*, G. 1, 40; w. acc., *groan for; lament, bewail*, E. 5, 27.

ingēnium, ſi, n. (1. in and geno), *that which is inborn; disposition, nature, character, temper*, G. 1, 416; *ability, judgment, talent, genius*, G. 3, 382; of inanimate things, *nature*, G. 2, 177.

ingens, ntis, adj., *great, freq.; huge, enormous*, 2, 400; *monstrous, vast*, 3, 638; *mighty, giant*, 1, 99; *immense*, 5, 433; *great, massive*, 1, 640; *flooding*, G. 1, 325; *ponderous*, 6, 222; *vast, spacious*, 6, 81; *lofty, towering*, 4, 89; *stately*, 1, 446; *exalted, great*, 2, 325; *dread*, 7, 241; *fearful*, 5, 523.

ingero, gessi, gestum, 3, a., *to carry, bring, throw, cast into, at, or upon*, 9, 723.

inglōrius, a, um, adj., *without glory; unrenowned, inglorious*, 10, 52.

inglūvies, ſi, f., *a mau*, G. 3, 431.

ingrātus, a, um, adj., *not acceptable; disagreeable, unpleasant*, 2, 101; *hateful*, 12, 144; *subjective, ungrateful, thankless*, E. 1, 35; *unsettling, cold, insensate*, 6, 213; w. gen., 10, 666.

ingrāvo, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a., *to make heavy; aggravate*, 11, 230.

ingredior, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. and a. (1. in and gradior), *to walk into; w. dat., proceed to, take*, 10, 768; *without a case foll., enter, land*, 3, 17; *walk along, advance*, 6, 157; of a horse, *move, go, prance*, G. 3, 76; *enter upon discourse; begin to speak*, 4, 107; w. acc., *attempt, essay*, G. 2, 175; w. inf., *attempt*, 11, 704; w. ellipsis of object, *begin (your divine existence)*, G. 1, 43 (others, *begin the theme with me*).

1. **ingressus**, a, um, p. of **ingredior**.

2. **ingressus**, ſs, m. (**ingredior**), *an entering; a beginning*, G. 4, 316.

ingrūo, ſi, 3, n., *to rush into; advance furiously*, 11, 899; *assail*, 8, 526; *rush upon the ear, resound*, 2, 301; *overgrow*, G. 2, 410; *descend*, 12, 284.

inguen, ſis, n., *the groin*, 10, 530; *loin*, E. 6, 75; *the womb*, G. 3, 381.

inhæreo, hæsi, hæsum, 2, n., *to stick to; cling to, hang upon, fasten upon*, 3, 260; *embrace*, w. abl., 10, 845.

inhībēo, ſi, ſtum, 2, a. (1. in and habeo), *to hold back, hold in, keep back*, 12, 638.

inhio, ſvi, ſtum, 1, n. and a., *to gaze at or over; inspect, examine*, 4, 64; *yawn*, G. 4, 483; w. acc., *gaze at, gaze at*, G. 2, 463.

inhōnestus, a, um, *dishonorable; ignominious, shameful*, 6, 497.

inhorrēo, ſi, 2, n., *to be rough; of the sea, rise up, become rough, swell*, 3, 195; *to cause to bristle*, 10, 711.

inhospitus, a, um, adj., *unfriendly, inhospitable*, fig., 4, 41.

inhūmātus, a, um, adj., *unburied*, 4, 620.

inicio (**inileo**), īsci, lectum, 3, a. (1. in and lacio), *to cast or throw into, or upon*, 6, 306; *hurt*, 2, 736; *put on*, E. 6, 19; *add to* (**hibeo**, **incutis**), 11, 723; *lay on, of the hand of Fate*, 10, 412.

iniectus, a, um, p. of **inicio**.

inicio, s. **inicio**.

Inimicus, a, um, adj., *unfriendly*; *inimical, hostile*, 2, 622; *of one's foe*, 10, 795; *adverse*, 12, 812; *dangerous* (others, *of the enemy*), 11, 880; *fatal, destructive*, 1, 123.

Iniquus, a, um, adj. (2. in and aequus), *unequal*; *uneven in surface, rounding*, 10, 303; *excessive of weight*, G. 1, 164; *of the sun, torrid*, 7, 227; *too narrow, dangerous*, 5, 208; *treacherous*, 11, 531; *morally, unfavorable, hard, inequitable*, 4, 618; *unjust, cruel*, 1, 668, et al.

Inire, s. **ineo**.

inīria, ae, f. (2. in and ius), *violation of human right*; *injustice, violence, wrong, injury*, 4, 354, et al.; *affront, insult*, 1, 27.

Inissus, a, um, adj., *not commanded*; *uncalled, unbidden*, 6, 375.

Iniustus, a, um, adj., *unrighteous*; *cruel*, E. 3, 23; *unfair*; *too great, heavy*. G. 2, 347.

inlābor (ill-), lapens sum, 3, dep. n., *to glide or fall into*, w. dat.; *move into*, 2, 240; *descend into, inspire*, 3, 89.

inlācrime (ill-), āvi, ātum, 1, n., and **inlācrimor**, ātus sum, 1, dep. n., *to weep*; fig., *weep, sweat*, G. 1, 480.

inlāctābilis (ill-), e, adj., *joyless*; *sad, mournful*, 3, 707.

inlaudātus (ill-), a, um, adj. (2. in and laudo), *not praised*; *not deserving of praise*; *infamous*, G. 3, 5.

inlēcēbra (ill-), ae, f. (inlicio), *an enticement, allurements, charms*, G. 3, 217.

inlido (ill-), lisi, lisum, 3, a. (1. in and laedo), *to dash upon, thrust, drive upon*, 1, 113; *dash into*, 5, 480.

inligo (ill-), āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to bind on*; *attach to*; *impede, encumber* (separated by tmesis), 10, 794.

inlissus (ill-), a, um, p. of **inlido**.

inlōtus (ill-), a, um, adj. (2. in and lavo), *unwashed*, G. 3, 443.

inlūcesco (ill-, -lūcesco), luxi, 3, inc. n., *to begin to be light*; *to dawn*, G. 2, 337.

inlūdo (ill-), lūsi, lūsum, 3, n. and a., *to play upon*; w. dat.; fig., *insult, mock*, 2, 64; *set at naught*, 4, 591; *injure, hurt*, G. 2, 375; w. acc., *insult*, 2,

684; *deck, embroider* (others read *includas*), G. 2, 464.

inlustris (ill-), e, adj. (in and lustro), *illuminated*; fig., *conspicuous, distinguished, illustrious, noble*, 6, 758.

inlūsus (ill-), a, um, p. of **illudo**.

inlāvies (ill-), āvi, f. (inlavo), *that which is deposited by washing*; *dirt, filth*, 3, 508.

imm. For words beginning thus, see **imm**.

innascor, nātus sum, 3, dep. n., *to be born in*; pa., **innātus**, a, um, *in-born, inbred*, G. 4, 177.

innāto, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to swim, float upon*, G. 2, 451.

innātus, a, um, p. of **innascor**.

innecto, nexi, nexum, 3, a., *to bind, tie*, 5, 511; *entwine*, 7, 353; *link together*; fig., *devise*, 4, 51.

innexus, a, um, p. of **innecto**.

inno, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to swim upon or over*, 3, 691; *swim*, 10, 222; w. acc., *sail over*, 6, 134; *swim, pass by swimming*, G. 3, 142.

innocēus, a, um, adj., *harmless, involving no danger to any one*, 7, 230; pass., *unharmful, safe*, 10, 302.

innoxius, a, um, adj., *harmless*, 2, 683.

innūmērus, a, um, adj., *numberless, countless*, 6, 703.

innuptus, a, um, adj., *not veiled*; *unmarried, virgin*, 2, 81.

inoffensus, a, um, adj., *unobstructed*; *undriven, smooth*, 10, 202.

inōlesco, ōlavi, ōlitum, 3, n., *to grow into, upon, or in*, w. dat., G. 2, 77; *fasten upon, be incorporated, be fixed by growth*, without a case foll., 6, 733.

inōpinus, a, um, adj. (2. in and opinor), *unexpected*, 5, 857.

inops, ōpis, adj., *without means*; *poor, needy*, G. 1, 186; *wretched* (destitute of means to pay Charon), 6, 825; of things, *meager, mean, humble*, 8, 100; of the mind, w. gen., *devoid of*, 4, 800.

inōis, a, um, adj. (Ino), *pertaining to Ino, daughter of Cadmus and mother of Melicertes or Palaemon*; *Inoan*, 5, 833; G. 1, 487.

inp. For words beginning thus, a. **imp**.

inquam (late form, *inquo*), n. def., to say; always used after one or more words in a direct quotation, 1, 321, et al.

inrēmēssibilis (irr-), e, adj., that can not be gone over again; not to be repassed, or retraced, 6, 425; *inextricable*, 5, 591.

inrēparābilis (irr-), e, adj., irrecoverable, irretrievable, G. 3, 284.

inridēo (irr-), risi, risum, 2, n. and a., to laugh at; deride, 5, 272; set at naught, insult, 4, 534.

inrigo (irr-), rēgi, ritum, 1, a., to water; sprinkle, G. 4, 115; fig., diffuse, 1, 692; pervade, 3, 511.

inrigūus (irr-), a, um, adj., watering, moistening, irrigating, G. 4, 32.

inrisus (irr-), a, um, p. of *inrideo*.

inrito (irr-), rēgi, ritum, 1, a., to exasperate, provoke, 4, 173.

inritus (irr-), a, um, (2. in and ratus), baffled in calculation or purpose; ineffectual, unavailing, G. 4, 519; useless, vain, 2, 450; effaced, done away, E. 4, 14.

inrōro (irr-), rēgi, ritum, 1, n. and a., to be wet with dew; to drop with dew, G. 3, 304; a., to bedew, G. 1, 283.

inrumpe (irr-), rūpi, ruptum, 3, n. and a., to burst; w. acc., rush into, rush through, 11, 679; w. dat., burst into, 6, 528.

inrūo (irr-), rūi, 3, n. and a., to rush in, break in, 2, 757; rush on, 2, 383; rush, 9, 555.

inrūlātus, a, um, adj., not saluted; without farewell greeting (separated by *in*), 9, 288.

insānia, ae, f. (*insanus*), unsoundness; insanity, madness, folly, frenzy, 2, 42; violence, fury, 7, 461.

insānio, iui or ii, itum, 4, n. (id.), to be insane; to be mad, frantic; to be a fool, E. 3, 36; of lovers, E. 10, 22.

insānus, a, um, adj., unsound; mad, insane, 6, 135; inspired, 3, 443; of inanimate things, furious, E. 9, 43.

inasciū, a, um, adj. (3. in and scio), not knowing; unaware, unwitting, ignorant, 1, 718; amazed, bewildered, 2, 807; w. gen., ignorant of (*Ribbeck*, *nescia*), 12, 648.

inscriptus, a, um, p. of *inscribo*.

inscribo, psi, ptum, 3, a., to work upon, mark, furrow, 1, 478; *inscribe* (pass. w. acc. of thing marked), E. 3, 106.

insector, stus sum, 1, dep. freq. a. (*insequor*), to follow up; fig., harrow, hoe, G. 1, 155.

insequor, citus sum, 3, dep. a., to follow up, pursue, follow, 5, 321; press on, follow up, G. 1, 105; succeed, 1, 87; persecute, pursue, 1, 241; w. inf., proceed, 8, 32.

1. **insēro**, sēvi, situm, 3, a., to plant or sow in, or among; plant, E. 1, 74; intermix, G. 2, 303; ingraft, G. 2, 33.

2. **insēro**, sēi, ritum, 3, a., to fasten or put in; insert, 3, 152.

inserto, 1, freq. a. (2. *insero*), to put or thrust into; pass through, 2, 672.

insertus, a, um, p. of 2. *insero*.

insidēo, sēdi, sessum, 2, n. and a. (1. in and sēdo), to sit or be seated on; w. dat., rest, recline upon, 1, 719; settle on, 8, 490; w. acc., occupy, hold, 2, 616.

insidiāe, ārum, f. (*insideo*), a sitting down, or lying in ambuscade; an ambush, 11, 788; snare, toil, E. 3, 18; plot, treachery, wile, 2, 36; stealthy journey or enterprise, 9, 287; artifice, stratagem, 2, 421; personif. pl.: **Insidiāe**, ārum, *Stratagem*, 12, 336.

insidiōr, stus sum, 1, dep. n. (*insidiae*), to lie in ambush; lie in wait, lurk for, w. dat., 9, 59.

insido, sēdi, sessum, 3, n., to sink, take a seat, or settle upon; w. dat., alight upon, 6, 708; in some texts for *insideo*, 1, 719; to be stationed or secreted in, 11, 531; w. acc., settle upon, 10, 59.

insigne, is, n., a. insignis.

insignio, iui or ii, itum, 4, a. (*insigne*), to decorate with a mark; adorn, mark, decorate, 7, 790.

insignis, e, adj. (1. in and signum), bearing a mark; marked, G. 3, 56; distinguished, G. 3, 7; beautiful, 3, 403; splendid, adorned, 4, 134; conspicuous, 6, 308; marked, renowned, distinguished, 1, 10; illustrious, glorious, 10, 450; subs.: **insigne**, is, n., a distinguishing mark; symbol, ensign, 10, 188; trophy, 12, 944; pl.: **insignia**, inum, distinctive arms, tokens, 2, 389; royal

ensigns or *insignia*, 8, 506; *trappings*, 11, 89.

insincerus, a, um, adj., *without purity, not genuine; corrupted, putrid*, G. 4, 285.

insinūo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to embosom; to penetrate*, 2, 229.

insisto, stitū, 2, a. and n., *to place one's self in or upon a thing; w. dat., to tread or stand upon*, G. 3, 114; w. acc., *to tread*, 6, 563; *impress*, 11, 574; *walk on in, pursue*, G. 3, 184; fig., *of the will, continue, persist*, 4, 538.

insitus, a, um, p. of 1. *insero*.

insolitus, a, um, adj., *unwonted, unusual*, G. 1, 475; *in an active sense*, G. 3, 543.

insomnis, e, adj. (2. *in and somnus*), *without sleep, wakeful*, 9, 167.

insomnium, īl, n., *that which comes in sleep; a dream*, 4, 9.

insōno, ūi, 1, n., *to sound within; resound, snap*, 5, 579; w. acc., *sound, crack (as to, or with) the lash*, 7, 451.

insons, ntis, adj., *innocent, guiltless, unoffending*, 2, 84.

inspectus, a, um, p. of *inspicio*.

inspērātus, a, um, adj., *unhoped for*, 3, 278; *unexpected*, 8, 247.

inspicio, spexi, spectum, 3, a. (1. *in and specio*), *to look into or upon; overlook*, 2, 47.

inspico, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (1. *in and spica*), *to point like an ear of wheat; to sharpen, point*, G. 1, 202.

inspiro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to breathe into; fig., infuse, dart into*, G. 4, 237; *inspire, impart*, 1, 688; *instill*, 7, 351.

inspōllātus, a, um, adj., *not despoiled, unstripped*, 11, 594.

instābīlis, e, adj., *unsteady, fickle*, G. 4, 103; *light, floating*, G. 4, 193.

instar, indecl., n. (1. *in and sto*), *an image; figure; noble or majestic form, majesty*, 6, 803; w. gen., *likeness; the size of, as large as*, 2, 15; *like*, 8, 637.

instauro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to build; perform, celebrate*, 3, 62; *revive, resolve anew*, 2, 451; *celebrate anew*, 4, 63; *renew*, 2, 609; *repay, requite*, 6, 580.

interno, strāvi, strātum, 3, a., *to spread over; cover*, 2, 722; *saddle*, 7, 277; *extend over*, 12, 675.

instigo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to goad on; incite, stimulate, encourage*, 5, 228.

instillō, ūi, ātum, 3, a. (1. *in and statuo*), *to fix in a place; put down, plant, stop with (others, have as a custom)*, 7, 690; *found, inaugurate*, 6, 70; w. inf., *ordain*, 6, 143; *prepare, begin*, 7, 109; *teach*, E. 2, 33.

insto, stitū, 1, n., *to stand on or upon; w. dat., acc., inf., or alone; w. dat., to stand on*, 11, 529; *stand or hang over*, 10, 196; *be eager for, looking for*, G. 1, 220; w. acc., *to work at, ply work upon*, 8, 434; w. inf., *urge on, press on*, 1, 423; *persist*, 10, 118; *alone, to follow up, press on, pursue*, 1, 468; *be active, vigilant*, G. 3, 123; *struggle*, 12, 788; *be near at hand, approach, threaten*, 12, 916; *attack*, G. 3, 154; *to be urgent, important, incumbent*, 4, 115.

1. **instrātus**, a, um, p. of *interno*.

2. **instrātus**, a, um, adj. (2. *in and stratus*), *not spread, unspread (others, overspread, from interno)*, G. 3, 220.

instrēpo, strēpū, strēpitum, 3, n., *to resound, rattle, creak*, G. 3, 173.

instructus, a, um, p. of *instruo*.

instrūo, xi, ctum, 3, n., *to build upon; build up; arrange, draw up ships or troops*, 2, 254; 8, 676; *prepare*, 1, 638; *furnish, equip, supply*, 3, 221; *support*, 6, 831; *instruct, train*, 2, 152.

insuētus, a, um (trisyll.), adj., *unaccustomed; unused, untried*, 6, 16; pl. n. as adv.: **insuēta**, *strangely; hideously*, 8, 248.

insūla, ac, f., *an island*, 1, 159.

insulto, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (in-silio), w. dat., *to leap upon, bound upon, gallop over*, G. 3, 117; *trample on*, G. 4, 11; 12, 339; w. acc., *bound, dance, rush through*, 7, 581; absol., *prance*, 11, 600; *insult, be insolent, mock*, 2, 530; *exult*, 10, 20.

insum, fūi, esse, irreg. n., *to be in or on; be represented on*, 6, 26.

insūo, ūi, ātum, 3, a., *to sew or stitch in, into, or on*, 5, 405.

insūper, adv. and prep.; adv., *above, over, upon*, 1, 61; *moreover*, 2, 583; prep. w. abl., *besides*, 9, 274.

insupērābīlis, e, adj., *that can not be surmounted; invincible*, 4, 40.

insurgo, surrexi, rectum, 3, n., *to*

rise to; w. dat., 9, 34; *rise, spring to*, ply, 3, 207; without case, *lift* or *raise one's self, rise upward*, 5, 443.

insutus, a, um, p. of **insuo**.

intactus, a, um, adj., *untouched, unbroken*, 11, 419; *unhurt*, 10, 504; *untouched by the yoke, unyoked*, 6, 38; *pure*; a virgin, 1, 345; *untreated, unung*, G. 3, 41.

integer, gra, grum, adj. (2. in and tango), *undiminished*; *unbroken*, G. 4, 302; *entire*; *healthy, fresh, sound*, w. gen., 2, 638; *ab integro, anew*, E. 4, 5.

integro, avi, atum, 1, a. (integer), *to make new or fresh*; *renew, repeat*, G. 4, 515.

intemerātus, a, um, adj., *not violated, inviolate*, 2, 143; *pure, holy*, 3, 178; a virgin, 11, 584.

intempestus, a, um, adj. (2. in and tempus), *unseasonable*; *unpleasant*; *gloomy, dark*, 3, 587; of unhealthy atmosphere or climate, *malarious, unhealthy*, 10, 184.

intendo, di, tentum or tensum, 3, a., *to stretch to or towards*; *strain*; *stretch strings or chords*; *strain, aim, shoot*, 9, 590; *tune (or adapt)*, 9, 778; *extend, spread out, swell*, w. acc., 5, 33; *bind*, w. acc. and abl., 5, 408; *feetoon*, 4, 506; *lie around*, w. acc. and dat., 2, 237; *stretch to*, 5, 136; p.: **intentus**, a, um, *earnestly attentive, intent*, 2, 1; *expectant*, 5, 137.

intentātus, a, um, adj., *untried, unsolicited*, 10, 39.

intento, avi, atum, 1, intens. a. (intendo), *to stretch, hold out*, 6, 572; *threaten*, 1, 91.

intentus, a, um, p. of **intendo**.

intēpō, ūl, 2, n., *to become warm*, 10, 570.

inter, prep. w. acc., *between*; *among, amid, in the midst of*, 3, 540, et al.; *through*, 2, 798; *while*, E. 9, 24; *in*, 4, 70; *implying both to and amid*, 12, 437; *adv.*, G. 2, 349; w. se or sese, *mutually*, 4, 198; *one with another*, 1, 455; *alternately, in turn*, 5, 433; *against each other*, 6, 828; *on or upon each other*, 11, 121.

intersciplo, cēpi, ceptum, 3, a. (inter and capio), *to catch a thing passing along*; *intercept*, 10, 402.

intercludo, ūl, ūsum, 3, a., *to close the way*; *hinder, detain*, 3, 111.

interdum, adv., *sometimes*, G. 2, 333.

intēreā, adv., *amid these things*; *meanwhile, in the mean time*, 1, 418, et al.

intēreō, ūl or ūl, itum, irreg. n., *to go between, be lost among, disappear*; *perish, die*, G. 1, 152, et al.

interficio, fēci, fectum, 3, a. (inter and facio), *to separate the parts*; *slay, kill*; of inanimate things, *destroy*, G. 4, 330.

interfor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to speak between*; *interrupt*, 1, 386.

interfundo, fūdī, fūsum, 3, a., *to pour between*; *besprinkle*; *mark*, 4, 644; *pass as middle, pour itself, flow between*, 6, 439.

interfusus, a, um, p. of **interfundo**.

intērimo, ēml, emptum or emtum, 3, n. (inter and emo), *to take from the midst*; *kill*, 10, 423.

intērior, ius, adj. (compar. of obs. interus, rel. to inter), *inner, interior*; *interior or inner part of*, 1, 637; *on the inner side*, 5, 170; *superl.*: **intimus** (intūmus), a, um, *innermost*, 1, 243; *adv.*: **intērius**, compar., *more deeply*, G. 3, 137.

intēritus, ūs, m. (Intereo), *a perishing*; *death*, E. 5, 28.

intērius, a, interior.

interlābor, lapsus sum, 3, dep., *to glide between, separated by tmesis*, G. 2, 340.

interlēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, a. (separated by tmesis), *to pinch off or gather here and there*, G. 2, 336.

interlūcō, lūxi, 2, n., *to give light through*; *to open*, 9, 508.

interlūo, 3, a., *to wash between*; *flow between*, 3, 419.

intermiscō, miscūl, mixtum or mistum, 2, a., *to intermix, intermingle*, E. 10, 5.

internecto, 3, a., *to bind together, bind up*, 7, 816.

interprea, ētis, c., *an agent between parties*; *a mediator, messenger*, 4, 356; *author*, 4, 608; *prophet*, 3, 359.

interritus, a, um, adj., *unafraid*; *dauntless*, 5, 427; of inanimate things, *undisturbed*; *without peril, secure*, 5, 363.

interrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, a, to break asunder; interrupt, discontinues, suspend, 4, 88; of fire, extinguish, 9, 239.

interruptus, a, um, p. of interrumpo.

intersum, fūi, esse, irreg. n., to be in the midst; be present at, share in, 11, 62.

intertexto, textū, textum, 3, a., to interweave, embroider, 8, 167.

intertextus, a, um, p. of intertexo.

intervallum, i, n., the space between two stakes; an interval, distance, 5, 330.

intexo, ūi, xtum, 3, a., to weave into or in; work in, inweave, 5, 258; festoon, wreath, entwine, G. 2, 221; cover, 6, 216; frame, 2, 16.

intextus, a, um, p. of intexo.

intibum (intūbum, intybum), i, n., and intibus (intūbus), i, m. and f. (frrvber), the endive, chicory, G. 1, 130.

intimus, a, um, s. interior.

intōno, ūi, ūtum, 1, n. and a., to thunder, 1, 90; impers.: intōnat, it thunders, 2, 663.

intonsus, a, um, adj., unshaven, unshorn, 9, 181; untrimmed, tree-clad, shaggy, E. 5, 63; leafy, 9, 681.

intorqueo, torsi, tortum, 2, a., to turn or hurl toward, or against, 2, 231; shoot, dart, 9, 534; turn, roll, G. 4, 451; swing, hurl (in some texts for attorqueo), 9, 52.

intortus, a, um, p. of intorqueo.

intrā, prep. w. acc., and adv. (rel. to inter), on the inside; within, 2, 83, et al.; for in, 7, 168.

intractābilis, e, adj., that can not be handled or managed; indomitable, invincible, 1, 339; inclement, G. 1, 211.

intractatus, a, um, adj., unhandled, untried, 8, 206.

intrēmo, ūi, 3, n., to tremble, 5, 505; quake, 3, 581.

intro, ūi, ūtum, 1, a. and n. (rel. to i. in and inter), to go into, enter, 3, 254; penetrate, pierce, 8, 390.

intrōgrēdiōr, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. (intro and gradiōr), to go within; enter, 1, 520.

intūbum, intūbus, i, s. intibum, intibus.

intūmus, a, um, s. interior.

intus, adv. (in), within, 1, 294, et al.; w. abl., but not governing, 7, 192.

inultus, a, um, adj., unavenged, 2, 670.

inumbro, ūi, ūtum, 1, a., to cast a shade upon; overshadow; shade, 11, 66.

inundo, ūi, ūtum, 1, a. and n., to overflow, a., 10, 24; n., 11, 353; of an army, rush on, pour on, 12, 260.

indro, ūsi, ūstum, 3, a., to brand, G. 3, 158.

inūtilis, e, adj., useless, 2, 510; helpless, 10, 794.

inūs, s. Castrum Inui.

invādo, vāsi, vāsum, 3, a. and n., to go into; enter, 3, 323; enter upon, 6, 260; invade, violate, 6, 623; rush into, 12, 712; attack, assault, 2, 414; address, accost, 4, 265; undertake, adventure, 9, 186.

invālidus, a, um, adj., not strong; feeble, infirm, 5, 716; helpless, G. 4, 498; timid, 12, 262.

invecto, a, um, p. of inveho.

invēho, vexi, vectum, 3, a., to carry into or forward; pass.: invēhi, to ride or drive, 1, 155; sail, 5, 123; w. acc. of place, sail to, arrive at, or in, 7, 436; enter, 8, 714.

invēniō, vēni, ventum, 4, a., to come upon; find out, find, discover, 6, 8, et al.; impers.: inventum est, men have found out, discovered, G. 1, 140; pa. subs.: inventum, i, n., that which has been found out; an invention, G. 4, 283.

inventor, ōris, m. (invenio), a finder; contriver, 2, 164.

inventrix, icis, f. (id.), a discoverer, inventress, producer, G. 1, 19.

inventum, i, n., s. invenio, at the end.

inventus, a, um, p. of invenio.

invergo, 3, a., to cause to incline; turn into, pour upon, 6, 244.

inverto (invorto), verti, versum, 3, a., to turn over; invert, change, 11, 303; turn up, plow, G. 1, 65.

invictus, a, um, adj., unconquered; invincible, 6, 365.

invidēo, vidi, visum, 2, n. and a., to look into; to look at with dislike; begrudge, envy, 4, 234, et al.; withhold, deny, E. 7, 56; pa.: invidius, a, um, hated, hateful, odious, 1, 397; act., invinical, an enemy, hostile, 11, 364.

invidia, ae, f. (invideo), *dislike, hatred, jealousy, envy*, 2, 90; **invidia** est, foll. by inf. w. acc., 4, 340.

invigilo, svi, stum, 1, n., *to be awake, watch, provide for*, G. 4, 158; *wake, or rise early for, or to*, 9, 605.

inviolabilis, e, adj., *not to be violated, inviolable, certain*, 11, 363.

invio, visl, visum, 3, a., *to come, or go to see*; *visit*, 4, 144, et al.

1. **invisus**, a, um, p. of invideo.

2. **invisus**, a, um, adj., *unseen* (so Heyne, but better *odious*), 2, 574.

invito, svi, stum, 1, a., *to ask as a guest*; *to invite*, 8, 178; *tempt, allure*, G. 4, 23; *encourage, incite*, 5, 293.

invitus, a, um, adj., *unwilling*, 6, 460; *unfriendly*, 2, 402.

inviu, a, um, adj. (3. in and via), *without a way; trackless, inaccessible, impassable*, 1, 537; *difficult*, 3, 383.

invoco, svi, stum, 1, a, *to call upon*; *invoke, adore*, 7, 140.

involve, volvi, völdum, 3, a., *to roll on or in*; *cast upon*, 12, 292; *roll along, carry*, 12, 689; *cover up, obscure*, 3, 198; *conceal, involve*, 6, 100.

invorto, s. inverto.

1. **io** i Interj. (iä); of joy, *ho, huzza!* of woe, *oh! behold! woe is me!* 7, 400.

2. **io**, us, and **ion**, önis, f., *Io, daughter of Inachus, changed into a cow, watched by Argus, and again restored to her own form, and worshiped by the Egyptians as Isis*, 7, 789.

Iollas (Iölaa), ae, m. 1. *A shepherd*, E. 2, 57, et al. 2. *A Trojan*, 11, 640.

Iönus, a, um, adj., *Ionian* or *Ionian*, 3, 671; subs.: **Iönium**, n., *the Ionian sea*, 2, 211.

Iöpas, ae, m., *a Carthaginian poet*, 1, 740.

Iövis, s. Iuppiter.

Iphitus, i, m., *Iphitos, a Trojan warrior*, 2, 495.

ipse, a, um, gen. ipellus, dem. pron. (is and intens. pee), *self*, used to emphasize substantives and pronouns expressed or understood; *myself, thyself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves*, etc., freq.; sometimes equivalent to *just, precisely, exactly, very, even*, 5, 767, et al.; denoting distinction or pre-eminence, 1, 575, et al.; marking a climax

or extreme case, E. 10, 67; of one's self, spontaneously, 7, 492, et al.; marking a return to the principal subject, G. 4, 464; the whole as contrasted with the parts, 12, 308.

ir, in composition for **in**, s. in.

Ira, ae, f., *anger, fury, wrath*, freq.; *resentment, hatred*, 1, 251; *vengeful, wrathful thought*, 2, 575; *curse, wrathful intent*, 11, 443; *vengeance*, 12, 946; pl., *angry passions, wrath*, 1, 4, et al.; personif.: **Irae**, arum, f., *the Demon of wrath, Wrath*, 12, 336.

irascor, irätus sum, 3, dep. n. (ira), *to be angry, furious*; *to show anger*, 10, 712; *to collect rage, throw fury into*, G. 3, 239; 12, 104; *to attack*, 10, 712.

irätus, a, um, p. of irascor.

Ire, infin. of eo.

Iris, Idis, f., acc. Irim, *Ipes, Iris, the goddess of the rainbow, daughter of Thaumas and Electra, and messenger of the gods above*, 4, 694, et al.

irr, for words beginning thus, s. inr.

is, äa, id, gen. eius, dem. pron. 1. Subs., *he, she, it, they*, 3, 596, et al. 2. Adj., *that, this, those, these*, 2, 108, et al.; *such*, 1, 529, et al.

1. **Ismära**, örüm, n., and **Ismära**, ae, f., *Mount Ismarus, on the southern coast of Thrace*, G. 2, 37; E. 3, 32.

2. **Ismära**, ae, f. (others, **Ismära**, örüm, n.), *a city at the foot of Ismarus*, 10, 351.

Ismärius, a, um, adj. (1. Ismarus), *Isarian* (in some texts for *Imarit*), 5, 620.

1. **Ismärus**, i, m., *Ἰσμαρος, a mountain in Thrace*, E. 6, 30.

2. **Ismärus**, i, m., *a Maeonian, follower of Aeneas*, 10, 139.

iste, a, ud, dem. pron., properly relating to the second person (is and suffix to), *that of which you speak, or which pertains to you; that, this*, E. 1, 19, et al.; *such*, 3, 521.

Ister, s. Hister.

istic (isti), adv. (istic), *there, where thou art; there*, 10, 557; also, according to some commentators, 2, 661.

istine (isthine), adv. (id.), *thence, where thou art; from that place, or there*, 6, 389.

ita, adv. (rel. to is), *thus, so, in such*

a manner, 4, 533, et al.; in oaths, 9, 208; for *tum*, G. 1, 320.

Itāli, s. *Italia*.

Itālia, ae, f., *Italy*, 1, 2, et al.

Itāliēs, um, f. (*Italia*), *Italian women*; *Italian nymphs*, 11, 657.

1. **Itālius**, a, um (*Italia*), *Italian*, 3, 440, et al.; subs.: **Itāli**, ōrum, m., *the Italians*, 1, 109.

2. **Itālus**, l, m., *the ancient king from whom Italy was supposed to have been named*, 7, 178.

Item, adv. (is), so; also, G. 1, 187.

Iter, itinēris, n. (1 rt. of eo), a going; a journey, passage, voyage, 3, 507, et al.; track, path, way, 1, 370; course, 7, 35.

Iterum, adv. (rel. to is), a second time, again, freq.; *iterumque iterumque*, both again and again, again and again, 2, 770.

Itāca, ae, f., Ἰθάκη, *Ithaca* (now *Teaki*), the island of *Ulysses* in the *Ionian sea*, 3, 272.

Itāacus, a, um, adj. (*Ithaca*), of *Ithaca*, *Ithacan*; subs.: **Itāacus**, i, m., the *Ithacan*, *Ulysses*, 2, 104, et al.

Itur, s. eo.

Iturus, z, um, p. of eo.

Itūraeus (Itūr-), a, um, adj. (*Ituraea*), of *Ituraea*, a part of *Coelesyria*; *Ituraean*, G. 2, 448.

Itys, ōs (acc. -yn or ūm), m., *Itys*, a Trojan slain by *Turnus*, 9, 574.

iūba, ae, f., the mane of a horse, G. 3, 86; of a serpent, 2, 206; of a helmet, plume, crest, 2, 412.

iūbar, āris, n., brightness, radiance, of the sun, or of a star; the sun, morning, 4, 180.

iūbō, iussē (*ut. perf.* iussō for iussero, 11, 467), iussum, 2, a., to order, request, usually w. inf., freq.; *bid*, 2, 3; ask, invite, 1, 708; will, wish, desire, 3, 261; direct, enjoin, admonish, 3, 697; persuade, advise, 2, 37; lead, prompt, E. 4, 33; to clear by command, 10, 444; w. subj., 10, 53; pa. subs.: iussum, i, n., a thing ordered; command, injunction, order, 1, 77, et al.

iūcundus (iōcundus), a, um, adj. (rel. to iuvo), pleasant, sweet, delightful, 5, 303.

iūdex, icla, c. (ius and 2. dico), a judge, 6, 431, et al.

iudicium, n, n. (index), a judgment, decision, 1, 27, et al.

iūgālis, e, adj. (iugum), pertaining to the yoke; yoked together; matrimonial, nuptial, 4, 16; subs.: **iūgāles**, ium, m., yoked or harnessed horses; a team, 7, 230.

iūgērum, l, n. (rel. to iungo and iugum), a Roman acre, about five eighths of the English acre; a sugar, an acre, 6, 596; pl.: **iūgēra**, um, acres, 6, 596; fields, lands, ground, G. 2, 284.

iūgo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (iugum), to yoke; fig., join in marriage, unite, 1, 345.

iūgūlo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (iugulum), to cut the throat; slay, slaughter, 11, 199; immolate, 12, 214.

iūgūlum, l, n. (rel. to iungo), the joining part; the throat, 10, 415, et al.

iūgum, l, n. (rel. to iungo), a yoke, 3, 542, et al.; a span, team, horses, 6, 147, et al.; cross-bench, seat, bench, 6, 411; of hills or mountains, summit, top, ridge, 1, 496; mount, 7, 799; brow of a hill, 8, 236; fig., subjection, 10, 78; pl.: **iūga**, ōrum, meton., car, chariot, 6, 804; 10, 594.

1. **Iūlius**, ii, m., *Julius*, the name of the Roman gens in which the family of *Caesar* was the most prominent, 6, 739; applied to *Augustus* (others, *Caesar*), 1, 288.

2. **Iūlius**, a, um, adj. (*Julius*), of the family of *Julius*; *Julian*, G. 2, 163.

Iūlus, l, m., *Iulus* or *Ascanius*, son of *Aeneas*, 1, 267, et freq.

iunctūra, ae, f. (iungo), a joining; joint, 2, 464.

iunctus, a, um, p. of iungo.

iuncus, l, m., a rush, E. 1, 48.

iungo, nxi, nctum, 2, a. (*ἑτὴν*), to join; unite, 1, 73, et al.; clasp, 3, 33; yoke, harness, 5, 517; match, E. 8, 27; bind, tie, 3, 435; connect, arrange, 3, 451; ally, reconcile, 11, 129; w. se understood, to join one's self to, reach, w. dat., 10, 240; or sibi, to join, 4, 142; 11, 145; p.: **iunctus**, a, um, joined, freq.; close together, equal, 5, 157.

iūnipēras, l, f., the juniper-tree, E. 10, 76.

Iūno, ōnis, f. (rel. to *Iuppiter*), *Juno*, the Sabine and Roman name for the wife and sister of *Jupiter*, daughter of

Saturn, 1, 4, et al.; *Iūno inferna*, the *Juno of the lower world*, *Proserpine*, 6, 158.

Iūnōnius, a, um, adj. (*Iuno*), pertaining to *Juno*, under the influence of *Juno*; *Juno's*, 1, 671.

Iuppiter (*Iūpiter*), *Iōvis*, m., *Jupiter*, son of *Saturn* and *Rhea*, and king of the gods, 1, 223; for the sky or air, E. 7, 60; *Iuppiter Stūgius*, *Pluto*, 4, C88.

iūrē, s. *iur*.

iurgium, n, n. (*iurgo*), a lawsuit; a quarrel; drawing, strife, E. 5, 11; reproof, 11, 406.

iūro, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (*iur*), to take an oath, 4, 426; call to witness, swear by, w. prep. *per*, 6, 458; w. acc. alone, 6, 851; w. acc. of thing and person, 12, 197.

iūs, ātis, n. (rel. to *iubeo*), law, right, equity, justice, freq.; obligation, 2, 157; pl.: *iura*, um, justices, 1, 293; laws, courts, 1, 426; rules, 1, 731; dare *iura*, to administer laws or justice; dispense laws, rule (perhaps also including the idea of enacting laws), 1, 226; abl. adv.: *iūrē*, with right, justly, 9, 642.

iussum and *iusso*, s. *iubeo*.

1. *iussus*, a, um, p. of *iubeo*.

2. *iussus*, ās, m., only in abl. sing. (*iubeo*), by command, order, decree, 2, 347.

iustitia, ae, f. (*iustus*), righteousness, justice, equity, 1, 523, et al.; personif., G. 2, 474.

iustus, a, um, adj. (*ius*), righteous, just, 1, 544, et al.; fair, equal, 1, 508; subs.: *iustum*, i, n., that which is just, meet, proper, sufficient, enough, G. 2, 251, et al.

NOTE.—The characters *I*, *i*, are substituted both in the text and dictionary for *J*, *j*. Therefore, words beginning with *Ja* or *ja*, as *Janus*, *jaceo*, etc., will be found under *I*, in the form *Ianus*, *iaceo*, etc.; those beginning

Iūturna, ae, f., a *Naiad*, sister of *Turnus*, 12, 154, et al.

iūvenālis, e, adj. (*iuvenis*), pertaining to youth; youthful, 2, 518.

iūvenca, s. *iuvenca*.

iūvenca, a, um, adj. (*iuvenis*), young; subs.: *iuvenca*, i, m., a young bullock, 8, 247, et al.; *iūvenca*, ae, f., a heifer, 8, 208, et al.

iūvenilis, e, adj. (*id.*), youthful (the reading in some editions for *iūvenalis*), 2, 518.

iūvenis, e, adj., young; in the vigor or flower of life; young, youthful, freq.; subs.: *iuvenis*, is, c., a young person, youth; young man, 1, 321, et al.; a young heifer, G. 3, 165.

iūventa, ae, f. (*iuvenis*), youthfulness; the age of youth; youth, 1, 590, et al.

iūventas, ātis, f. (*id.*) youthfulness; the age of youth; youthful vigor, 5, 393.

iūventūa, ātis, f. (*id.*), youthfulness; the age of youth; collective, young people, the youth, G. 2, 472, et al.; warriors, 1, 467; of the young of bees, the young swarm, G. 4, 22.

iūvo, iūvi, iūtum, 1, a. and n., to help, aid, assist, 1, 571; delight, E. 4, 2; avail, G. 3, 525; impers.: *iuvat*, it is of use, it avails, helps, 10, 56; pleases, delights, gratifies, 1, 208.

iuxta, adv. and prep. w. acc. (rel. to *iungo*), near, close, near by, 2, 513; at the same time, 2, 686; near to, 3, 506.

Ixion, ōnis, m., *Ixiōn*, the father of *Pirithous*, and king of the *Lapithae*, who was bound to an ever-revolving wheel in *Hades* for offering violence to *Juno*, 6, 601; G. 3, 38.

Ixiōnius, a, um, adj. (*Ixion*) of *Ixion*, *Ixion's*, G. 4, 484.

J

with *je*, as *jecur*, etc., will be found in the form *jecur*, etc.; and those beginning with *Ju* or *ju*, as *Juno*, *juvenis*, etc., will be found in the form *Iuno*, *iūvenis*, etc. This consonantal *I* has properly the sound of English *Y*.

K

Karthāgo (**Carthāgo**), *Inis*, f. (*Καρχηδών*, new city), a city built by Phœnician adventurers on the northern

coast of Africa, opposite Sicily, a short distance N. E. of the modern Tunis, 1, 13, et al.

L

lābēfācio, fēci, factum, 3, a, pass. : **lābēfio**, fiēri, factus (labo and facio), to cause to totter or waver; p. : **lābēfactus**, a, um, shaken, 4, 395; yielding, melting, 8, 390; crumbled, G. 2, 264.

lābēfactus, p. of labefacio.

lābellum, i, n. (labrum), a little lip; soft lip, E. 2, 34.

lābes, is, f. (l. labor), a falling, sinking down; decline, beginning of evil or ruin, downward step, 2, 97; corruption, stain, blemish, 8, 746. (But **lābes**, stain, acc. to Curtius, is from a diff. root and akin to λάβη, shame.)

Lābici (Lāvici), ōrum, m., the Latini, or people of Labicum or Labici, a Latin town near the present Colonna, 7, 796.

lābo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. (rel. to l. labor), to give way, begin to yield; totter, 2, 492; of the mind, waver, 4, 22; faller, flag, despond, 12, 223; w. Grk. acc., 10, 233.

1. **lābor**, lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., to slide, glide down, or slip, freq.; fall down, 2, 465; ebb, 11, 628; pass away, 2, 14; descend, 2, 262; glide, sail, skim along, 8, 91; depart from, E. 1, 64; flow, 3, 281; fall, perish, 2, 430; decline, 4, 313; faint, 3, 309; to be decayed, exhausted, ruined, G. 4, 249.

2. **lābor** (labos), ōris, m., labor, effort, toil, working, work, 1, 431, et al.; care, G. 3, 268; task, 4, 115; effort, activity, of man (others, "wear and tear" of time), 11, 425; adventure, enterprise, 2, 885; burden, 2, 768; fatigue, difficulty, hardship, 1, 390; exercise (of procreation), G. 3, 127; struggle, danger, distress, misfortune, calamity, woe, suffering, 1, 10, et al.; pain, pangs, G. 4, 340; hard fate (others, toil of battle), 12, 727; disease, G. 3, 452; an eclipse, 1, 742; the product of work, workmanship, work, 1, 455; personif.: **Labos**, Toll, 6, 277.

lābōro, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (2. labor), to toil, make effort, G. 3, 193; work out; prepare, knead, 8, 181; fashion; embroider, 1, 639.

1. **lābrum**, i, n., a lip, E. 3, 43; 11, 572.

2. **lābrum**, i, n., a vat or tub, G. 2, 6; a bowl, vase, vessel, 3, 22.

lābrusca, ae, f., the wild grape-vine, E. 5, 7.

Lābyrinthus, i, m., λαβύρινθος, the Labyrinth, 5, 588.

lac, otis, n. (γάλα), milk, 3, 66, et al.; the dairy, G. 3, 894; juices, 4, 514; copious press of lactis, plenty of cheese, E. 1, 82.

Lācaena, ae, adj. f., Λάκαινα, Lacedaemonian or Spartan, G. 2, 487; subs., the Spartan woman; Helen, 2, 601.

Lācōdaemōn, ōnis (acc. ōna), f., Λακεδαιμόνιον, Lacedaemon or Sparta (now Mistra), the capital of Laconia, 7, 363.

Lācōdaemōnius, a, um, adj., Λακεδαιμόνιος, Lacedaemonian, Spartan, 3, 328.

lācer, ēra, ērum, adj. (λακέρω, torn), torn, mangled, bruised, mutilated, 5, 275.

lācōro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (lacer), to tear, mutilate; wound, 3, 41; rend, 12, 98.

lācerta, ae, s. 2. lacertus.

1. **lācertus**, i, m., the upper arm, from the shoulder to the elbow; the arm, 5, 141, et al.

2. **lācertus**, i, m., and **lācerta**, ae, f., a lizard, G. 4, 13.

lācessitūs, a, um, p. of lācesso.

lācesso, cessivi or cessi, cessitum 3, intens. a. (rel. to lacio), to provoke; rouse, irritate, incite, 5, 429; call forth, summon, rouse, 10, 10; challenge, attack, assail, 11, 585; beat, assail, G. 3, 233; strike, smile, 7, 527; slap with the hand, caress, cheer, 12, 85.

Lācinus, a, um, adj. (Lacinium), of Lacinium, a promontory near Croton, on the southern coast of Italy; Lacinian; Diva Lacinia, the Lacinian goddess; Juno, 3, 552.

lācrīma (lācrū-, -crī-, lāchr-), ae, f. (rel. to δάκρυ), a tear, 1, 228, et al.; of flowers, honey-drop, G. 4, 160.

lācrīmābilis (lācrū-), e, adj. (lacrimo), that calls for tears; piteous, 3, 39; causing tears; woful, disastrous, 7, 604.

lācrīmo (lācrū-), āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (lacruma), to shed tears, comp. 1, 428.

lacrīmosus (lacrō-), a, um, adj. (id.), *tearful; sad, mournful, piteous*, li, 374.

lactēo, ūi, 2, a. and n. (lac), *to suck; pa. : lactens, ntis, full of milk; milky, juicy*, G. 1, 315.

lactēus, a, um, adj. (id.), *milky, full of milk*, G. 2, 595; *milk-white*, 8, 660.

lācūna (lāo-), ae, f. (lacus), *a hollow; pit, ditch; drain*, G. 1, 117; *puddle, pool*, G. 3, 365.

lācus, ūs, m. (rel. to *lakis*, a rent; *λάκος*, a hollow), *a lake*, G. 4, 384, et al.; *pool, source*, 8, 74; *fen*, 2, 135; *stream*, G. 3, 481; *water*, G. 4, 173.

Lādos, is, m., *a Lycian follower of Aeneas, slain by Turnus*, 12, 343.

Lādon, ōnis, acc.-ōna, m., *Ladon, a follower of Pallas*, 10, 418.

laedo, lael, laesum, 3, a., *to strike violently; smite*, 2, 231; *bruise, strike*, lit, 7, 609; *fire*, E. 9, 64; *hurt, injure*, E. 10, 48; *damage*, G. 2, 220; *offend, thwart*, 1, 8; *violate*, 12, 496; *incense, enrage*, G. 4, 236.

laena, ae, f. (χλαίνα), *an upper garment; cloak, mantle*, 4, 262.

Lāertiūs, a, um, adj. (Laertes), *of Laertes, father of Ulysses; Laertian*, 3, 272.

laesus, a, um, p. of laedo.

laetitia, ae, f. (laetus), *joy*, 1, 514, et al.

laeter, itus sum, 1, dep. n. (id.), *to rejoice*, w. abl., gen., infn., or absolute, 1, 393, et al.

laetus, a, um, adj., *joyful, joyous, glad*, 4, 418, et freq.; *delighting in* (w. abl.), 1, 275, 696; 2, 417; *sprightly*, G. 3, 63; *frisking*, G. 1, 423; *springing*, 10, 643; *joyful*, G. 1, 391; *sparkling, radiant*, 1, 591; *happy, auspicious*, 1, 605; *delightful, agreeable*, G. 2, 112; *abounding, rich, full* (w. abl. or gen.), 1, 441; *filled* (w. abl.), G. 2, 520; *fruitful, luxuriant*, G. 1, 74; *fertile, plentiful*, G. 1, 1; *well-fed, fat*, 8, 220; *blessed*, 6, 744; *rich*, G. 3, 385.

laeva, laevo, laevum, s. laevus.

laevis, e, adj., s. 1. levis.

laevus, a, um, adj. (rel. to *laús*), *the left*, 10, 495; (situated) *on the left*, 3, 412; *the left*, 3, 420; fig., *ill-starred, unpropitious, baleful*, 10, 275; *infatu-*

ated, blind, 3, 54; *unpropitious* (according to some, *propitious*), G. 4, 7; subs.: **laeva**, ae, f. (sc. manus), *the left hand*, 1, 611; *ab laeva, on the left side*, 8, 460; pl.: **laeva**, ōrum, n., *the left-hand places; left-hand waters or waves*, 5, 825; adv.: **laevum**, *on the left*, 2, 693. **lāgrōs**, 1, f., *lāgrōs*, a kind of Grecian grape, or wine produced from it; *the lagoon*, G. 2, 93.

Lāgus, 1, m., *a Rutulian*, 10, 381.

lambo, bi, bītum, 3, a. (rel. to *lātrō*), *to lick*, 2, 211; of flame, *touch, lick*, 3, 574.

lāmenta, ōrum, n. (sing. not in good use), *a wailing, cry of grief, lamentation, mourning, moaning*, 4, 667.

lāmentābilis, e, adj. (lamentor), *deplorable, pitiable; to be deplored*, 2, 4.

lāmīna (lamna, lammīna), ae, f., *a plate, leaf; of metal*, G. 1, 143.

lampas, ōdis, f., *λαμπάς*, a light, torch, 6, 587; *Are-brand*, 9, 535.

Lāmus, 1, m., *a Rutulian*, 9, 334.

Lāmýrus, 1, m., *a Rutulian*, 9, 334.

lāna, ae, f. (λάνα, Dor. λāvos), *wool*, G. 3, 391; *cotton*, G. 2, 120; *a fleecy cloud*, G. 1, 397.

lanōs, ae, f., *a lance, light spear, javelin*, 12, 375.

lancee, s. lanx.

lānēus, a, um, adj. (lana), *of wool; woolly, woolen*, G. 3, 487.

languēo, ūi, 2, n., *to be faint, to languish, grow feeble*, G. 4, 252; pa.: **languens**, ntis, of the sea, 10, 239; of flowers, *drooping*, 11, 69.

languescō, langui, 3, inc. n. (languēs), *to become faint, grow weak, droop*, 9, 436.

languidus, a, um, adj. (id.), *languid*, 12, 908.

lānicium, s. lanitium.

lāniger, āra, ōrum, adj. (lana and gero), *bearing wool; fleecy*, 2, 660.

lānio, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to lacerate, mangle, mutilate*, 6, 494.

lanitium (lānicium), ūi, n. (lana), *a fleece of wool; the product or clip of wool; wool-trade*, G. 3, 334.

lānugo, ūnis, f., *down*, E. 2, 51.

lanx, cis, f., *a broad dish or plate; a charger, platter*, 8, 284; pl.: **lancee**,

the basins of weighing-scales; scales, 12, 725.

Lāōcōōn, ontis, m., Λαοκόων, a Trojan prince and priest of Apollo, 2, 41; serving also as priest of Neptune, 2, 201.

Lāōdāmīa, ae, f., Λαοδάμεια, daughter of Acastus and wife of Proteus, who killed herself after her husband was slain by Hector, 6, 447.

Lāōmēdōntēs (-lus), a, um, adj. (Laomedon), pertaining to Laomedon, father of Priam; Laomedontean, Trojan, 4, 542.

Lāōmēdōntīādēs, ae, m. (id.), a son or descendant of Laomedon, 8, 162; pl., the Trojans, 3, 248, et al.

Lāōmēdōntius, s. Laomedontens.

lāpīdōsus, a, um, adj. (lapis), full of stones; hard as stone, stony, 3, 649.

lāpillus, i, m. (id.), a small stone; a pebble or grain of sand, G. 4, 194.

lāpis, idis, m., a stone, rock, 12, 806, et al.; mill-stone, G. 1, 274; marble, G. 3, 84; pumice-stone or sandstone, G. 2, 848.

Lāpītha (Lāpīthēs), ae, c., Λαπίθης, a Lapitha; pl.: Lāpīthae, ārum (um, 7, 305); the Lāpīthae, a race of Thessalians, who fought with the Centaurs at the marriage of Pirithous, king of the Lāpīthae, 6, 601, et al.

lappa, ae, f., a bur, G. 3, 885.

lappo, i, freq. n. (l. labor), to fall down; slip, 2, 551.

1. lapsus, a, um, p. of l. labor.

2. lapsus, ūs, m. (l. labor), a slipping; gliding, 2, 225; gliding movement, 2, 225; turning, movement, 2, 226; descent, flight, 3, 225; course, 4, 524.

lāquēar, āris, n. (rel. to lacus), a ceiling with hollows or panels; a paneled or fretted ceiling, 1, 726.

lāquēs, i, m. (id.), a noose or halter; gin, trap, snare, G. 1, 129.

Lār, āris, m., a fireside, hearth, or household-god, 5, 744; hesternum Larem, the household god of yesterday, 8, 543; meton., household, property, G. 3, 344; home, dwelling, G. 4, 43; pl.: Lāres, ūm or um, the tutelary gods of the home (in some texts for Larem), 9, 259.

largior, itus sum, 4, dep. (largus), to give largely; bestow, grant, 10, 494.

largus, a, um, adj., ample; opacious, expansive, 6, 640; plentiful, copious, G. 1, 23; flowing, 1, 485; bountiful, free, 10, 619; w. gen., lavish (others, abounding in), 11, 833.

Lārides, is, m., a Rutulian, son of Daucus, 10, 391.

Lārīna, ae, f., a follower of Camilla, 11, 655.

Lārīsaēus (Lārīsaēus), a, um (Larissa), of Larissa, a Thessalian town, on the southern bank of the Peneus, now Larissae; Larissaeum, 3, 197.

Lārīus, ūi, m., Lake Larius, in Cisalpine Gaul, at the foot of the Alps, now Como, G. 2, 159.

lascīvus, a, um, adj., wanton, frisky, sportive, frolicsome, E. 2, 64.

lassus, a, um, adj., faint, tired, wearied, 2, 730; troubled, afflicted, G. 4, 449.

Lātāgus, i, m., a Tyrrhenian, 10, 697.

lātē, adv. (latus), widely; far and wide, 1, 21; on all sides, far around, 1, 163; all over, 12, 308.

lātēbra, ae, f. (lateo), a hiding-place; recess, lodgment, retreat, 12, 339; usually in pl.: latebrae, ārum, an ambuscade, G. 4, 423; covert, retreat, G. 2, 216; cavern, 3, 424; recess, cavity, 2, 86; the hatches of a ship, the hold, 10, 687.

lātēbrōsus, a, um, adj. (latebra), full of lurking-places or recesses; full of holes; porous, 5, 214; secret, 8, 713.

lātens, ntis, p. of lateo.

lātēō, ūi, 2, n. and a. (rel. to larēō), to be hidden, lie concealed, 2, 43; to lurk, E. 8, 20; be sheltered, 10, 805; be unknown to, escape the knowledge of, 1, 130; p.: lātens, ntis, hidden, concealed, 2, 237; hiding, lurking, 2, 533.

lātēx, ūis, m., a liquid; liquor; wine, 1, 636; water, 4, 512; Lānnēi lātēce, a wine-draught or wash, G. 3, 509.

Lātīna, s. 2. Latinus.

Lātīni, s. 2. Latinus.

1. Lātīnus, i, m. (Latium), Latinus, a king of Latium, whose capital was Laurentum, and whose daughter, Lavinia, became the wife of Aeneas, 6, 891, et al.

2. Lātīnus, a, um, adj. (id.), of La-

them; *Latin*, 1, 6, et al.; subs.: *Lātini*, *Orum*, m., *the people of Latium*; *the Latins*, 12, 823, et al.; *Latīna*, ae, f., *a Latin woman*, 12, 604.

Lātium, li, n. (1. *latus*; Vergil, 8, 223, derives it from *lateo*), *a country of ancient Italy, extending from the left bank of the lower Tiber to Campania, now the Campagna di Roma and part of Terra di Lavoro*, 1, 6; meton., for *Latini*, *the Latins, people of Latium*, 10, 865, et al.

Lātōna, ae, f., *Ἀρτώ*, *the mother of Apollo and Diana*, 1, 502.

Lātōnius, a, um, adj. (*Latona*), of *Latona, Latonian*, 9, 405, et al.; subs.: *Lātōnia*, ae, f., *Diana*, 11, 534.

lātrātor, *Oris*, m. (*latro*), *one who barks like a dog*; *a barker, the barking*, 8, 608.

lātrātus, ūs, m. (id.), *a barking*; *baying*, 5, 257, et al.

1. *lātro*, *Ōvi*, *ſtum*, 1, n., *to bark, snarl, bay*, 6, 401, et al.; of waves, 7, 588.

2. *lātro*, *Ōnis*, m. (rel. to *λάτρεῖς*), *a hired servant, mercenary soldier, huntsman*, 12, 7.

1. *lātus*, a, um, adj. (for *stlatus*, fr. *sterno*), *wide, broad*, 1, 313; *spacious, ample, large*, 4, 199; *wide-spread, far-extending*, 1, 225.

2. *lātus*, *Ōris*, n. (rel. to *πλατύνω*), *a side*, 1, 105, et al.; *coast*, 8, 416; *laterum iuncturae*, *joinings of the sides of a belt*—i. e., *ends of a belt* (Conington, *ribs of the body*), 12, 274.

laudo, *Ōvi*, *ſtum*, 1, a. (*laus*), *to praise*, 2, 566; *commend*, 11, 480.

laurēa, ae, f. (*laureus*, sc. *arbor*), *a laurel-tree*, E. 7, 62.

Laurens, ntis, adj. (*Laurentum*), of *Laurentum, the ancient capital of Latium*; *Laurentine, Laurentian*, 5, 797, et al.; subs.: *Laurentes*, um, pl. m., *the Laurentians*, 7, 63, et al.

Laurentius, a, um, adj. (id.), of *Laurentum*; *Laurentian*, 10, 709.

Laurentum, 1, n., *a town on the coast of Latium, between Ostia and Lavinium, now Torre di Paterno*, 8, 1.

laurus, 1 (rarely ūs), f., *the laurel or bay-tree*, 2, 513; *a laurel crown or wreath*, 8, 81.

laus, dis, f. (rel. to *clueo* and *αἰνέω*), *praise*, 1, 609, et al.; *fame, glory*, 2, 664; *praiseworthy conduct, prowess, heroism, virtue, merit*, 1, 461, et al.; *success, prosperity*, G. 4, 832.

Lausus, 1, m., *an Etruscan chief, son of Mezentius*, 7, 649, et al.

lautus, a, um, s. *lavo*.

Lāvinia, ae, f., *a Latin princess, daughter of King Latinus*, 6, 764, et al.

Lāvinium, li, n. (*Lavinia*), *a city of Latium, built by Aeneas and named after his Latin wife, Lavinia*; now *Pratica*, 1, 370, et al.

Lāvinius, a, um, and *Lāvinus*, a, um, adj. (*Lavinium*), *of or belonging to Lavinium*, 4, 236.

lāvo, *lāvi* and *lāvavi*, *lāvātum*, *lau-tum* and *lōtum*, 1 and 3 (*lavit*, G. 3, 221), a. and n. (rel. to *luo* and *λούω*), *to wash, bathe*, 8, 663; *wet, sprinkle*, 6, 227; *stain, besmear*, G. 3, 221; pa.: *lautus*, a, um, *washed*; *neat, elegant*; *stately, magnificent*, 8, 361.

laxo, *Ōvi*, *ſtum*, 1, a. (*laxus*), *to loosen, slacken*; *unfasten, undo, open*, 2, 259; *uncoil, let out*, 3, 367; *open, clear*, 6, 412; of the body, *relax*, 5, 836; of the mind, *relieve*, 9, 225.

laxus, a, um, adj. (rel. to *λαγρόος*, *slack*), *loose*, G. 3, 166; *disjointed, unfastened, gaping, open*, 1, 122; *slack, loosened, free*, 1, 63; *unbent*, 11, 874.

lēaena, ae, f., *λέαινα*, *a lioness*, E. 3, 63.

lēbes, *Ōtis*, m., *λέβης*, *a kettle or caldron*, 3, 406.

lector, *Ōris*, m. (*lego*), *a reader*, E. 3, 83.

1. *lectus*, a, um, p. of *lego*.

2. *lectus*, 1, m. (*lego*, *to gather*), *a gathering*, as of boughs, leaves, straw, etc.; *a couch*, 4, 490.

Lēda, ae, f., *Λέδα*, *wife of Tyndarus, and mother of Castor and Pollux, and of Helen and Clytemnestra*, 1, 662.

Lēdaeus, a, um, adj. (*Leda*), *pertaining to Leda*; *Ledaean*; *daughter of Leda*, 7, 364; *descendant of Leda*, 3, 828.

lēgātus, 1, m. (*lego*, *to delegate*), *a legate, envoy, ambassador*, 8, 133, et al.

lēgens, ntis, p. of *lego*.

lēgifer, ēra, ēram, adj. (*lex* and *fero*), *law-bringing, law-giving*, 4, 58.

lēgie, ōnis, f. (*lego*, to choose), a *levy of troops*; the original Roman army; then, a grand division of the army; a *legion*, G. 2, 250; *host*, 7, 681; *army*, 8, 605.

lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, a. (*λέγω*), to *gather, collect*, 3, 209; *cull, pick, gather*, G. 2, 152; *gather in, furi*, 3, 532; *wind up*, 10, 815; *select, elect, choose*, 1, 426; *take to one's self, claim* (others, *steal*), 10, 79; *take in point after point in travel or with the eye, coast along, pass by*, 3, 292; *trace, pursue*, 9, 303; *traverse*, 2, 208; 12, 481; *peruse, read*, E. 4, 87; *survey, review*, 6, 755; *pa. subs.*: *lēgens*, ntis, a *gatherer*, G. 2, 152; *p.*: *lectus*, a, um, *gathered, collected*, 6, 223; *picked, culled*, E. 3, 70; *pa. chosen, choice*, 9, 872, et al.

lēgūmen, inis, n. (*lego*), any *plant of the bean kind*; *pulse*; *leguminous plant, bean*, G. 1, 74.

lēlēges, um, m., Ἀλεῖες, *Pelasgian tribes of Asia Minor and Greece*, 8, 785.

lembus, i, m., λέμβος, a *light sailing vessel*; *cutter*; *yacht*, G. 1, 201.

Lemnius, a, um, adj. (Λήμνιος), *pertaining to Lemnos* (now *Stalimni*), an island in the Aegean sea; *the home of Vulcan*; *Lemnian*, 8, 454.

Lēnaeus, a, um, adj., Ἀγναῖος, *pertaining to the wine-press*; *Bacchic, Lenaean*, 4, 207; *subs.*: *Lēnaeus*, i, m., *Bacchus*, G. 2, 4.

lēnio, ūvi or ūi, ūtum, 4, a. and n. (*lenio*), to *render mild*; *allay*; *soothe*, 4, 528; *quiet, calm*, 6, 468; of inanimate things, 8, 87.

lēnis, e, adj., *mild*, 3, 70; *gentle, quiet*, 2, 782.

lena, ntis, f., a *pod-bearing plant*, a *lentil, vetch*, G. 1, 226.

lentesco, 3, n. inc. (*lentus*), to *become clammy, viscid, sticky, adhesive*, G. 2, 250.

lento, ūvi, ūtum, 1, a. (*lō*), to *make flexible*; of oars, *bend, ply*, 3, 334.

lēptus, a, um, adj., *adhesive, clammy, sticky, viscid*, G. 3, 281; *tough*, 12, 773; *pliant, limber*, 6, 127; *ductile, malleable*, 7, 634; *slender*, 3, 81; 12, 489.

sluggish, creeping, 5, 682; *quiet*, 7, 228; *inactive*, 12, 237; *at ease*, E. 1, 4.

lēo, ōnis, m. (*λέω*), a *lion*, 2, 722, et al. **lēpus**, ōris, m., and *epicene*, a *hare*, 9, 563, et al.

Lerna, ae, f., Λέρνα, *Lerna, a marshy forest near Argos, where the Lernaean hydra was slain by Hercules*, 6, 287, et al.

Lernaean, a, um, adj. (*Lerna*), of *Lerna, Lernaean*, 8, 300.

Lesbos (-us), i, f., Λέσβος, an island on the east side of the Aegean, now *Mylina* or *Metellina*, G. 2, 90.

lētālis, e, adj. (*letum*), *deadly, fatal, mortal*, 4, 78; *ominous of death*, 12, 877.

Lēthaeus, a, um, adj., Ληθαῖος, of *Lethe, the river of forgetfulness in Hades*; *oblivious, Lethean*, 5, 854, et al.

lētifer, ēra, ērum, adj. (*letum* and *fero*), *death-bringing*; *deadly*, 3, 139.

lētum, i, n. (*leo*, whence *deleo*), *death, destruction*, 2, 134, et al.

Leucaspis, is, m., *Leucaspis, a companion of Aeneas*, 6, 384.

Leucāstē, es, *Leucāsta*, ae, f., and *Leucāstea*, ae, m. (Λευκάς), *Leucata, a promontory of the island of Leucadia, off the coast of Acarnania, now Cape Ducato*, 3, 874.

lēvāmen, inis, n. (2. *levo*), an *allocation*; *relief, mitigation*; *solace*, 3, 709.

1. **lēvis** (*laevis*), e, adj. (λαῖος), *smooth*, G. 4, 45; *slippery*, 5, 328; *polished*, 5, 91; *smooth-grained*, G. 2, 449.

2. **lēvis**, e, adj. (ἐλαφής), of *little weight, light*, 2, 682, et al.; of *soil*, G. 2, 92; *thin, slender*, 10, 817; *delicate, tender*, 12, 207; *dry*, G. 1, 85; *light-armed*, 11, 888; *fleeing, fleet, swift, flying*, 1, 147; *fleeing, airy*, 10, 688; *sudden*, 12, 489; of *little moment, little*, G. 4, 8; *insignificant, small*, 7, 228; *mean*, 12, 764.

1. **lēvo** (*laevo*), ūvi, ūtum, 1, a. (1. *levis*), to *make smooth, polish*, 5, 306.

2. **lēvo**, ūvi, ūtum, 1, a. (2. *levis*), to *render light*; *lighten*; *lift, aid*, 1, 145; *raise*, 4, 690; *fig., ease, relieve* of (w. abl.), E. 9, 65; *support, rest*, 10, 824; *re-enforce, help*, 2, 452; *mitigate*, 8, 36; *allay*, 7, 495; *cure*, 7, 755; *relieve*, 7, 871.

lex, lēgis, f. (*lēgo*, to read, or *ligo*, to bind), a *bill proposed to the people for*

enactment; statute, law, decree, 1, 507, et al.; pl.: *lĕges*, um, *government*, 4, 231; *league*, G. 1, 510; *conditions, terms*, 4, 618.

libāmen, inis, n. (libo), *a libation; sacrifice, offering*, 6, 246.

libens, p. of libet.

libĕo (lĭbĕo), ūi, itum, 2, n., *to please; impers.: libet* (lĭbet), ūit or lĭbitum (lĭbitum) est, 2, *it pleases, is agreeable to, is one's pleasure, will, mind*, G. 3, 436, et al.; p. and pa.: *libens* (lĭbens), ntis, *willing; well-pleased, ready, gladly, freely*, 3, 438, et al.

1. *liber*, ĕri, m. (libo, λειβω, *to make a liquid offering, a libation of wine*), *liber*, the god of wine and hilarity, identified by the Romans with the Grecian Bacchus, 6, 805, et al.

2. *liber*, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (rel. to libet), *acting at pleasure; free, unrestrained*, 12, 74; *freedom*, G. 3, 107; w. abl., *set free, loosed from*, G. 3, 194; *loose*, 11, 498; w. gen., 10, 154; adv.: *libĕrĕ*, *freely*; comp.: *libĕrius*, *more freely; spontaneously*, G. 1, 123.

3. *liber*, bri, m., *the rind; inner bark of a tree*, G. 2, 77.

libĕrĕ, adv., s. 2. *liber*.

libertas, tatis, f. (2. *liber*), *liberty, freedom*, G. 2, 821.

libet, s. *libeo*.

libĕthra, idis, f. (λειθηρα), of *Libethra*, a fountain in Macedon near *Magnesia*, sacred to the Muses; pl.: *libĕthrides*, um, the Muses, E. 7, 21.

libo, ūi, ūtum, 1, a. (rel. to λειβω), *to taste, sip*, G. 4, 54; *to touch lightly; kiss*, 1, 236; *pour out as a drink offering*, 1, 736; *make a libation* (others, *quaff, drink*), 3, 354; w. acc. of the object on which the libation is poured, *to pour libations on*, 12, 174.

libra, ae, f., *a balance; pair of scales; the constellation Libra*, G. 1, 208.

libro, ūi, ūtum, 1, a. (*libra*), *to balance, poise*, G. 4, 196; of weapons, *to aim*, 5, 479; *to dart*, 9, 417.

libum, i, n. (libo), *a cake of meal, oil, and honey, used in sacrifices*, E. 7, 38.

liburni, ōrum, m., the *Liburni* or *Liburnians*, a warlike people, inhabit-

ing *Liburnia*, near the head of the *Adriatic sea* on the *Illyrian coast*, 1, 244.

Libya, ae, f., Λιβυα, *Libya; Northern Africa; by poetic license, Africa*, 1, 22, et al.

Libycus, a, um, adj. (Λιβυκός), *Libyan*, 1, 339, et al.; subs.: *Libycum*, i, n., the *Libyan or African sea*, 5, 595.

Libystis, idis, adj., Λιβυστis, *Libyan*, 5, 37.

licenter, adv. (licens), (comp. *licentius*), *without restraint, freely*, 7, 557.

licĕo, ūi, itum, 2, n.; impers.: *licet*, licĕit or licĕtum est, 2, *it is allowed; permitted, proper, lawful, right; one may*, 5, 82, et al.; p. and pa.: *licĕtus*, a, um, *allowed, allowable; free*, 8, 408; conj.: *licet*, as a concessive, *though, albeit, although*, 6, 802, et al.

1. *licet*, v. impers., s. *liceo*.

2. *licet*, concessive conj., s. *liceo*.

licinas (Lycas), ae, m., a *Latin slain by Aeneas*, 10, 815.

licĕtus, a, um, p. of *liceo*.

licum, ūi, n., the *leash or thrum* at the end of the web, which holds the warp in its place in the loom; the *leash*, G. 1, 285; *thread, yarn*, E. 8, 74.

Licymnia, ae, f., *Licymnia, a slave*, 9, 546.

Ligĕa, ae, f., Λιγεια, a *sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus*, G. 4, 330.

Liger, ĕri, m., an *Etruscan slain by Aeneas*, 10, 570, et al.

lignum, i, n., wood, G. 2, 31; timber, G. 2, 442; structure, frame, 2, 45; tree, 12, 767.

ligo, ūi, ūtum, 1, a., *to tie, fasten, bind*, 2, 217; with in, *encumber*, 10, 704.

Ligua, ūris, m., a *Ligurian; inhabitant of Liguria, the modern Piedmont*, G. 2, 168; pl.: *Ligures*, um, the *Ligurians*, 10, 186.

ligustrum, i, n., the *privet plant* or shrub, E. 2, 18.

lilium, ūi, n. (λεπιδω), a *lily*, 6, 708.

Lilybĕsius, a, um, adj. (*Lilybaeum*), of *Lilybaeum*, now *Capo di Boco*, the western promontory of *Sicily; Lilybaean*, 3, 706.

limbus, i, m., a *border, hem, fringe*, 4, 187.

limen, inis, n. (ligo), *that which binds; a threshold or lintel; a thresh-*

old, 2, 342, et al.; meton., *door, gate, portal*, 2, 480; *a dwelling, abode, palace*, 1, 339; *realm*, 6, 696; *border, limit*, 10, 335; *the line where the race begins or ends, the "calx," the starting point*, 5, 316; *in limine, near at hand, in sight*, 7, 598.

limes, *litis*, m. (rel. to *limen*), *a cross-path bounding two fields; border, boundary*, E. 1, 54; *row, line*, G. 2, 278; *pathway, course (or litore)*, 6, 900; *train*, 2, 697; *track, passage*, 10, 514.

limosus, a, um, adj. (*limus*), *full of mud; miry, slimy*, 2, 135; *growing in the mud, swampy*, E. 1, 49.

1. *limus*, i, m., *mud, mire, slime*, 6, 416; *clay*, E. 8, 81; *ad limum, to the slime or slimy bottom*, G. 4, 438.

2. *limus*, i, m., *a girdle or apron worn by the sacrificing priest and attendant*, 12, 120.

linus, a, um, adj. (*linum*), *flaxen*, 5, 510.

lingua, ae, f., *the tongue*, 2, 211, et al.; *speech*, 11, 338; E. 7, 28; *voice, note*, 8, 861.

lino, *livi* or *livi*, *litum*, 3, a., and *lino*, *lini*, *linum*, 4, a., *to besmear, daub*; *spot*, G. 4, 99; *stop, seal up*, G. 4, 39.

linquo, *linqui* (*lictum*), 3, a. (*λείω*), *to leave*, 1, 517, and freq.; *desert, abandon, flee from*, 3, 213; *pass by*, 3, 705; *depart from, leave*, 3, 124; *of death, yield up*, 3, 140; *give up or over, desist from*, 3, 160.

linter (*lunter*), *tris*, f., *a skiff; tray, trough for grapes*, G. 1, 362.

lintheus, i, n. (*linum*), *linen cloth; sail-cloth; a sail*, 3, 686.

linum, i, n., *linon*, *flax or hemp*, G. 1, 77; *a net*, G. 1, 142.

linus, i, m., *Δῖος*, *son of Apollo and Terpsichore, and instructor of Orpheus*, E. 6, 67.

Lipārē, es (-ra, rae), f., *Λιπάρα*, *Lipara or Lipare, one of the Aeolian Islands, N. E. of Sicily, now Lipari*, 8, 417.

liquefacio, *feci*, *factum*, 3, a., pass.: *liquefit*, *fieri*, *factus sum* (*liqueo* and *facio*), *to render liquid; melt, liquefy*, 2, 576; *fig., putrefy*, G. 4, 555.

liquefactus, a, um, p. of *liquefacio*.

1. *liqueus*, ntis, p. of *liqueo*.

2. *liqueus*, ntis, p. of 1. *liqueo*.

liqueo, *liqui* or *licui*, 3, n., *to be fluid; pa.: liqueus*, ntis, *liquid, fluid*, 5, 228.

liquesco, *cui*, 3, inc. n. (*liqueo*), *to become fluid or liquid; grow soft*, E. 8, 80; *melt*, 8, 446.

liquidus, a, um, adj. (id.), *flowing, liquid, fluid*, 5, 217, et al.; *limpid*, G. 2, 200; *clear, serene*, 6, 202; *unmixed, elemental*, E. 6, 83; *clear, shrill*, G. 1, 410.

1. *liquor*, 3, dep. n., *to be in a liquid state; run, ooze, trickle, flow*, 3, 28; *of brooks or streams*, G. 2, 187; *pa.: liquens*, ntis, *liquid, fluid*, 1, 428.

2. *liquor*, *oris*, m. (*liqueo*), *liquidity; moisture, humor*, G. 3, 484.

Liris, is, m., *an Etruscan warrior*, 11, 670.

lis, *litis*, f., *a strife, contest, dispute*, 12, 898.

lito, *lvi*, *litum*, 1, n. and a. (*λείω* or *λίσεσθαι*, *to pray*), *to sacrifice auspiciously; alone, explate, make atonement*, 2, 118; *to offer in sacrifice*, 4, 50.

litoreus (*litt-*), a, um, adj. (*litus*), *pertaining to the sea-shore; on the shore; very rarely, on the river-bank*, 3, 390; *of the shore, sea-shore*, 12, 348.

1. *litus* (*litt-*), *oris*, n. (*linor*), *the sea-shore, beach, strand; shore, coast*, 1, 3, et al.; *shore (others, limite)*, 6, 900; *the bank, shore of a river*, G. 2, 112.

2. *litus*, a, um, p. of *lino*.

lituus, i, m., *an augur's staff or wand*, 7, 187; *a cornet, trumpet, clarion*, 6, 167.

livē, 2, n., *to be bluish, pallid, livid*, 7, 687.

lividus, a, um, adj. (*liveo*), *lead-colored, livid, dusky*, 6, 380.

loco, *lvi*, *litum*, 1, a. (*locus*), *to place, put*, 1, 213, et al.; *lay*, 1, 428; *found*, 1, 247.

Locri, *orum*, m., *Λοκροί*, *the Locrians; inhabitants of Locris, in Greece; Locri Epizephyrii, in Bruttium*, 3, 399; *the Opuntii, of Opus in Locris*, 11, 265.

locus, i, m., pl. *loca*, n., and *loei*, m. (archaic, *stioeus*), *a place*, 1, 159, and freq.; *site*, 1, 425; *country, locality, region*, 1, 51; *station*, 2, 30; *way*, 2

533; *place, point* (others, *state, condition*), 2, 322; *lot*, 5, 492; *room, opportunity, place*, 4, 319; *space, course*, 11, 180; of a topic, G. 2, 177.

lōcūtus, a, um, p. of loquor.

lōlūm, li, n., *darnel, cockle, tares*, E. 5, 87.

longævus, a, um, adj. (*longus and ævum*), of advanced age; aged, 2, 525, et al.

longē, adv., s. longus.

longinquus, a, um, adj. (*longus*), far distant, in space or time; distant, remote, long, 3, 415; n. pl. subs.: *longinqua*, ōrum, remote, distant fields, G. 2, 197.

longius, comp. of longē.

longum, adv., s. longus.

longus, a, um, adj., long, 1, 186, and freq.; extended, far-extending, 3, 383; far-reaching, vast, G. 3, 238; distant, 2, 780; far-receding, deep, 1, 159; in time, long, protracted, 2, 109; long-continued, 4, 463; many, 10, 549; lingering, 8, 483; abiding, lasting, 3, 487; superl., very long, 1, 641; in longum, for a long time, continuously, E. 9, 56; ex longo, long, 9, 64; adv.: longum, for a long time, long, 10, 740; a long distance; afar (others, a long time), E. 3, 79; adv.: longē, at a long distance, far; far off, remote, 1, 252; from afar, 3, 556; far out, or forward, 11, 606; in a long train, 11, 94; of time, long before, G. 4, 70; longē esse, to be far away; fig., to be unavailing, 12, 52; comp.: longius, farther; too far, 5, 461; very far, G. 3, 238.

lōquax, ōlis, adj. (*loquor*), talkative; prattling, chattering, 12, 475; noisy, 11, 458; croaking, G. 3, 431.

lōquēla (*lōquella*), ōe, f. (id.), a talking; speech; a word, 8, 842.

lōquor, lōcūtus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., to speak, 1, 614, et al.; tell, 6, 266; say, 1, 781; testify, E. 5, 28; sing, 6, 663.

lōrica, ōe, f. (*lorum*), a leather corselet; a corselet of any material; a hauberk, cuirass, coat of mail, 3, 487; 10, 485, et al.

lōrum, li, n., a leather strap or thong, 2, 273; pl.: lōra, ōrum, reins, 1, 156, et al.; harness, 9, 318.

lōtus (-ōs), i, f., *lōtēs*, the lotus-tree or lotus-plant, G. 2, 84; the lotus-plant, G. 2, 394.

lābens, lābet, s. lībeo.

lābricus, a, um, adj., smooth, slippery, 2, 474; fig., subtle, cunning, slippery, 11, 716; subs.: *lubrica*, ōrum, n., a slippery place, 5, 335.

Lūcāgus, i, m., an Etruscan slain by Aeneas, 10, 575.

Lūcas (*Lycas*), ōe, m., a follower of Turnus, 10, 561.

lūcō, luxi, 2, n. (rel. to *lucēre*), to shine, beam, gleam, glisten, 10, 187, et al.; to be exposed to view, show, 11, 698.

lūcesco (-cisco), 3, inc. n. (*luceo*), to begin to shine, E. 6, 87.

Lūcētius, li, m., a Latin slain by Ilioneus, 9, 570.

lūcidus, a, um, adj. (*luceo*), bright, shining, gleaming, glittering, 5, 206; clear, 3, 585.

Lūcifer, ōri, m. (*lux and fero*), the light-bearer; Lucifer; Venus as morning-star, 2, 801, et al.

lūcifūgus, a, um, adj. (*lux and fugio*), avoiding the light; light-shunning, G. 4, 243.

Lūcina, ōe, f. (*lux*), she who brings to the light; *Lucina*, the goddess of child-birth; also called *Iuno Lucina*, E. 4, 10; meton., breeding, G. 3, 00; child-bearing, G. 4, 840.

Lūcrinus, i, m., Lake Lucrinus, near Baiae and the Bay of Naples, now Lago Lucrino, G. 2, 161.

luctāmen, inis, n. (*luctor*), a striving; toil, 8, 89.

luctiflōus, a, um, adj. (*luctus and facio*), causing grief; woe-bearing, 7, 324.

luctor, ūtus sum, 1, dep. n., to struggle, strive, contend, 1, 53; wrestle, 6, 443; w. inf., 12, 387.

luctus, ūs, m. (*lugeo*), a mourning; sorrow, grief, woe, lamentation, 2, 296, and freq.; personif., 6, 274.

lūcus, i, m., a consecrated wood; sacred grove, 6, 259, et al.; in general, a grove, wood, forest, G. 3, 143, et al.

lūdibrium, li, n. (*ludo*), a mocking; mockery, sport, 6, 75.

lūdicer (-crus), ōe, crum, adj. (*ludus*), sportive; vain, trivial, 12, 764.

lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, 3, n. and a., *to play, frolic, sport*, 1, 397, et al.; *frisk, gambol*, E. 6, 28; *fly to and fro*, G. 4, 22; *play with dice* (others, *revel*), 9, 336; *make sport of, mock, delude, deceive*, 1, 352; *make one's sport*, 11, 427; *play, perform, rehearse*, E. 1, 10; *play or sing sportively, warble*, G. 4, 565.

lūdus, l, m. (*ludo*), *play, sport, pastime*, 9, 606; *play* (of the stage), G. 2, 381; *mirth*, G. 3, 379; pl.: *ludi*, *Orum*, *games*, public or national, 3, 280.

lūes, is, f., *a pestilence, plague, contagion, blight*, 3, 129; *disorder, infection*, 7, 354.

lūgēo, lūxi, luctum, 2, n. and a. (rel. to λυγρός), *to mourn*, 11, 287; *bevail, deplore*, 2, 85; pa.: *lugens, walling, mourning*; *of mourning*, 6, 441.

lūgūbrē, adv. (*lugubris*), *mournfully, dimly, ominously*, 10, 273.

lumbus, l, m., *a loin, chine, haunch*, G. 3, 87.

lūmen, inis, n. (*luceo*), *light*, 2, 683, et al.; *a light*; *a luminary, star*, G. 1, 6; *a taper, candle*, 8, 411; *fire*, 9, 189; *daylight, dawn, day*, 6, 356; *beam, ray*, 8, 60; *the eye*, 1, 226, et al.; *life*, 2, 85; *air*, 3, 600; *glow, brightness, beauty, luster*, 1, 590; pl., *emphatic for sing.*, 12, 63, et al.; *lumina ducum, splendid leaders*, 11, 349.

lūna, ae, f. (rel. to *luceo*), *the moon*, 1, 742, et al.; *moonlight*, 2, 340, et al.; pl.: *lunae, moons rising daily* (others, *monthly*), G. 1, 424; *personif.*: *Luna, the goddess Diana or Luna*, G. 3, 302, et al.

lūno, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a., *to shape like a half moon*; pa.: *lūnātus*, a, um, *shaped like the half moon*; *crescent-shaped, crescent*, 1, 490.

lūnter, s. *linter*.

lūo, ſi, lūtum, 3, a. (rel. to λύω, *loosen*), *to set free by atonement*; *pay for, atone for, expiate*, 1, 136, et al.; *suffer*, 11, 849.

lūpa, ae, f. (*lupus*), *a she-wolf*, 1, 275.

lūpāti, ōrum, m., and **lūpāta**, ōrum, n. (sc. *fremit* and *frenat*), (*lupus*), *wolf-curbs, or bits furnished with jagged spikes like wolf-teeth*, G. 3, 208.

Lūpercal, cālis, n., *the Lupercal, a*

cave on the Palatine at Rome, sacred to Lupercus or Pan, 8, 343.

Lūperci, ōrum, m., *priests of Lupercus or Lycean Pan*, 8, 663.

lūpinus, i, m., and **lūpīnum**, i, n., *a kind of bean*; *the lupine, used for food in ancient and modern Italy*, G. 1, 75.

lūpus, i, m. (λύκος), *a wolf*, 3, 428, et al.

lustrālis, e, adj. (*lustrum*), *pertaining to the lustrum*; *expiatory*, 8, 183.

lūstro, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a. (id.), *to purify by atonement*, 3, 279; *go round the fields with the victims*; hence, *to bless, ask for a blessing on*, E. 5, 75; *go or dance around an altar or the image of a god*, 7, 391; *traverse, pass across, around, or over*, 1, 608; *pass in review, parade before*, 5, 518; *run through*, 2, 598; *search*, 1, 577; *trace*, E. 2, 12; *observe, survey*, 1, 453; *watch, mark*, 11, 768; *of the sun, illuminate*, 4, 607.

1. **lustrum**, i, n. (*luo*, *to wash*), *a slough or fen*; *a covert, den, or haunt of wild beasts*, G. 2, 471.

2. **lustrum**, i, n. (*luo*, *to atone*), *a purifying atonement*; *the national lustrum or atoning sacrifice, the suovetaurilia, made at Rome every fifth year, at the taking of the census*; *the period of a lustrum, five years*; *an indefinite period*; *age*, 1, 268.

lūtēolus, a, um, adj. (*luteus*), *of yellow hue*, E. 2, 50.

lūtēus, a, um, adj. (*lutum*), *yellowish*; *gold-colored, saffron-hued*, 4, 20.

lūtum, i, n., *a plant yielding a yellow dye*; *saffron color*, E. 4, 44.

lux, lūcis, f. (*luceo*), *light*, 1, 300, and freq.; *day or hour*, 2, 668; *life*, 4, 631; *the upper world as opposed to Hades*, G. 3, 551, et al.; *flume*, 12, 115; *mental light*, 12, 669; *metaph.*, *glory, light*, 2, 281; *luce, in the light, by day*, 9, 153.

luxūria, ae, f. (*luxus*), *profuseness, profusion, abundance*, G. 1, 191.

luxūriēs, ei, f. (id.), *rankness, luxuriance*, G. 1, 112.

luxūrio, ſvi, ſtum, 1, n., and **luxūrior**, ſtus sum, 1, dep. n. (*luxuria*), *to luxuriate, foll. by ablat.*; *to abound, be full*; *swell*, G. 3, 81; *rejoice*, 11, 497.

luxus, ſs, m., *excess, extravagance*;

luxury, sumptuousness, magnificence, 1, 637; wanton pleasure, sensuality, 4, 193.

1. **Lŷaeus**, i, m., *Ἀναίος*, one who sets free; the wine-god, *Bacchus*, 4, 58; meton., the vine, G. 2, 329.

2. **Lŷaeus**, a, um, adj. (id.), pertaining to *Bacchus*, *Bacchic*, *Lyaeian*, 1, 636.

1. **Lŷcaeus**, i, m. (*Ἀλκαῖος*, wolf-mountain), a mountain in *Arcadia* noted for the worship of *Zeus* and *Pan*, now *Dhioforti*, G. 4, 539, et al.

2. **Lŷcaeus**, a, um, adj. (*Lycaeus*), of *Lycaeus*, *Lycaean*, 8, 344.

Lŷcæon, ōnis, m., *Ἀλκαῖον*. 1. A king of *Arcadia*, father of *Callisto*, G. 1, 138. 2. A *Gnoesian* or *Cretan* maker of arms, 9, 304.

Lŷcæōnius, a, um, adj., of *Lycaonia*, a country of *Asia Minor*, 10, 749.

1. **Lŷcas**, s. *Lucas*.

2. **Lŷcas**, s. *Lichas*.

lychnus, i, m., *λύχνος*, a lamp, light, 1, 726.

Lŷcia, ae, f., *Λυκία*, a country on the S. W. coast of *Asia Minor*, 4, 143.

Lŷcidas, ae, m., *Λυκίδας*, a shepherd, E. 7, 67.

Lŷcisca, ae, f., wolf-bitch; the name of a watch-dog, E. 3, 18.

Lŷcelus, a, um, adj. (*Lycia*), *Lycian*, 6, 334, et al.; pl.: **Lŷcell**, ōrum, m., the *Lycians*, 1, 113.

Lŷcōbris, ōdis, f., *Λυκοβρίς*, a sea-nymph, daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, G. 4, 339.

Lŷcōris, ōdis, voc. *Lycori*, f., the scititious name of *Cytheris*, the mistress of *C. Cornethus Gallus*, E. 10, 3.

Lŷctius, a, um (*Ἀλκίος*), of *Lycotus*, a town in *Crete*; *Lycian*, *Cretan*, 3, 401.

Lŷcurgus, i, m., *Λυκοῦργος*, son of *Dryas*, and king of the *Thracian Edoni*, punished by *Bacchus* with madness, and driven to self-destruction, on account of his opposition to the *Bacchanian orgies*, 3, 14.

1. **Lŷcus**, i, m., *Ἀλκός*, a river of *Armenia*, mentioned by *Vergil* in connection with the *Phasis* of *Colchia*, G. 4, 367.

2. **Lŷcus**, i, m., *Ἀλκός*, a companion of *Aeneas*, 1, 223.

Lŷdi, ōrum, m. (from the adj. *Lydus*, a, um, used as subs.), the people of *Lydia*; the *Lydians*; *Etruscans*, descendants of the *Lydians*, 9, 11.

Lŷdia, ae, f., *Λυδία*, a country in the western part of *Asia Minor*, G. 4, 211, et al.

Lŷdŷus (*Lŷdus*), a, um, adj. (*Lydia*), of *Lydia*; *Lydian*, 8, 479; also *Etruscan* or *Tuscan* (as the *Etrusci* were supposed to have sprung from the *Lydians*), 2, 781, et al.

lymp̄ha, ae, f. (rel. to *λύπη*), clear spring water; water, 4, 635, et al.; pl. for sing., 1, 701, et al.

lymp̄ho, ōvi, ōtum, 1, a. and n. (*lymp̄ha*), to dilute with water; to craze; pa.: **lymp̄hātus**, a, um, mad, distracted, frenzied, furious, 7, 377.

Lynceus (dissyll.), ōi, m., *Λυνκεύς*, one of the companions of *Aeneas*, 9, 768.

lynx, cis, c., *λύγξ*, a lynx, 1, 323, et al.

Lŷrnēsŷus (-nessius), a, um, adj. (*Lyrrnesus*), of *Lyrrnesus*; *Lyrrnesian*, 10, 123.

Lŷrnēsus (*Lyrrnesus*), i, f., *Lyrrnesus* or *Lyrrnessus*, a town in the *Troad*, 12, 547.

M

mācer, cra, crum, adj., lean, meager, *thin*, E. 3, 100.

Māchāōn, ōnis, m., *Μαχάων*, a *Grecian* prince, surgeon of the *Greeks* at *Troy*, and said to have been the son of *Aesculap̄us*, 2, 263.

māchīna, ae, f., *μηχανή*, a machine, fabric, engine, 2, 46, et al.

māciles, ōi, f. (maceo), emaciation, leanness, G. 4, 235; ghostliness, 3, 590.

mactō, a. *mactus*.

mactō, ōvi, ōtum, 1, a., to magnify by worship; to sacrifice, immolate, 2, 202; slay, slaughter, 8, 294, et al.

mactus, a, um, adj., only used in nom. and vocat. (obso. *mago*, to honor), honored; voc.: **mactō**, well done! go on! 9, 641.

mācŷla, ae, f., a spot, 5, 566, et al.

mācŷlō, ōvi, ōtum, 1, a. (*macula*), to spot; stain; defile, 3, 23; fig., 10, 851.

macullosus, a, um, adj. (id.), covered with spots; speckled, spotted, 1, 323.

madefacio, feci, factum, 3, a.; pass.: **madefio**, factus sum, fieri (madeo and facio), to make wet, to wet, moisten, 5, 330.

madens, p. of madeo.

madēo, 2, n., to be moist, wet, G. 3, 429; drenched, 12, 691; boiled, G. 1, 196; pa.: **madens**, ntis, wet, moist; besmeared, perfumed, 4, 216.

maresco, ddi, 3, inc. n. (madeo), to become wet; drip, be drenched, 5, 697.

madidus, a, um, adj. (id.), wet, dripping, drenched, 5, 179.

Maecander, dri, m., Μαίανδρος, a river of Ionia (now the Menderes Tschai, famous for its windings; met., a winding; a waving, or winding border, 5, 251).

Maecenas, Atis, m., C. Cilnius Maecenas, a Roman knight, principal counselor of Augustus, and intimate friend of Vergil and Horace, G. 2, 41, et al.

Maenala, s. Maenalus.

Maenalius, a, um, adj. (Maenalus), Maenalian, Arcadian; pastoral, bucolic, E. 8, 25.

Maenalus (-os), i, m., and **Maenala**, Crum, n., Μαίναλος, a mountain in Arcadia sacred to Pan, E. 10, 15, et al.

Maeon, Onis, m., Μαιων, Maeon, a Rutullan, 10, 337.

Maenonia, ae, f., Μαονία, the ancient name of Lydia, the country in Asia Minor whence emigrated the Tyrrhenians or Etruscans to Italy; hence, for Etruria, 8, 499.

Maenonidae, Crum, m., Μαειονίδαι, Maenonians or Lydians; people of Lydian descent; hence, Tyrrhenians or Etruscans, Etruscans, 11, 759.

Maenilius, a, um, adj., Μαεινιος, of Masonia; Maenonian, Lydian, 4, 210, et al.

Maecotius, a, um, and, better, **Maecotus**, a, um, adj. (Maecotae, Μαεικωτάς), pertaining to the Maecotae, or Scythians on the Palus Maecotis, or Aox; Maecotian (old texts, Maecotica), 6, 799; G. 3, 349.

maerbo (moer-), 2, n. and a. (rel. to miser), to be sorrowful, sad; mourn, grieve, 1, 197, et al.

Maestus (moes-), a, um, adj. (maereo through maertus), sad, sorrowful, 2, 370, et al.; melancholy, depressing, 1, 302; gloomy, mournful, 3, 64; betokening grief, 11, 35.

Maevius, ii, m., the name of a certain verse-maker, envious of Vergil, E. 2, 90.

magalia, Ium, n. pl., a Punic word, huts, dwellings, 1, 421.

magē, adv., s. magis.

magicus, a, um, adj., μαγικός, pertaining to magi, or magicians; magic, 4, 498.

magis, and short form, **magē**, adv. (rel. to magnus), in a greater measure; more, 5, 94; 10, 481; the more, 7, 787; for potius, by preference, rather, 5, 29; better, 4, 452.

magister, tri, m. (rel. to magnus and μέγας), master; governor, instructor, 5, 689, et al.; leader, chief, 5, 563; helmsman, pilot, 1, 115; owner, E. 3, 101; shepherd, E. 2, 33; herdsman, 12, 717.

magistra, ae, f. (magister), a mistress, directress; appositive, mastery, skill-giving, 8, 442; teaching, instructive, 12, 427.

magistratus, is, m. (id.), magistracy; a civil officer, magistratus, 1, 426.

magnanimus, a, um, adj. (magnus and animus), possessing a great soul; noble-minded; great, generous, noble, 5, 17; brave, 10, 139; mighty, 12, 144; of animals, high-spirited, high-bred, 3, 704.

magnus, a, um; compar.: **maior**, ius; superl.: **maximus** (maximus), a, um, adj. (rel. to μέγας), great, 1, 608, and freq.; wide, vast, extended, expansive, 1, 300; grand, stately, lofty, towering, 3, 708; in number, 1, 143; in weight, 5, 248; in rank, power, character, 1, 341; mighty, 5, 414; venerable, 6, 544; important, advantageous, acceptable, E. 10, 72; formidable, dreadful, 2, 190; comp.: **maior**, with or without natus, the elder, E. 5, 4; **maximus**, a, with or without natus, eldest, 1, 654, et al.; subs.: **magnum**, i, n., a great, noble, difficult, lofty thing, freq.; abl.: **magnae**, at a great price, G. 2, 306; **magna**, Crum, great things; great rewards, 2,

161; adv.: *magnum*, *largely, widely, greatly, loudly*, 9, 705.

Māgus, i, m., a *Rutullan*, 10, 521.

Māia (dissyll.), ae, f., *Maia*, one of the *Pleiades* or seven daughters of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, who became by *Jupiter* the mother of *Mercury*, 1, 297.

māiestas, *Atis*, f. (*magnus, maius*), greatness; *majesty, dignity, authority, power*, 12, 830.

māior, māius, s. *magnus*.

māla, ae, f., the *cheek-bone, jaw*, 5, 436; pl.: *malae*, *cheeks*, 9, 751; *teeth*, 3, 257.

mālē, adv. (*malus*), *badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly*; for *parum*, or *non*, *not*, *en-*, 2, 23, et al.; 4, 8; *male pinguis*, *not fertile, barren* (others, *too stiff*), G. 1, 105; *hardly*, G. 1, 360.

Mālēa (*Mālēā*), ae, f., *Malēa* and *Māleia*, one of the southern promontories of *Peloponnesus*, now *Capo Malto*, or *St. Angelo*, 5, 193.

mālēsūdus, a, um, adj. (*male* and *suadeo*), *crime-impelling; desperate*, 6, 276.

mālifer, ēra, ērum, adj. (2. *malum* and *fero*), *fruit-producing; fruitful*, 7, 740.

mālignus, a, um, adj. (for *maligenus*, from *malus* and *geno*), *spiteful, malicious, malignant*, 5, 654; *treacherous*, 6, 270; = *iniquus*, *inadequate, confined*, 11, 525; *unfruitful*, G. 2, 179.

mālo, māliti, malle, irreg. a. (*magis* and *volo*), *to wish rather or more; to prefer*, E. 10, 53, et al.

1. *mālum*, s. *malus*.

2. *mālum*, i, n. (μᾶλον); in general, *fruit of the apple kind*, G. 2, 127; an *apple*, E. 6, 61, et al.; *quince*, E. 2, 51.

1. *mālus*, āa, um, adj., *bad; physically*, G. 2, 243; *noxious, baneful, poisonous*, 2, 471; *morally, hostile*, 3, 308; *evil, wicked, impious*, 1, 352; *ill-boding*, E. 7, 28; subs.: *mālus*, m., a *wicked man or person*; pl., the *wicked*, 6, 542; subs.: *mālum*, i, n., an *evil, a misfortune, calamity, adversity; suffering, woe, misery*, 1, 193; *misdeed, crime, sin, wickedness*, 6, 739; *pest, curse, scourge*, 4, 174; *mischievous, poison*, 7, 375; comp.: *peior*, na, *worse*; in *peius*, *to or for the worse*, G. 1, 200; superl.: *peissi-*

mus (*peissimus*), a, um, the *worst, most destructive*, G. 3, 248; subs.: *peissimus*, i, m., *scoundrel, villain*, E. 3, 17.

2. *mālus*, i, f. (μᾶλεα), an *apple-tree*, G. 2, 70.

3. *mālus*, i, m., a *standing pole; a mast*, 5, 487, et al.

mamma, ae, f. (rel. to *mater*), the *breast*, 1, 492.

mandātum, i, s. 1. *mando*.

1. *mando*, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (*manus* and *do*), *to give in hand or consign; w. acc. alone, or acc. and dat., or inf.; to commission, charge, bid, command*, 4, 223; *place, deposit*, G. 2, 50; *commit, consign, confide, intrust*, 3, 50; of *burial, to inter; order, w. inf.*, E. 5, 41; pa. subs.: *mandātum*, i, n., a *charge, order, command*, 4, 270, et al.

2. *mando*, mandī, mansum, 3, a., *to chew, bite, champ*, 4, 135; *eat, devour*, 3, 627; of *falling in battle, bite the dust*, 11, 609.

māne, indecl., n., the *morning*, G. 3, 325; adverbially, in the *morning*, G. 2, 462, et al.

mānēo, si, sum, 2, n. and a. (rel. to *maneo*), *to stay, remain*, E. 4, 13, et al.; *abide*, 3, 409; *last, continue, endure*, 1, 609; *abide by, adhere to, keep, w. dat.*, 2, 160; w. acc., *await*, 3, 505; *attend*, 9, 299.

Mānes, ium m., (archaic *manus*, *good*?), the *deities of the lower world*, 6, 896; *gods or powers below*, 12, 646; the *spirits or souls of the dead in Hades; ghosts, shades, Manes*, 3, 63; *penalties of the lower world, punishments, expiations, purgatory* (others, *as to or in one's own shades or spirits*), 6, 743; *abode of the dead*, 4, 387; *infernal regions, the world below*, 10, 830.

mānīca, ae, f. (*manus*), something connected with the *hand; a sleeve reaching to the hand; a long sleeve*; found only in the pl.: *mānīcae*, ārum, *sleeves*, 9, 616; *handcuffs, chains, cords, manacles*, 2, 146.

mānifestē, adv. (*manifestus*), *manifestly; comp.: mānifestius, more plainly, evidently, clearly*, 8, 16.

mānifestus, a, um, adj. (*manus* and *prope*, obsolet. *tendo*, *whence* also *infer-*

tus), made obvious; palpable, plain, clear, evident, 2, 309; manifest, visible, 3, 151, et al.

mānīplus (mānīpūlus), i, m. (manus and pleo), a handful, a bundle, bunch, G. 1, 400, et al.; the standard or ensign of a company of soldiers, bearing on the top originally a bundle of hay; hence, meton., a troop, a company, 11, 453, et al.

Manlius, II, m., *M. Manlius Capitolinus*, who saved the Capitol from the Gauls, and was afterwards condemned to be cast from the Tarpesian rock for alleged treason, 8, 652.

māno, svi, ātum, 1, a. and n., to coss forth, 3, 175; distill, trickle, drop, 3, 43; flow, G. 3, 310.

mansuēscō (trisyll. in poetry), suēvi, suētum, 1, inc. a. and n. (manus and suesco), to accustom to the hand; tame; to become tame; mellow, G. 2, 239; fig., relent, G. 4, 470.

mantēle (-ile), is, n. (manus and tela), a hand-cloth, a napkin, towel, 1, 702.

Manto, ūs, f., *Mavri*, a nymph and prophetess, mother of Ocnus founder of Mantua, 10, 199.

Mantua, ae, f., a city of northern Italy, on the Mincius (Minco), E. 9, 27.

mānus, ūs, f., the hand, 1, 437; freq.; meton., action, movement of the hand; work, art, handiwork, 3, 436; prowess, heroic deed, action, 2, 434; force, violence, 2, 645; a collection of persons; a band, crew, troop; an army, 2, 29; forces, 5, 623; multitude, 6, 660; pl.: manus, workmen, 11, 329; dare manus, to yield, 11, 558; in manibus (esse), to be in possession; in reach, at hand, G. 2, 45; extrēma manus, the finishing hand or touch, 7, 572.

mānpāle, is, n., a Punic word, usually in the pl.: mānpālla, ūm, huts, shepherd's huts, cottages, G. 3, 840.

Marcellus, i, m., the name of a Roman family in which the most illustrious were Marcus Claudius Marcellus, the first successful opponent of Hannibal, and the conqueror of Syracuse (B. C. 212), 6, 855; and his descendant, G. Claudius Marcellus, a son of Caius Claudius Marcellus and Octavia, sister

of Augustus; who was adopted by that emperor and died in early youth, B. C. 23, 6, 863.

māre, is, n., the sea, freq.; ocean, 1, 84; water, flood, 1, 246.

Mārēstis, Idis, f. (Mareota), of Mareia or Mareota, a lake not far from Alexandria; Mareotic, Egyptian, G. 2, 91.

Mārica, ae, f., a nymph of the river Liris, supposed to be the mother of the Latins, 7, 47.

mārinus, a, um, adj. (mare), of the sea; sea-, G. 1, 362; sea-like, G. 2, 160.

mārtus, i, m. (mas), a husband, 3, 297; suitor, 4, 35.

Mārius, II, m., the name of a Roman plebeian gens, of which was Caius Marius, the conqueror of the Cimbri and of Jugurtha, and seven times consul, G. 2, 169.

marmor, ōris, n. (μάρμαρος), marble, 6, 69; of the surface of the sea, 10, 306.

marmōreus, a, um, adj. (marmor), of marble, marble, 4, 322; like marble; smooth, marble-, 6, 729; fair, G. 4, 523.

Marpēsīus (-pessius), a, um, adj. (Marpesius), of Marpesius, a mountain in Paros; Marpesian, Parian, 6, 471.

Marrūvius (-blus), a, um, adj. (Marruvium), of Marruvium or Marrubium, the capital of the Marsi; Martian, 7, 750.

Mars (archaic form, *Milvora*), tis, *Mars*, son of Jupiter and Juno; the patron of war and tutelary god of the Romans, 1, 274, et al.; meton., martial spirit, courage, warlike fury, 6, 165; battle, conflict, 2, 535, et al.

Marsī, ōrum, m., a tribe of the Apennines, among the most warlike of the Italians, 10, 544, et al.

Marsus, a, um, adj. (Marsi), Marsian, 7, 758.

Martius, a, um, adj. (Mars), pertaining to Mars; warlike, martial, E. 9, 12; received in battle, honorable, 7, 129; sacred to Mars, 9, 566.

mās, āris, a male; a bull, G. 3, 64.

masculus, a, um, adj. (mas), of the male sex; strong, superior; the best, E. 8, 65.

massa, ae, f. (μάζα), a lump, mass, 3, 453.

1. **Massicus**, a, um, adj. (*Massicus*), of *Mount Massicus*, in Campania, now *Monte Massico* or *Masso*; *Massic*, G. 2, 143; subs.: *Massica*, ōrum, n. (sc. *luga*), the *Massic hills*, 7, 796.

2. **Massiculus**, i, m., an *Etruscan warrior*, 10, 166.

Massyli, ōrum or um, m., *Massylioi*, the *Massyli*, a people in the northern part of *Numidia*, 6, 60.

Massylus, a, um, adj. (*Massyli*), *Massylan*, *Libyan*, 4, 132.

Māter, tris, f. (μήτηρ), a mother, *matron*, 1, 314; 2, 439; a dam, E. 1, 23; parent stem, trunk, plant, or tree, 12, 209; parent soil, G. 2, 268; native, mother-land, 10, 172.

Māter Idaea, **Māter** (*magna*), the *Idaean Mother*, the *Great Mother* of the gods, *Cybele*, 9, 619; G. 4, 64.

māteries, ōi, **māteria**, ae, f. (rel. to *mater*), *matter*, *stuff*, *material*, 11, 328.

māternus, a, um, adj. (*mater*), pertaining to a mother; mother's, *maternal*, 4, 144; *maternal*, on the mother's side, 4, 258; of a mother's gift, 12, 107.

mātrōna, ae, f. (id.), a *matron*, mother, 11, 476.

mātūro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (*maturus*), to bring to maturity, ripen; fig.; hasten, speed, 1, 137; get ready, prepare in season, or in good time, G. 1, 261.

mātūrus, a, um, adj., ripe, mature, E. 3, 80; advanced, 5, 73; when hottest, G. 1, 66.

mātūtīnus, a, um, adj. (*Matuta*), pertaining to *Matuta*, goddess of the morning; in the morning, early, morning, 8, 456.

Mauricius, a, um, adj. (*Maurusia*), *Moorish*, *Mauritanian*, 4, 206.

Māvora, tis, s. *Mars*.

Māvortius, a, um, adj. (*Mavors*), pertaining to *Mavors* or *Mars*; of *Mars*, 1, 276; son of *Mars*, 6, 777; warlike, G. 4, 462.

1. **maximus**, a, um, s. *magnus*.

2. **Maximus**, i, m., a *title of Fabius Rullianus* (cons. a. c. 323) and his descendants, the most illustrious of whom was *Fabius Cunctator*, 6, 245.

maximus, a, um, s. *magnus*.

mēātus, ōi, m. (*meo*), a going; passage, course, movement, motion, 6, 849.

mēcum, s. ego.

mēdeor, 2, dep. a. and n., to heal, cure, E. 8, 90; ger. abl. impers.: *mediendo*, by treatment, 12, 46.

Mēdi, ōrum, m., *Mēdi*, the *Medes*; often for *Parthians*, G. 2, 134.

Mēdia, ae, f., *Mēdia*, the country of the *Medes*; *Media*, G. 2, 136.

Mēdica, ae, f., a kind of clover brought from *Media*, G. 1, 215.

mēdicīna, ae, f. (*medicinus*, sc. *ars*), the healing art, 7, 773; medicine, remedy, E. 10, 60.

mēdico, āvi, ātum, 1, a., and **mēdicoor**, ōtus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (*medicus*), to heal with drugs; heal, 7, 756; mix with drugs or poisons; medicate, drug, 6, 420; sleep, G. 1, 198; dep. w. dat., cure, G. 2, 135.

mēdicus, a, um, adj. (*medeor*), healing, G. 3, 455.

mēditor, ōtus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (rel. to *mens*), to think upon; meditate, 10, 455; design, purpose, 4, 171; practise, play; tune, compose, E. 1, 2, et al.

mēdium, s. *medius*.

mēdius, a, um, adj. (*μέσος*), mid, said of an inner point or part of a thing; midway, midst, 3, 665, et al.; of one or of several objects, 1, 440, et al.; of the location of a person or thing; intervening, between, 6, 684; in the midst, 5, 76; disturbing, untimely, 1, 682; discordant, 1, 348; subs.: **mēdius**, ōi, m., a mediator, 7, 536; **mēdium**, ōi, n., the middle, midst, 2, 218; the intervening space, 6, 131; ad medium, in the middle of the body, 12, 273; in medium, into the midst, in public; before them, 5, 401; for the public or common use, G. 4, 157; for the common weal (others, publicly, openly), 11, 335; in medio, in the middle, in the midst, E. 3, 40.

Mēdom, ōtis, m., *Mēdom*, one of the Trojan leaders or allies of Troy, 6, 428.

mēdulla, ae, f. (rel. to *medius*), pl. **mēdullae**, ōrum, the marrow, 4, 66.

Mēdus, a, um, adj. (*Medi*), of the Medians; also Persians and Parthians; Median, Persian, G. 4, 211.

Mēgaera, ae, f., *Mēgaera*, one of the Furies, 12, 846.

Mēgārus, a, um, adj. (*Megara*), of

or belonging to Megara; pertaining to the Sicilian Megara; Megarean, 3, 689.

mēl, gen. of ego.

mēl, mellis, n., pl.: mella, abl.: mellibus (no gen. or dat.), (μέλι), honey, 6, 420.

Mēlampus, ōdis, m., Μελάμπος. 1. A mythical physician and soothsayer, G. 3, 550. 2. A companion of Hercules, 10, 390.

1. Mēlilboeus, a, um, adj. (Meliboea), of Meliboea in Thessaly; Meliboean, 3, 401.

2. Mēlilboeus, i, m., Μελίβοιος, a shepherd, E. 3, 1.

Mēllicerta (-es), ae, m., Μελικέρτης, Melicertes, or Palaemon, the son of Ino and the Theban king Athamas (see Palaemon), G. 1, 437.

mēllior, a, bonus.

mēllisphyllum, i, n., μελίφυλλον, balm, mint, G. 4, 63.

Mēlitis, es, f., Μελίτη, Mēlite, a sea-nymph, 5, 825.

mēllus, adv. (n. of melior), better; more, 1, 452. S. bonus.

Mella, ae, f., a river near Brescia, in Cisalpine Gaul, G. 4, 278.

membrum, i, n., a limb, joint, part, member, 1, 691, et al.

mēmīni, isse, def. a. and n. (rel. to mens), w. acc., gen., or inf., to have in mind; remember, be mindful, recollect, 1, 208; note, G. 1, 451; distinguish, 3, 202; repeat, rectify, E. 7, 19; mention, celebrate, G. 3, 90.

Memmius, ii, m., Memmius, a Roman gentile or family name, 5, 117.

Memnon, ōnis, m., Μήμνων, Memnon (a name supposed to be corrupted from the Egyptian Amenophis), son of Tithonus and Aurora, king of the Ethiopians, and slain by Achilles at Troy, 1, 489.

mēmōr, ōris, adj. (rel. to mens and memini), mindful, remembering, 1, 23; heedful, 9, 480; thankful, grateful, 4, 539; not forgetting; retentive, 1, 4; with non or nec, unmindful, regardless, 12, 534.

mēmōrābīlis, e, adj. (memoro), deserving to be remembered; memorable, remarkable, famous, honorable, 2, 553.

mēmōrandus, a, um, p. of memoro.

mēmōro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (memor), to call to memory; mention, rehearse, relate, 1, 8; say, speak, 3, 183; name, 1, 327; mention proudly, boast of, 5, 303; pa.: memorandus, a, um, worthy of mention; famed, renowned, 10, 793.

Mēnalcaus, ae, m., the name of a shepherd, E. 5, 4.

mendax, ācis, adj. (mentior), given to lying; false, deceitful, 2, 80.

Mēnhēlētis, i, m., Μηνέλαος, son of Atreus, king of Sparta and husband of Helen; who joined his brother Agamemnon in the war against Troy, and after its capture returned with Helen to Sparta, 2, 254, et al.

Mēnesteus, s. Mnesteus.

Mēnoetes, ae, m. 1. A Trojan pilot, 5, 161. 2. An Arcadian slain by Turnus, 12, 517.

mens, tia, f., the thinking faculty; rational soul, 6, 727; reason, intellect, mind, 2, 726, et al.; sense, 10, 640; disposition, 1, 304; spirit, 10, 629; heart, confidence, 12, 609, et al.; a thought, design, purpose, plan, intention, will, 2, 170, et al.

mensa, ae, f., a table, 1, 640; dish, food, viands, 1, 216; course of food, 1, 723.

mensis, is, m. (μήσ), a month, 1, 203.

menstruus, a, um, adj. (mensis), monthly. G. 1, 353.

mentior, itus sum, 4, dep. n. and a. (mens), to devise; falsify, lie, pretend, 2, 540; feign, counterfeit, E. 4, 42; p.: mentitus, a, um; pass., 2, 422.

mentitus, a, um, p. of mentior.

mentum, i (minor, to protect), the chin, 4, 250; the beard, 6, 809.

mēphitis, is, f., a poisonous, pestilential vapor, gas, or exhalation, 7, 84.

merces, ēdis, f. (merx and cedo), that which goes for gain; reward, E. 6, 26; condition, consideration, G. 4, 150; cost, penalty, 7, 317; pains, toil, labor, G. 2, 62.

mercor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (merx), to exchange merchandise; traffic, trade; buy, purchase, 1, 367.

Mercūrius, ii, m. (rel. to merx?), Mercury, an Italian god, identified with the Greek Hermes, son of Jupiter and

Maia, and messenger of the gods, 4, 222, et al.

*mēro, ūl, itum, 2, a. and n., and mēroor, itus sum, 2, dep. a. and n. (rel. to *μep*, root of *μειραται*, get by lot), to deserve, merit, 2, 585; earn, gain, win, 11, 224; deserve well, 6, 664; w. *ut*, 2, 434; p.: *mēritus, a, um*, having deserved, deserving, 3, 667; serving well, G. 2, 515; pass., deserved, merited, 4, 611; *dua, 5, 652*; subs.: *mēritum, i, n.*, the thing deserved; desert; service, favor, merit, 1, 74; adv.: *mērito*, by desert, worthily, with justice, 11, 322; bene *merere*, to deserve well, 4, 317.*

merges, itis, f. (mergo), that which is plunged or thrust into; a pitchfork; a pitchforkful, forkful, handful, sheaf, G. 2, 517.

mergo, mersi, mersum, 3, a., to dip, immerse, plunge, w. abl. alone, or w. prep., 6, 242; cover, 6, 267; fig., involve, overwhelm, 6, 615.

mergus, i, m. (mergo), a sea-bird, gull, diver, 5, 128.

mērito, s. mereo.

mēritum, i, s. mereo.

mēritus, a, um, p. of mereo.

1. *mērope, ōpis, f., μειροπ, a bird which preys on bees; the bee-eater, G. 4, 14.*

2. *Mērope, ōpis, a Trojan, 9, 702.*

merso, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (mergo), to plunge, wash, G. 1, 272.

mersus, a, um, p. of mergo.

mērum, s. merus.

mērus, a, um, adj., pure, unmixed, 5, 77; subs. p., merum, pure wine; wine, 1, 729.

merz, mercis, f., merchandise, ware, E. 4, 39.

Messapus, i, m., a Latin chief, allied with Turnus, 7, 691, et al.

messis, is, f. (meto), a reaping; a harvest, crop, G. 1, 219; harvest-time, summer, E. 5, 70; time for taking honey from the bees, bee-harvest, G. 4, 231.

messor, ōris, m. (id.), a mower, harvester, reaper, E. 3, 42.

messus, a, um, p. of meto.

mēta, ae, f. (metior), a meta; one of the cone-shaped pillars, three of which terminated each end of the spina in the Roman circus, and marked the turning-

point of the course; a turning-point, goal, 5, 129; fig., limit, extremity, end, bound, 1, 278; 8, 504; meridian, zenith, 5, 835; *metae mortis*, the bounds of death; i. e., *faced by death*, 12, 546.

Mētābus, i, m., the father of Camilla, 11, 540.

mētallum, i, n., μέταλλον, a mine, G. 2, 165; metal, 6, 144.

Mēthymnaeus, a, um, adj., Μῆθυμναίος, of Methymna, a city in Lesbos; Methymnaean, G. 2, 90.

mētiōr, mensus sum, 4, dep. a., to measure, 12, 369; traverse, G. 4, 369.

Mētiscus, i, m., the charioteer of Turnus, 12, 469, et al.

Mētius, s. Mettus.

mēto, messūl, messum, 3, a., to reap, mow, cut, 4, 512; of any harvest, gather, G. 2, 410; to harvest, crop, G. 4, 54.

mētor, itus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (meta), to measure; mete, lay out, G. 2, 274.

Mettus (Mettius, Mētius), i, m., Mettus (or Metius) Fufetius, an Alban general, put to death by Tullius Hostilius for treachery, 6, 642.

mētūo, ūl, ātum, 2, a. and n. (metus), to fear, dread, be in terror of, be afraid of, G. 2, 338; to experience fear; fear, 6, 733; w. dat., fear for, be careful for, G. 1, 186; fig., to shun, to be unwont, G. 1, 246; pa.: *metuens, ntis*, apprehensive of, 5, 716.

mētus, ūs, m., fear, dread, terror, 1, 218; awe, reverence, 7, 60; personif.: Mētus, the demon of fear, Fear, 6, 276.

mēus, a, um, poss. adj. pron. (me), my, mine, my own, 1, 664, et al.; pl.: *mei, m.*, my kindred, friends, countrymen, descendants, etc., 2, 587, et al.; *mēa, ōrum, n.*, my possessions, enjoyments, 12, 832.

Mēzentius, ūl or i, m., tyrant of Agylla or Caere, and ally of Latinus and Turnus, 7, 648.

mī, contracted form of mīhi, 6, 104.

mīco, cūl, i, n., to vibrate, dart, 2, 475; flash, glitter, gleam, 1, 90; tremble, quiver, 10, 336.

Mīcon (Mýcon), ōnis, m., Míkon, a shepherd, E. 3, 10.

mīgro, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a., to go

or move from one place to another; migrate, go away, depart, 4, 401.

mīhi, s. ego.

mīles, *itis*, m., a soldier, 2, 7; collectively, a body of soldiers; armed men, troops, soldiery, 2, 20.

Mīlēsius, a, um, adj., *Μιλήσιος*, belonging to the city of Miletus; Miletian; choicest, best, G. 4, 334.

mīlitia, ae, f. (miles), warfare, war, 11, 261; discipline, 8, 516.

mīllam, *īl*, n., millet; grain, G. 1, 216.

mille, num. adj., indecl., a thousand, 1, 499; subs. pl.: **mīllia** (mīllia, iam, n., thousands, 1, 491).

Mīmas, antis, m., a Trojan slain by Mezentius, 10, 702.

minae, *arum*, f. (obsolet. mineo), the projecting parts; points, pinnacles, battlements (according to the interpretation of Servius; but others, fig., threatenings), 4, 88; threats, menaces, 4, 44; perils, 6, 118; wrath, G. 3, 481; curses, 3, 265.

minax, *acis*, adj. (minor), projecting; overhanging; threatening, 8, 668; swollen, dangerous, G. 3, 77; wrathful, 10, 817; ominous, G. 1, 484.

Mincius, *īl*, m., the river Mincius, flowing by Mantua northerly into the Po, now the Minchio, G. 3, 15, et al.

Minerva, ae, f., an Italian goddess, understood to be the same as the Greek Athena; the goddess of wisdom, of the liberal and industrial arts, and of systematic or strategic warfare, 2, 31, et al.; meton., wisdom, wit; household work, spinning, the loom, etc., 5, 284, et al.

mīnimē, adv., s. parvus.

Mīnio, *ōnis*, m., a small river in the southern part of Tuscany, now the Mignone, 10, 183.

minister, *tri*, m., a subordinate; an attendant, minister, waiter, servant, 1, 705; helper, creature, tool, agent, 2, 100.

ministrerium, *īl*, n. (minister), service, attendance, office, 6, 223.

ministra, ae, f. (minister), a female attendant; maid-servant; counselor, attendant, 11, 658.

ministro, *avi*, *stam*, 1, a. (id.), to

serve, attend to, manage, 6, 802; to minister, give, furnish, supply, 1, 150.

mīnīto, *avi*, *stam*, 1, n. and a., and **mīnītor**, *stus* sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (1. minor), to threaten, 12, 762.

minium, *īl*, n., a mineral red; red lead; vermilion, E. 10, 27.

Mīnōsius, a, um, adj. (Mīnos), pertaining to Mīnos, king of Crete; of Mīnos, 6, 14.

1. **minor**, *stus* sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (minae), to jut out, project; ascend, tower, 1, 162; threaten, menace, 2, 540.

2. **minor**, *us*, s. parvus.

Mīnos, *ōis*, m., Mīnos, king of Crete, son of Jupiter and Europa, grandfather of Mīnos, the husband of Pasiphae; one of the judges of Hades, 6, 482.

Mīnōstaurus, 1, m., *Μινώταυρος*, the Minotaur; the offspring of Pasiphae, born with the head of a bull and body of a man, and confined by Mīnos in the Cretan Labyrinth, 6, 20.

Mīnus, adv., s. parvus.

Mīnūtātīm, adv. (minutus), by particles; bit by bit; little by little, gradually, G. 3, 485.

mīrābīlis, e, adj. (miror), wonderful, extraordinary, wondrous, admirable, 1, 652, et al.; strange, 2, 660.

mīrācūlum, 1, n. (id.), that which occasions wonder; a prodigy, wonder, G. 4, 441.

mīrandus, s. miror.

mīror, *stus* sum, 1, dep. a. and n., to wonder at, admire, 1, 421; see with wonder, E. 1, 70; marvel, wonder, 6, 317; w. genit., 11, 126; pa.: **mīrandus**, a, um, to be wondered at; wonderful, strange, 1, 494.

mīrus, a, um, adj. (miror), wonderful, wondrous, marvelous, 9, 304; strange, 1, 354; extraordinary, great, 7, 57.

mīscō, *miscīl*, mixtum or mistum, 2, a. (*μίσχυμι*), to mix; mingle (the object with which is in dat., or in abl. alone, or w. prep.), 1, 440; unite, 4, 112; crowd, gather, G. 4, 76; join, G. 2, 263; multiply, 12, 720; assemble, flock together, 7, 704; confuse, disturb, confound, agitate, 1, 124; scatter, 1, 191.

Mīsenus, 1, m., son of Aeolus; a skillful trumpeter, who followed Hector

in the Trojan war, and afterwards Aeneas, and was drowned on the coast of Campania, G. 3, 230.

miser, ēra, ērum, adj. (rel. to mae-reo), *wretched, miserable, unfortunate, unhappy*, 1, 344; *weather-beaten, storm-driven, suffering*, G. 3, 313; *morbid; consuming, passionate, deep*, 5, 655; *mean, paltry, wretched*, E. 3, 27; subs.: **miser**, ēri, m., *unhappy one*, 3, 41; **miserum**, i, n., as interj., *ah! cruel lot!* superl.: **miserrimus**, a, um, 2, 655, et al.

misērābilis, adv., s. miserabilis.

misērābilis, e, adj. (miseror), *that deserves to be pitied; pitiable, miserable, deplorable, wretched*, 1, 111; *mournful*, G. 4, 514; adv.: **misērābilē**, *wretchedly, pitifully*, 12, 338.

misērāndus, a, um, s. miseror.

misērō, ūi, ūtum, 3, n., and **mis-ērōer**, ūtus sum, 2, dep. n. (miser), *to pity, commiserate, have compassion*, 2, 645; impers.: **misēret** (me, te, etc.), w. genit. of the object of pity, *it grieves me for, I pity, etc.*, 5, 334.

misēresco, 3, inc. n. (misereo), *to feel pity, alone*, or w. genit., 2, 145; 8, 573.

misēret, s. misereo.

misērōr, ūtus sum, 1, dep. a. (miser), *to express, manifest, or feel pity for; compassionate, pity*, 1, 597; p.: **mis-ērāndus**, a, um, *to be pitied*, 11, 250; pa., *unhappy*, 6, 682; *wretched*, 3, 501; *deplorable, dreadful*, 3, 138.

miserrimus, a, um, superl. of miser.

missilia, e, adj. (mitto), *that is sent or cast; missive, thrown, hurled*, 10, 421; subs.: **missilia**, ūum, n., *missile weapons, darts, missiles*, 10, 802.

1. **missus**, a, um, p. of mitto.

2. **missus**, ūs, m. (mitto), *a sending; a dispatch, command*, 7, 732.

mistus, a, um, p. of misceo.

mitesco, 3, inc. n. (mitis), *to become mellow; to become mild, gentle, peaceful*, 1, 291; *be softened*, E. 10, 61.

mitigo, ūvi, ūtum, 1, a. (mitis and ago), *to make soft or mild; to soothe, appease*, 5, 738.

mittis, e, adj., *mellow*, E. 1, 81; *ripe, ripening*, G. 1, 448; *of wine, mellow*, G. 1, 344; *of a lake or pool, mild, gentle; calm, still*, 8, 86.

mitra, ae, f., *mitra*, head-band; turban, cap, 4, 216.

mitto, mīsi, mīsum, 3, a., *to send*, freq.; *dispatch*, 2, 115; *conduct, convey*, E. 9, 6; *bring, present, offer*, 6, 380; *fling, throw, cast*, 4, 254; fig., *put, bring*, 4, 231; *suggest, impart*, 12, 554; *let go, lay aside, dismiss*, 1, 203; 6, 85; *bring to an end, end*, 5, 545; *pass over, omit*, 11, 256; pass.: **mitti**, *be conveyed; arrive, reach*, 3, 440; se **mittere**, *descend*, 9, 648; *to yield one's self or themselves*, 12, 191; sub **igum mittere**, *to subject, conquer*, 8, 148.

mixtus, a, um, p. of misceo.

Mnāsylōs (-as), i, m., *a shepherd*, E. 6, 13.

Mnestheus, and **Mōnestheus**, ūi and ūos, m., *Menevōs, Mnestheus, one of the Trojan chiefs under Aeneas*, 5, 117; 10, 120, et al.

mōbilis, e, adj. (moveo), *movable; changeable*, G. 1, 417; *tractable*, G. 3, 185.

mōbilitas, ātis, f. (mobilis), *mobility; swiftness, speed, velocity*, 4, 175.

mōdo, adv. (prius. abl. of modus, with limit or qualification), *only, but*, 1, 389; *lately, just now*, 5, 493; *provided that, in case*, 3, 116; **mōdo non**, *almost*, 9, 141.

mōdūlor, ūtus sum, 1, a. and n. (modulus), *to measure; regulate, tune, sing, play*, E. 10, 51, et al.

mōdus, i, m. (rel. to μέτρος, root μεδ, weigh or devise), *a method*, 4, 294; *mode, manner, way*, 1, 354, et al.; *a measure, of song, measure, strain, note*, 7, 701, et al.; *bound, limit, end*, 4, 98, et al.; *fashion, of building (others, size)*, 11, 328; abl.: **mōdo**, *in the manner or fashion; like*, 9, 119.

moenia, ūum, ūbus, n. (rel. to ἐμύνα, ward off), *fortified walls, city walls, ramparts, fortifications, walls*, 1, 7; *battlements*, 11, 506; *town, city*, 1, 410; *outworks, limits*, G. 4, 193; *prison-house*, 6, 549.

moerō, s. maereo.

Moeris, is, m. 1. *A sorcerer*, E. 8, 93. 2. *A shepherd*, E. 9, 1.

moerus, i, m., old form of murus; wh. see.

moestus, s. maestus.

mōla, ae, f. (μύλος), a mill; meton., ground or cracked grain; cracked spell or coarse meal, 4, 517.

mōlāria, is, m. (mola), a mill-stone; meton., a huge stone, 8, 250.

mōles, is, f., a cumbersome mass; a heavy pile or fabric; mound, rampart, 9, 85; dike, 2, 497; a mass of buildings, vast buildings, 1, 431; structure, 11, 180; frame or figure, 2, 32; bulk, 5, 118; weight, 7, 589; pile, mass, 1, 61; load, G. 3, 370; gigantic frame, 5, 431; warlike engine, siege-tower, 5, 439; array, pomp, train (others, size, stature), 12, 161; body of soldiers, phalanx, 12, 575; heavy storm, tempest, 5, 790; toil, work, labor, 1, 33.

mōllor, itus sum, 4, dep. a. and n. (moles), to pile up; build, erect, construct, 1, 424; plan, undertake, attempt, 2, 109; pursue, 6, 477; *ill*, G. 1, 494; cease, 10, 477; contrive, devise, 1, 564; occasion, 1, 414; prepare, equip, 4, 309; arrange, adjust, 12, 327; handle, wield, G. 4, 331; of missiles, discharge, hurt, G. 1, 329; 10, 131.

mōllitas, a, um, p. of mollor.

mollis, i, v, itam, 4, a. (mollis), to soften; to soothe, calm, assuage, appease, 1, 57; sweeten, improve, G. 2, 26.

mollis, e, adj. (μαλακός), soft, tender, delicate; pliant, flexible, soft, 1, 693; mealy (roasted), E. 1, 83; soft-cushioned (others, easy-moving), 8, 666; fig., mild-featured (others, plastic, wax-), G. 2, 339; subtle, 4, 66; tamed, gentle, G. 3, 204; yielding, accessible, favorable, 4, 293; sheltering, G. 2, 295; easy, G. 3, 41; hard mollis, things hard, difficult, harsh, unwelcome, 12, 25.

molliter, adv., comp.: mollius (mollis), softly, gently, sweetly, E. 10, 33; delicately, skillfully, 6, 347.

Mōlorchus, i, m. (Μολόρχος), a herdsman who entertained Hercules in his hut in the neighborhood of the Nemean forest, G. 3, 19.

Mōlossus, i, m., a kind of dog or hound bred in Epirus by the Molossi; a Molossian hound, G. 3, 405.

Mōlus, s. Tmolus.

mōndeo, ūi, itam, 2, a. (rel. to memin and mens), to remind; *demonish*,

warn, instruct, 2, 183; *forewarn, foretell*, 3, 712; w. subj., 3, 684; w. inf., G. 1, 457, et al.; p. sube.: **mōnītum, i, n., an admonition; counsel; advice, warning, 4, 331; command, 8, 336; influence, 10, 689.**

mōnile, is, n., a necklace, collar, 1, 634; a poitrel, 7, 278.

mōnimentum, a. mōnimentum.

mōnītum, i, n., a moneo.

1. **mōnītus, a, um, p. of moneo.**

2. **mōnītus, ūs, m.** (moneo), an admonition, warning, 4, 232.

Mōnoecus, i, m. (Μόνοεος), a promontory and harbor on the Ligurian coast west of Genoa, now Monaco, 6, 530.

mōns, atis, m. (perhaps rel. to mineo, project), a mountain, hill, mount, 3, 105; rock, crag, cliff, 6, 380; a mighty or huge rock, 12, 687; a great wave, 1, 105.

mōnstrātor, ōris, m. (monstro), one who points out; an inventor, G. 1, 19.

monstro, ūi, itam, 1, a. (monstrum), to show, point out, indicate, 1, 444; inform, tell, 1, 331; teach, G. 2, 477; direct, incite, 9, 44; ordain, appoint, prescribe, 4, 636.

monstrum, i, n. (moneo), the thing which warns; an omen, a portent, 3, 26; supernatural token, sign, 12, 246; a prodigy, marvel, wonder, terror, 3, 583; monster, 2, 245; vermin, G. 1, 185.

mōntānus, a, um, adj. (mons), pertaining to mountains; mountain-, 2, 305.

mōntōsus (-tūsus), a, um, adj. (id.), abounding in hills or mountains; hilly, mountainous, 7, 744.

mōnūmentum (mōnī-), i, n. (moneo), a means of admonishing, reminding, or instructing; a memorial, 3, 436; record, tradition, 3, 102; memento, 12, 945; token, 6, 512.

Mōpsus, i, m. (Μόψος), the name of a shepherd, E. 5, 1.

mōra, ae, f., delay, 3, 453; cessation, pause, respite, stay, 5, 453; hindrance, obstacle, 1, 746; drawback, 10, 433.

morbus, i, m. disease, sickness, malady, 6, 275; plague, pestilence, 12, 351; personif.: **Mōrbi, ōrum, m.** Diseases, 6, 275.

mordēo, mōmordi, morsum, 2, a.

and n., to *blee*, 11, 418; *rub*, *bind*, *con-*
fine, 12, 274.

mōribundus, a, um, adj. (morior),
in a *dying condition*; *ready to die*, *dy-*
ing, 4, 323; *lifeless*, 10, 341; *mortal*, 6,
732.

Mōriai, ōram, m., a *tribe dwelling*
on the *northwestern coast of Gaul*, 8,
737.

mōrior, mōrius sum, mōri, 3 and 4,
dep. n., to *die*, *perish*, 2, 353, et al.;
fut. p.: **mōritārus**, a, um, *destined to*
die, 12, 55; *ready to die*, G. 3, 263; *re-*
solved to die, 4, 519.

mōror, ōtus sum, 1, dep. n. and a.
(mora), to *delay*, *linger*, *tarry*, 2, 108;
retard, *hinder*, *detain*, *delay*, 2, 373;
think upon, 7, 253; *notice*, *regard*, 2, 267;
nihil or *non morari*, *not to consider*
as important; to *think nothing of*, 11,
365; *not to value*, 5, 400.

mors, tis, f. (rt. mor, as in morior),
death, freq.; *deadly wound* (others,
blood), 9, 348; *dead body*, G. 3, 518; pl.:
mortes, various kinds of *death*, 10,
354; personif.: **Mors**, the *goddess of*
death, *daughter of Erebus and Nox*,
Death, 11, 197.

morsus, tis, m. (mordeo), a *biting*;
stinging, *sting*, G. 4, 237; *eating*, 3, 394;
tooth, 7, 112; *sang*, 2, 215; *gripe*, *hold*,
12, 782; *hike*, 1, 109.

mortalis, e, adj. (mors), *subject to*
death, *mortal*, 10, 375; of *mortal na-*
ture, *lineage*, or *descent*; *earthly*, *human*,
1, 328; *made by man*, *mortal*, 12, 740;
subs.: **mortales**, lum, c., *mortals*,
men, *mankind*, 2, 142; **mortalia**, lum,
n., *human affairs*, E. 8, 35; *fortunes*,
woes, 1, 462.

mortifer, ōra, ōrum, adj. (mors and
fero), *bringing death*; *deadly*, 6, 279.

mortuus, a, um, p. of morior.

mōrus, i, f. (μωρία), a *mulberry-tree*;
mulberry, E. 6, 22.

mos, mōris, m., a *manner*, *way*, *cus-*
tom, G. 4, 66; *habitude*, *nature*, G. 1,
51; *practice*, *wont*, 1, 326; *form*, 3, 65;
rule, *law*, *condition*, *terms*, 6, 352; pl.:
mores, um, *laws*, 1, 264; *character*,
virtues, *morals*, 6, 683; *more*, in the
manner, *like*, 4, 551; *stine more*, *with-*
out restraint, *violently*, 5, 694; in *viola-*
tion of right, *wrongfully*, 8, 685; in

morem, and *de* or *ex more*, *after* or
according to the custom, *form*, *fashion*,
usage, 1, 318; 5, 244, 556.

mōto, ōvi, ōtum, 1, intens. a. (moveo),
to *keep moving*; *sway*, *wave*, E. 6, 28.

1. **mōtus**, a, um, p. of moveo.

2. **mōtus**, tis, m. (moveo), a *moving*,
motion, freq.; *swiftness*, *agility*, 5, 430;
commotion, *tumult*, *emotion*, *passion*, G.
1, 430; G. 4, 68; *impetus*, *swift fury*, 12,
503; pl.: *movements*, 4, 297; *dare mo-*
tus, to *dance*, G. 1, 350.

mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, a. and n.
(rel. to ἀμείβω, *change*), to *set in motion*;
to *move*, freq.; *stir*, *till*, G. 1, 128; to
wield, 8, 565; *break up*, 3, 519; *shake*, 3,
91; *remove*, 5, 349; *take away*, 3, 700;
fig., *affect*, *move*, 1, 714; *influence*, *per-*
suade, 8, 187; *excite*, *arous*, *stir up*,
raise, 2, 96; *inspire*, 7, 641; *disturb*,
trouble, 6, 399; *revolve*, *meditate*, 3, 84;
unfold, *rehearse*, *declare*, 1, 202; *open*
up, *enter upon*, 7, 45; *signa movere*,
break up the camp, *march*, *advance*, G.
3, 230; *arma movere*, to *get ready*
for *battle*, 12, 16.

moz, adv., *soon*, *by* and *by*, *presently*,
afterwards, *thereupon*, *then*, 3, 274, et al.

mūcro, ōnis, m., a *sharp point* or
edge, esp. of a *weapon*, 2, 333; *point* of
a *spear*, 11, 817; a *sword*, *blade*, 2, 449.

mūgio, ōvi or ōi, 4, n. (rel. to μῦδος),
to *low*, *bellow*, 8, 218; fig., of a *trumpet*,
8, 536; of the *tripod*, 3, 92; to *make a*
roaring sound, *rumble*, of the *ground*,
4, 480.

mūgitus, tis, m. (mugio), a *lowing*,
G. 2, 470; *bellowing*, 2, 228.

muleō, muls, mulsus or mulctum,
2, a., to *stroke*; *lick*, 8, 694; fig., *soothe*,
caress, *comfort*, 1, 197; *mitigate*, *soften*,
calm, 1, 66; to *make harmonious*, *charm*,
7, 34.

Muleīber, ōris and ōri, m. (mulceo),
one who softens, *Mulciber* or *Vulcan*, the
god of the forge, 8, 724.

mulceo, ōvi, ōtum, 1, a., to *punish*
(Ribbeck's reading for *multo*), 11, 839.

mulctra, ac, f. (mulgeo), a *milk-*
pail, G. 3, 309.

mulctārium, ōi, n. (mulctra) (some
editions *mulctralia*), a *milk-pail*, G. 3,
177.

mulgēo, muls (less correctly, mulxi),

mulsum or mulctum, 2, a., *to milk*, E. 3, 5.

müllebris, e (mulier), *of woman; women's; female*, 11, 687.

müller, éris, f., *a woman*, 7, 661.

multiplex, plicis, adj. (multus and plico), *having many folds*, 5, 264; *manifold, various*, 4, 180.

1. **multo** (mauleto), ávi, átum, 1, a. (multa), *to flog; punish, slay*, 11, 689.

2. **multo**, s. multus.

multus, a, um, adj., *much*, freq.; *abundant, abounding, great*, 3, 151; *powerful*, 3, 372; *many a*, 1, 334; *dense, thick*, 1, 412; *multa nocte, late at night*, G. 4, 180; pl.: *many*, freq.; subs.: **multi**, órum, m., *many men*, *many*, 2, 124, et al.; **multa**, órum, n., *many things, fortunes, hardships*, etc., 1, 750; **multum est**, *it is much, powerful*, G. 2, 272; adv.: **multum**, *much, greatly, exceedingly*, 3, 348, et al.; also pl.: **multa**, 4, 290, et al.; adv.: **multo**, *much, by much, by far, far*, 2, 199, et al., compar.: **plús**, **plúris**, n. (rel. to **solús**), *more*, freq.; pl.: **plúres**, *plura and plura, more*, freq.; *several, many*, E. 2, 32; subs.: **plus**, n., *more*, G. 1, 35; pl.: **plúra**, *more things, words*, 1, 36; 1, 385, et al.; adv.: **plura**, *more*, 5, 381; superl.: **plúrimus**, a, um, *the most; most abundant, greatest*, 11, 312; *very much, abundant, great*, 6, 299; *very large, high*, 1, 419; *very many a, many a*, 2, 369; pl.: *very many; countless*, 2, 364; subs.: **plurima**, n., *very many, many things*, 4, 333; adv.: **plurima**, *much*, 9, 335.

mundus, i, m., *ornament; fig., the universe*, E. 4, 50; *sky, heaven*, G. 1, 232; *the world including mankind*, E. 4, 9.

múnimen, inis, n. (munio), *a defense; protection; a shelter*, G. 2, 352.

múnio, ívi or íi, ítum, 4, a. (moenia), *to inclose with walls; fortify; construct, build*, 1, 271.

múnus, éris, n., *a charge, service, office, employment, function, duty*, 5, 846; *use*, G. 4, 40; *attribute*, 12, 393; *aid, kindness, favor*, 4, 429; *gift, present*, 1, 636; *blessing, bounty*, G. 2, 5; *prize*, 5, 109; *a gift, sacrifice*, G. 4, 534; 4, 217; *libation*, 3, 177; *festival*, 5, 652; *an honor*, 12, 520; *adelfty*, G. 4, 520.

múnusculum, i, n. (munus), *a small gift; present*, E. 4, 18.

múralls, e, adj. (murus), *pertaining to walls; battering*, 12, 921.

múrex, ícis, m., *the murex or purple fish; a sharp-pointed shell-fish from which was obtained the Tyrian purple*; meton., *purple dye, purple*, 4, 293; *a pointed or jagged rock*, 5, 205.

murmur, úris, n. (μῦρρος, *rush, roar*), *a murmur*, 6, 709; *uproar*, 1, 124; *roaring, reverberation*, 1, 55; *acclamation, applause*, 5, 369; *thunder*, 4, 160.

murmáro, ávi, átum, 1, n. (murmur), *to murmur, mutter, roar*, 10, 212.

murra (myrrha, murrha), ae, f., μύρρα, *the myrrh-tree; gum of the myrrh-tree; myrrh*, 12, 100.

Murránu, i, m., *a Latin slain by Aeneas*, 12, 529.

múras (old form moerus), i, m. (rel. to munio and moenia), *a wall, artificial or natural*, 1, 428; 3, 535; *a rampart*, 9, 371.

mús, múris, c., μῦς, *a mouse*, G. 1, 181.

Músa, ae, f., Μοῦσα, *a muse; one of the nine daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, goddesses who preside over the liberal arts of poetry, music, etc.*, 1, 8, et al.; meton., *a poem or song*, E. 1, 2.

Músaicus, i, m., Μουσαῖος, *Musaeus, a Greek poet contemporary with Orpheus*, 6, 667.

muscósus, a, um, adj. (muscus), *abounding in moss; mossy*, E. 7, 45.

muscus, i, m., *moss*, G. 3, 144.

musso, ávi, átum, 1, intens. n. and a. (mutio), *to speak low; mutter, complain*, 11, 454; *whisper, hesitate, or fear to speak out*, 11, 345; *waver*, 12, 657; *to low faintly*, 12, 718; *buzz, hum*, G. 4, 188.

mustum, i (mnstus), *unfermented wine; must, new wine*, G. 1, 225.

mútábilis, e, adj. (mutio), *changeable, unstable, fickle, inconstant*, 4, 569; *changeful, that brings changes* (others, *passive, liable to change*), 11, 425.

múto, ávi, átum, 1, a. freq. (moveo), *to change the position or location of anything; change, alter, shift*, 3, 581; *of form or condition; change, trans-*

form, E. 8, 71; 1, 658; *change one thing for or with another*, w. acc. and abl., G. 1, 8; of color, E. 4, 44; *exchange, barter*, E. 4, 39; *sell or buy*, G. 2, 307; *revolve*, 5, 703; *unsettle, disturb, distract*, 4, 595.

mūtus, a, um, adj., *speechless, dumb, mute*, 12, 718; *not spoken or heard of; unfamed, humble*, 12, 397.

Mūtusca, ae, f., a city of the Sabines, 7, 711.

mūtūus, a, um, adj. (muto), *interchangeable, reciprocal; on both sides*, 10, 755; *from house to house*, G. 1, 301; *per mutus*, mutually, to each other, 7, 66.

Mycēnae, ārum, and *Mycēna*, ae, f., Μυκῆναι or -η, *Mycenae*, an ancient city of Argolis; the abode of Danaus, Pelops, and Agamemnon, 1, 284, et al.

Mycēnaeus, a, um, adj. (Mycenae), of *Mycenae*; the *Mycenae*an (king); *Agamemnon*, 11, 266.

Mycōn, s. Micon.

Mycōnos, i, f., Μύκονος, *Myconos*, now *Mykonos*, one of the Cyclades, N. E. of Delos, 3, 76.

Mygdōnides, ae, m., *Mygdonides* or *Coroebus*, a son of *Mygdon*, king

of *Phrygia*, and ally of the *Trojans*, 2, 342.

mŷrica, ae, and -oe, es, f., μυρίκη, the *tamarisk*, a shrub, E. 10, 13.

Myrmidōnes, um, m., Μυρμιδόνες, the *Myrmidons*, Thessalian followers of *Achilles*, once dwelling in *Aegina*, where they had been transformed from ants to men in answer to the prayer of *Aeacus*, grandfather of *Achilles*, 2, 7, et al.

myrrha, s. *murra*.

myrtstūm (mur-), i, n. (myrtus), a *myrtle-grove*; *myrtles*, G. 2, 112.

myrtēus, a, um, adj. (id.), of *myrtle*, *myrtle*, 6, 443.

myrtum (mur-), i, n., μύρτον, the *myrtle-berry*, G. 1, 306.

myrtus, i and ūs, f., μύρτος, a *myrtle*, G. 4, 124; *sacred to Venus*, E. 7, 62; a *myrtle shaft or spear*, 7, 817; a *myrtle-grove*, 3, 23; *myrtle-wreath*, 5, 72.

Mŷsia, ae, f., Μυσία, a country of *Asia Minor*, lying on the *Hellespont* and the *Aegean*, G. 1, 102.

mysticus, a, um, adj., μυστικός, pertaining to secret religious rites; *mystic*, G. 1, 166.

Mŷsus, a, um, and *Mŷsius*, a, um, adj. (Mysia), of *Mysia*, a country of *Asia Minor*; *Mysian*, G. 4, 370.

N

nactus, a, um, p. of *nanciscor*.

Nāis, Idos, and *Nālas*, ādos, f., Ναΐς, Ναΐς (one floating or swimming), a *water-nymph*; *naïad*, E. 10, 10, et al.

nam, conj. caus., *for, because*, 1, 731, et al.; *before quis*, for *quisnam*, G. 4, 445; 2, 373; *beginning a parenthesis*, 3, 374.

namque, conj. (nam emphasized by -que), *for indeed, since indeed, for*, 4, 633; *affirmative, indeed*, 10, 614.

nanciscor, *nactus* or *nactus* sum, 3, dep a., *to obtain, secure, get*, 7, 511; *And, overtake*, 12, 749.

Nāpaea, ae, f., Ναρῆα (the woman of the valleys), a *dell-nymph*, G. 4, 535.

Nār, *Nāris*, m., the *Nar*, now the *Nera*, a river of *Umbria*, 7, 517.

1. *narcissus*, i, m., νάρκισσος, the *narcissus*, the *daffodil*, G. 4, 123, et al.

2. *Nareissus*, i, m., son of *Cepheus*

and *Liriope*, who was transformed into the *daffodil*, G. 4, 160.

nāris, is, f., a *nostril*; pl.: *nāres*, ūm, the *nostrils*; the *nose*, 6, 497.

narro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to narrate, relate, describe, express, tell*, 2, 549.

Nārŷcius, a, um, adj. (*Naryx* or *Naricium*), of *Naryx*, a town of the *Locri*; *Narycian*, 3, 369.

nascor, *nātus* (gnātus) sum, 3, dep. n. (old form, gnascor, from rt. gen. rel. to geno), *to be born*, 1, 286; *be produced, spring up, grow*, E. 3, 107; *rise*, 10, 275; *arise*, 7, 44; *begin*, E. 4, 5; p.: *nascens*, ntis, *coming to the world, new-born*, E. 4, 8; *new-foaled*, 4, 515; *springing up*, E. 3, 92; *rising*, G. 1, 441; p.: *nātus* (gnātus), a, um, born, sprung, descended, 3, 315; w. abl., *natus dea*, goddess-born, 1, 582; sube.: *natus* (gnātus), i, m., a son, 1, 407;

pl.: *nati*, children, sons, 5, 295; young, offspring, 8, 45; *nāta* (gnāta), f., a daughter, 1, 256.

nāta, ae, s. nascor.

nātalīa, e, adj. (2. natus), of birth; subs.: *nātalīa*, is, m. (sc. dies), a birthday, E. 3, 76.

nāto, āvi, ātum, 1, n. freq. (no), to swim, 5, 181; float, 4, 398; overflow, swim with, 3, 635; w. cognate acc., G. 3, 260; pa. subs.: *natantes*, m., swimming creatures, fishes, G. 3, 541.

nātūra, ae, f. (nascor), a being born; that which is fixed by birth; disposition, constitution, quality, nature, 10, 266; natural strength, G. 2, 42.

1. *nātus*, s. nascor.

2. *nātas*, ūs, m. (nascor); used only in the abl., *nāte*, birth, age, a. magna.

naufrāgus, a, um, adj. (navis and frango), shipwrecked, cast away, G. 3, 542.

nauta (*nāvita*), ae, m. (navis), a boatman, ferryman, 6, 315; sailor, mariner, 3, 207.

Nautes, is, m., a Trojan soothsayer, 5, 704.

nautilus, a, um, adj. (ναυτεῦς), of ships; nautical, E. 4, 38; pertaining to seamen or sailors; nautical, 3, 128.

nāvālis, e, adj. (navis), pertaining to ships; naval, 5, 498; subs.: *nāvālis*, ūm, n., dock, docks, dock-yard, naval arsenal, 4, 598; naval equipments, 11, 329.

nāvifrāgus, a, um, adj. (navis and frango), shipwrecking, 3, 553.

nāvigium, ūi, n. (navigo), a boat, craft, ship, 5, 753.

nāvigo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (navis and ago), to sail; set sail, 4, 237; w. acc., sail over, sail upon, 1, 67.

nāvīs, is, f. (rel. to *vaŕs*), a ship, 1, 120.

nāvita (*nauta*), ae, m. (navis), a sailor, G. 1, 137; boatman, ferryman, 6, 365.

Naxos, i, f., *Nāfos*, *Naxos*, one of the Cyclades, east of Paros, noted for its wine and the worship of Bacchus, now Naxia or Axiia, 3, 125.

1. -*nē*, interrog. enclitic; in direct questions, 1, 37; 4, 32; in indirect questions, whether, 5, 708; followed by an

or *ne*, *ne-an*, *ne-ne*, whether-or, 1, 308; with apostrophe, 3, 319.

2. *nē*, adv., not, in prohibitions, 3, 160; 3, 453; *ne-quidem*, not even; conj., in order that not, that not, lest, 2, 187, freq.

Nēmera, ae, f., *Nēupa* (younger), *Neaira*, a shepherdess, E. 3, 3.

Nēaloca, ae, m., a Latin, 10, 753.

nēbūla, ae, f. (νεβῆλα), a cloud, 10, 83; mist, fog, 1, 412.

nēc or *nēque*, adv. and conj., and not; neither, nor, 1, 643, et al.; in prohibition, 3, 394, et al.; for *ne quidem*, E. 3, 103; *neque* (*nec*)—*neque* (*nec*), neither—nor, 5, 21, et al.; *nec-et*, or *que*, may be rendered neither—nor, 12, 801; 2, 534; *nec non*, and also, nor less, 6, 183; *nec non et*, and also, 1, 707; *nec non etiam*, nor less also, G. 3, 413; *nec-neu*, in prohibition, G. 3, 435, 436; the negation continued, *nec-neque*—*non-que*, G. 3, 252.

neodum, adv., nor yet; and not yet, 1, 25.

nēcessē (nom. and acc.), indecl. adj. (ne and cedo), necessary, unavoidable, inevitable, 3, 478.

nēco, āvi or ūi, ātum, 1, a., to slay, kill, 8, 488.

nectar, āris, n., *néctap*, nectar, G. 4, 384; honey, 1, 433; wine, E. 5, 71.

necto, *nextū* or *nexi*, *nexum*, 3, a., to tie, bind, fasten, 4, 389; bind together or round, 1, 448; join, unite, of soul and body, 4, 695; fig., of arguments, 2, 219.

nēfandus, a, um, adj. (ne and fari), not to be spoken; impious, execrable, accursed, abominable, 5, 785; perfidious, 4, 497; subs.: *nefandum*, i, n., wrong, 1, 543.

nēfas, indecl. n., that which is contrary to divine law; sin, impiety, wrong, 2, 719; wickedness, guilt, crime, 2, 184; a ghastly deed, 10, 497; impious or guilty word, 2, 658; mischief, 7, 386; dishonor, disgrace, shame, 8, 688; exclamatory, fearful sight! 7, 78; fearful penalty! 7, 596; of a person, a monster, wretch, 2, 585; adj., horrible, 3, 365; *nefas est*, it is unlawful, wicked, impious, 6, 391.

nēgo, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (perhaps

ne and slo), to say no; say that not or no. G. 2, 215; deny, refuse, 3, 171; deny, withhold, not give, G. 1, 149.

Nēmēa, ae. f., Νημεά, Nemea, a town of Argolis, near which Hercules killed the Nemean lion, and established the Nemean games, 8, 235.

nēmo, inis (gen. not used in class. Lat.), c. (ne and homo), no one, none, 5, 305.

nēmōrēus, a, um, adj. (nemus), abounding in woods, woody, 3, 270.

nempe, adv. (nam and pe), for indeed; truly; to wit, namely, G. 3, 250.

nēmua, ōris, n. (rel. to νῆμος, meadow-land), a wood, forest, or grove, 1, 163, et al.; vineyard, G. 2, 401.

nēo, ōvi, ōtum, 2, a. (vēs), to spin; interweave, 10, 818.

Nēoptōlēmas, i, m., Νεοπτόλεμος (new warrior), Neoptolemus or Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, 3, 333. See also **Pyrrhus**.

nēpos, ōtis, m., a grandson, 2, 702; pl.: **nēpōtes**, um, grandchildren; posterity, descendants, 2, 194.

Neptūnius, a, um, adj. (Neptunus), pertaining to Neptune, built by Neptune, Neptunian, 2, 625; son or descendant of Neptune, 7, 691.

Neptūnus, i, m., Neptune, one of the sons of Saturn, and brother of Jupiter, Juno and Pluto; identified by the Romans, as god of the sea, with the Greek Poseidon, 1, 125; meton., for the sea, G. 4, 29.

nēque, s. nec.

nēquēo, ūvi or ūi, ūtum, ūre, irreg. n., to be unable; can not, 1, 713.

nēquiquam (nēquidquam and nēquiloquam), adv., in vain, to no purpose, 2, 515.

nēquis, nēqua, nēquod, nēquid, s. 2. quis ad fin.

Nērēis, Idis or Idoe, f. (Nereus), Νηρηΐς, a Nereid, any one of the daughters of Nereus and Doris; a sea-nymph, 3, 74.

Nērēius, a, um, adj. (id.), of Nereus; Nereian, 9, 102.

Nēreus (disyll.), ūi or ūos, m., Νηρεΐς, Nereus, a sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, and father of the Nereids, 2, 419, et al.; meton., the sea, 10, 764.

Nērīnē, es, adj., f. (Nereus), a daughter of Nereus, E. 7, 37.

Nērītōs, i, f., Νήριτος, Neritos, a small island near Ithaca, 3, 271.

Nersae, ūrum, f., Nersae, a town of the Aegui, 7, 744.

nervus, i, m. (νεῦρον), a nerve; sinew, tendon, 10, 341; bow-string, 5, 302; string of the lyre, 9, 776.

Nēsaeō (Nīsaeō), es, f., Νησαῖον (of the island), one of the Naiads, G. 4, 338.

nescio, ūvi or ūi, ūtum, 4, a. (ne and scio), not to know, to be ignorant of, 1, 565; w. object clause, 2, 735, et al.

nescio quis, quid, quod, s. 1. quis.

nescius, a, um, adj. (nescio), not knowing, unaware, ignorant, 1, 209; that knows not how, that can not; incapable of, w. inf., G. 2, 497.

nēve or **nēu**, conj., or not, and not, nor, neither, w. subj. or imperat., 7, 202; **nē-nēu** (neve), that not—nor, lest—or lest, 2, 188; w. omission of antecedent ut or ne, G. 2, 37.

nex, nēcis, f. (neco), murder, slaughter, violent death, destruction, death, 2, 85, et al.

nexo, ūi, 1, a. (nexus), to tie; twine (in some texts for nizer), 5, 279.

1. **nexus**, a, um, p. of necto.

2. **nexus**, ūs, m. (necto), a tying; a knot, coil, G. 3, 423.

ni, conj. (archaic form of ne), not, lest, that not, 3, 696; for nisi, if not, unless, except, 5, 356, et al.

nīdor, ōris, m., vapor, steam; a smell, 12, 301.

nīdus, i, m., a nest, G. 4, 307; brood, nestling, 5, 214; young, offspring, G. 4, 56.

nīger, gra, grum, adj., black, G. 4, 546; dark, swarthy, dusky, 6, 134; of the foliage of trees, G. 3, 333; of the lower world, gloomy, somber, G. 4, 468.

nīgrans, ntis, s. nigro.

nīgresco, ūi, 3, inc. n. (niger), to become or turn black; grow dark, 4, 464.

nīgro, ūvi, ūtum, 1, n. and a. (id.), to be or make black; p. a.: **nīgrans**, ntis, black, dusky, dark, 5, 97; cloud-covered, 8, 353; gloomy, 9, 87.

nīhil (nīl), n. indecl. (ni and hīlum), nothing, 2, 287; adv., not at all; by no means, not, 2, 402, and freq.

NIlus, i, m., *Neilos, the Nile*, G. 800.

nimbosus, a, um, adj. (nimbus), *full of storms; stormy, rainy*, 1, 585; *cloud-covered*, 3, 274.

nimbus, i, m., *a violent rain; rain*, G. 1, 455; *storm, tempest*, 1, 51; *a black cloud, thunder-cloud, cloud*, 3, 587; *a bright cloud; the nimbus surrounding a god*, 2, 616; *cloud of smoke*, 5, 686; *of sand or dust*, G. 3, 110; *a multitude*, 7, 793.

nimirum, adv. (ni, for ne, and mirum), *without wonder or doubt; certainly, undoubtedly, doubtless*, 3, 558.

nimis, adv., *too much, overmuch; too well*, 9, 472.

nimium, s. nimis.

nimius, a, um, adj. (nimis), *too great, too much, excessive*, G. 3, 135; *adv.: nimium, too*, G. 2, 252; *very much, exceedingly*, G. 2, 458; *but too*, 6, 514.

ningo (ningue), nxi, 3, n., *to snow; impers.: ینگیت (ninguit), it snows*, G. 3, 367.

Niphaeus, i, m., *a Rutulian warrior*, 10, 570.

Niphātes, ae, m., *Niphātes, a part of the chain of Mount Taurus in Armenia*, G. 3, 30.

Nisa, s. 2. Nysa.

Nisaeē, s. Nesaeē.

nisi and **ni**, conj., *if not, unless*, 5, 49, et al.

1. **nisus**, a, um, p. of nitor.

2. **nisus** (nix-), ūs, m. (nitor), *a leaning, pressing against; bracing; position of resistance*, 5, 437; *effort, exertion*, 3, 37; *pang*, G. 4, 199; *descent*, 11, 853.

3. **Nisus**, i, m., *a follower of Aeneas*, 5, 294.

4. **Nisus**, i, m., *Niros, a king of Megara transformed into an osprey or sparrow-hawk, and always pursuing Scylla, or the lark chris, into which his daughter Scylla had been changed for cutting off his magic lock of purple hair*, G. 1, 404.

1. **nitens**, p. of nitor.

2. **nitens**, p. of nitesc.

nitēo, ūi (perf. Tibul. 1, 4, 64), 2, n., *to shine; p.: nitens, nitis, shining, glittering, sparkling; pa.: bright*, 1, 228;

fig., sleek, well-fed, 3, 30; *flourishing, fertile*, G. 1, 153.

nitescō, niti, 3, inc. n. (niteo), *to become bright, to shine, gladden*, 5, 135.

nitidus, a, um, adj. (id.), *shining, bright, glittering*, 2, 473.

nitor, nisus or nixus sum, 3, dep. n., *to lean or rest upon, w. abl.*, 6, 760; *tread, walk upon*, 2, 380; *to be borne upon, poised or balanced upon*, 4, 252; *push, press, struggle forward or upward; ascend*, 2, 443; *grow, shoot upward*, G. 2, 428; *struggle, labor, groan*, G. 3, 172.

nitrum, i, n., *nitre*, G. 1, 194.
nivālis, e, adj. (nix), *snowy; snow-covered*, 7, 675; *snow-bearing*, G. 3, 318; *snowy*, 3, 538.

nivēus, a, um, adj. (id.), *snowy, of snow*, G. 3, 354; *snow-white*, 1, 469.

nix, nivis, f. (rel. to rīpa), *snow*, 4, 250.

nixor, ūtus sum, 1, dep. n. intema. (nitor), *to lean upon with the idea of effort; struggle forward on (others, nexantem)*, 5, 279.

1. **nixus**, a, um, p. of nitor.

2. **nixus**, ūs, s. 2. nisus.

no, ūvi, ūtum, 1, n. (vās), *to swim*, 1, 118; *to be overflowed*, "swim," G. 1, 373; *sail*, G. 4, 506; *skim, fly*, G. 4, 59; *of the eyes*, G. 4, 426; *pa. subs.: nātantes*, ūm, um, m., *skates*, G. 3, 541.

nōbilis, e, adj. (noceo), *well-known, illustrious, famous*, 7, 564.

nōbillitas, ātis, f. (nobilis), *renown; high birth, noble lineage*, 11, 341.

nōceus, ntis, p. of noceo.

nōcō, ūi, ūtum, 2, n. (rel. to nex and neco), *to be hurtful; to hurt, harm, injure*, E. 10, 76; *do mischief*, 5, 618; *pa.: nōceus, ntis, injurious, dangerous, hurtful, poisonous*, G. 2, 257.

noctivāgus, a, um, adj., *night-wandering; nightly, nocturnal*, 10, 216.

noctūa, ae, f. (nox), *the owl*, G. 1, 403.

nocturnus, a, um, adj. (id.), *pertaining to the night; nightly, nocturnal, in the night, by night*, 4, 480.

nōdo, ūvi, ūtum, 1, a. (nodus), *to tie with a knot; bind, fasten*, 4, 133.

nōdus, i, m., *a knot*, 1, 390, et al.; *of a tree*, 11, 553; *knot, stud (others,*

énoc), E. 5, 90; *bond*, 1, 286; *coll*, 2, 230; *fig.*, *difficult point*; *center of strife*, 10, 428.

Nōsmon, ōnis, m., a *Trojan*, 9, 787.

nōmas, ōdis, c., *voués*, a *nomad*; pl.: Nōmādes, um, m., *the Numidians*, 4, 320.

nōmen, ōnis, n. (nosco), a *name*, 1, 248, et al.; *designation, name*, indicating attribute, *invention, gift for mischief*, 7, 337; *word*, 3, 444; *fame, renown*, 2, 583, et al.

Nōmentum, i, n., *Nomentum, a town of Latium, now la Mentana*, 6, 773.

nōn, adv., *not, freq.*; sometimes for *ne* in prohibitions, 12, 78; for *nonne*, E. 3, 17, et al.

nondum, adv., *not yet*, 3, 109, et al.

nonnē, interrog. adv., expecting an affirmative answer, *not, whether not*, G. 1, 56, et al.

nonnullus, a, um, adj., *some* (in some editions for *non ullo*), G. 1, 22.

nōnus, a, um, adj. (novem), *the ninth*, 5, 64.

Nōricus, a, um, adj. (Noricum), of *Noricum, a country between the Danube and the Alps (Austria proper, Steyermark, and Carinthia), Norican*, G. 3, 474.

nōs, s. ego.

nosco (gnosco), nōvi, nōtum, 3, a. (γινώσκω), *to get knowledge of, become acquainted with; recognize*, 6, 809; in perf. and cognate tenses, *know, knew*, etc., 4, 423, et al.; p.: nōtus, a, um, *known*, 1, 639; pa., *wanted, usual*, 2, 773; *well-known*, 3, 657; *famed, renowned, distinguished, celebrated*, 1, 379; *familiar, well proved*, 12, 759; notum, n., referring to a following clause, *the knowledge, etc.*, 5, 6.

nostr, tra, trum, poss. adj. pron. (nos), *our, ours; our own, freq.*; of us or me, given by me, 12, 51; *favorable to us, auspicious*, 12, 187, et al.; subs. pl.: nostri, ōrum, m., *our friends, kindred, allies, etc.*, 2, 411; nostrum, i, n., *our, my affair, business, part, office*, E. 3, 108; pl.: nostra, *our, my writings, songs*, E. 5, 50.

nostrī, gen. pl. of ego, 10, 72.

nōta, ae, f. (no, rt. of nosco), a *dis-*

tinguishing mark; mark, spot, 5, 87; *letter, character*, 3, 444.

nōthus, a, um, adj., *vōtes, illegitimate, bastard*; subs.: nothus, i, m., a *bastard son*, 9, 697; a *horse of mixed breed*, 7, 283.

nōte, ōvi, ōtum, 1, a. (nota), *to mark; mark down or mark off separately for voice and instrument*, E. 5, 14; *to observe, note, mark*, 3, 515.

1. nōtus, a, um, p. of nosco.

2. Nōtus, i, m., *vōtes*, identical in meaning with *auster*; *the south-wind*, 1, 85; *wind*, 6, 355; *storm*, 1, 575.

nōvāle, is, n., a. novalla.

nōvālis, e, adj. (novo), *that is renewing itself; fallow; that is freshly tilled*; subs.: nōvālis, is, f. (sc. terra), *fallow land* (proleptic), G. 1, 71; nōvāle, is, n. (sc. solum), *fallow land; new-plowed land*, E. 1, 71.

nōvellus, a, um, adj. (novus), *new; very young, tender*, E. 3, 11.

nōvem, num. adj., indecl. (novē), *nine*, 1, 245.

nōverca, ae, f., a *step-mother*, G. 2, 128.

nōviens (novies), num. adv. (novem), *nine times*, 6, 439.

nōvisāmus, a, um, s. novus.

nōvitas, ōtis, f. (novus), *newness*, 1, 563.

nōvo, ōvi, ōtum, 1, a. (id.), *to make new, renew, renovate, repair*, 5, 752; *change*, 5, 804; *build*, 4, 280; *res novare, to change one's purposes or plans; take new measures*, 4, 290.

nōvus, a, um, adj. (vōtes), *new, freq.*; *recent, fresh*, 2, 96; *natural*, as opposed to cultivated, G. 1, 22; *unusual, strange, unknown*, 1, 307; *original*, E. 3, 86; *sudden*, G. 4, 387; superl.: nōvisāmus, a, um, *last*, 4, 650.

nox, noctis, f. (vīs), *night, freq.*; *darkness*, 1, 69; *dark cloud, black storm-cloud*, 3, 198; *sleep*, 4, 580; *death*, 12, 310; personif.: Nox, Night, *the goddess of night*, 3, 512.

noxa, ae, f. (noceo), *hurt, harm; offense, outrage, violence*, 1, 41.

noxius, a, um, adj. (noxa), *hurtful, dangerous*, 6, 731; *destructive*, 7, 326.

nābes, is, f. (rel. to vōtes, cloud), a *cloud*, 1, 518, et al.; *storm*, 10, 809; *the*

air, 12, 856; *fig., flock, multitude*, 7, 705; *swarm*, G. 4, 60.

nūbigēnae, *gram*, c. (*nubes* and *geno*), *the cloud-born*; *a name of the Centaurs, born of Ixion and a cloud*, 8, 298.

nūbilis, e, adj. (*nubo*), *marriageable*: *grown up*, 7, 58.

nūbilus, a, um, adj. (*nubes*), *cloudy*; *subs.*: *nūbilum*, i, *cloudy weather*; *pl.*: *nubila*, *gram*, *clouds*, 3, 586.

nūdo, *avi*, *stum*, 1, a. (*nudus*), *to make bare, naked*; *strip*, G. 2, 7; *lay open, bare*, 1, 211; *fig., expose*, 5, 556; *lay open, disclose*, 1, 356.

nūds, a, um, adj., *naked, bare*, 1, 380; *lightly clad, in the tunic*, G. 1, 299; *open*, 2, 512; *unburied*, 5, 871.

nullus, a, um, gen. *nullus*, dat. *nulli*, adj. (*ne* and *ullus*), *no, not any*, 1, 184; *unobservant, regardless*, 11, 725; followed by a negative continuing the negation, E. 5, 25; *subs., no one, nobody, none*, 4, 456; *as partitive w. gen.*, G. 2, 10.

num, interrog. adv., *in single independent questions, untranslated*; *in dependent questions, whether*, 4, 369.

Nūma, ae, m., *the name of two Rutulian warriors*, 9, 454; 10, 562.

Nūmānus, i, m., *Numanus* or *Remulus*, *a Rutulian slain by Ascanius*, 9, 592.

nūmen, *inis*, n. (*nūo*), *a command*; *will*; *espec. the divine will or purpose* (*others, divinity*), 1, 8; *divine command*, 7, 885; *divine power*, 1, 666; *authority, revelation*, 3, 868; *impulse*, 1, 674; *assistance*, 5, 58; *divine keeping, protection*, 2, 708; *divine regard, favor*, 4, 611; *permission*, 6, 266; *presence*, 1, 647; *manifestation*, 2, 623; *majesty, divinity*, 1, 48; *divine attributes*, 10, 221; *a deity, god, divinity*, 2, 725; G. 4, 505, et al.; *sacred image* (*others, auspices*), 2, 178.

nūmēro, *avi*, *stum*, 1, a. (*numerus*), *to number, count, reckon*, E. 2, 34; *reckon up, recount, trace*, G. 4, 347.

nūmērus, i, m. (rel. to *nūo*, *distribute*), *a number*, 1, 198; *multitude*, 2, 424; *order*, 3, 446; *in music or poetry, measure, number*, 6, 646; *pl., numbers, measures*; *melody, tune*, E. 9, 45, et al.;

in numeram, in (regular) *time*, G. 4, 176; *into the order or rank*, G. 4, 227.

Nūmicius (*Nūmicus*), i, m., *a river of Latium near Lavinium, now Rio Torto*, 7, 150.

Nūmida, ae, m. (*nomas, vepēs*), *a Nomad*; *a Numidian*, 4, 41.

Nūmitor, *oris*, m. 1. *Numitor, one of the kings of Alba, and father of Itha or Rhea Silvia*, 6, 768. 2. *A Rutulian warrior*, 10, 342.

numquam (*nunquam*), adv. (*ne* and *unquam*), *never, freq.*; *numquam* *hodie*, *an emphatic negation, never by any means, in no wise*, E. 3, 49.

numquis, s. quis.

nunc, adv. (*nū*), *now, at this time*, 4, 263; *even now*; *in our times, at the present time*, 6, 234.

nunquam, s. *nunquam*.

nuntia, s. *nuntius*.

nuntio (*nuncio*), *avi*, *stum*, 1, a. and n. (*nuntius*), *to announce, report, make known, announce, declare*, 1, 591, et al.

nuntius (*nuncius*), a, um, adj. (rel. to *novus*), *announcing*; *subs.*: *nuntius*, i, m., *a messenger*, 3, 310; *a message, dispatch, tidings*; *injunction, command*, 4, 287; *nuntia*, ae, f., *a messenger*, 4, 186.

nūper, adv. (*novus* and *per*), *recently, not long since, lately*, 6, 288.

Nursae, s. *Nersae*.

Nursia, ae, f., *a Sabine town, now Norcia*, 7, 718.

nūrus, *us*, f. (*nūvēs*), *a daughter-in-law*, 2, 501.

nusquam, adv. (*ne* and *usquam*), *nowhere*, 2, 630; *sometimes transf. to time*; *on no occasion*; *never*, 5, 852.

nūto, *avi*, *stum*, 1, intens. n. (*nūo*), *to nod*; *sway to and fro*, 2, 629; *move*, E. 4, 50; *wave*, 9, 682.

nūtrimentum, i, n. (*nūtrio*), *nourishment*; *fuel*, 1, 178.

nūtrio, *ivi* or *iti*, *stum*, 4, a., and *nūtrior*, *nūtritus* *sum*, 4, dep. a., *to nourish, suckle*, 11, 572; *breed, rear, train*, 7, 435; *dep., to nourish, cultivate*, G. 2, 425.

nūtrix, *icis*, f. (*nūtrio*), *a nurse*, 1, 275.

nētas, ſis, m. (nuc), a nut, 9, 106; will, decree, command, pleasure, 7, 592.

nux, nūcia, f., a nut, E. 8, 80; nut-trees; almond-trees, G. 1, 187.

nympha, ae, f., νύμφη, a bride, a maiden; a nymph, one of the inferior deities, presiding over fountains, woods,

etc., 1, 71, et al.; Nymphæ, for *Musa*, E. 7, 21.

1. **Nyma**, ae, f., Νύσα, a city on Mount Meros in India, which, according to one of the myths, was the birthplace of Bacchus, 6, 806.

2. **Nyma** (Nisa), ae, f., a shepherdess, E. 8, 18.

Ō, interj. expressing joy, grief, astonishment, desire, or indignation; *O!* *oh!* *ah!* w. voc., 2, 281, et al.; w. *si* and the subj., *oh that*, 11, 415; w. relative clause, expressing desire, G. 2, 488; sometimes shortened before an initial vowel, E. 2, 65; sometimes placed after the word to which it relates, 2, 281; with acc., G. 2, 488.

Oaxes (-is), is, m., Ὀάξ, the Oaxes or Oaxia, a river in Crete, E. 1, 66.

Ōb (archaic form *obe*), prep. (ſwt), properly indicating motion toward or against, or rest before; *owing to*, *for*, *on account of*, 1, 4; *for the sake of*, 6, 660; *by reason of*, G. 4, 455.

In composition the *b* of *ob* is assimilated to a following *t*, *f*, *g*, *p*, and sometimes *m*; though sometimes retained before *p*, and changed into *p* before *s* and *t*; it becomes *de* in *obsolesco*, and is lost in *operio*, *omitto*, *ostendo*. Before all other letters it remains unchanged.

Ōbambūlo, ſvi, ſtum, 1, n., to walk towards; walk about, prout about, w. dat., G. 3, 538.

obducō, duxi, ductum, 3, a., to draw or lead towards; draw over, 2, 604; cover over, G. 2, 411.

obductus, a, um, p. of *obduco*.

Ōbēo, ſvi or ſi, ſtum, ſre, irreg. n. and a., to go towards or to; meet; visit, travel over, traverse, 6, 801; survey (with the eye), 10, 447; surround, encircle, encompass, 6, 58; enter, take part in, engage in, 6, 167; undergo, suffer, 10, 641.

Ōbēsus (-esus), a, um, pa. (obsolet. *obedo*), well-fed; fat, fleshy, G. 3, 80; swelling, swollen, G. 3, 497.

Ōbez (oblex), ſcis (oblexis), m. and f. (ob and *lacio*), an obstacle; a barrier, 10, 377; a bolt, bar, 8, 227.

obfulgēo, s. *offulgeo*.

Ōbiolo (obiolo), ſeci, lectum, 3, a. (ob and *lacio*), to throw against or towards; throw to, 6, 481; present, oppose, 2, 444; bar against, shut, 9, 45; cast upon, 7, 480; subject, expose, 4, 549; pass., to be presented, appear, 5, 522; p.: **obiectus**, a, um, thrown towards or against; lying before or in the way, G. 4, 503; opposite, projecting, 3, 534; opposing, G. 3, 253.

obiecto, ſvi, ſtum, 1, intens. a. (obiolo), to throw towards, before, or against; to expose to, 2, 751; dip, thrust, G. 1, 386.

1. **obiectus**, a, um, p. of *obiolo*.

2. **obiectus**, ſis, m. (obiolo), a throwing against; projection, opposition, 1, 160.

oblex, s. *obex*.

obiolo, s. *obiolo*.

1. **Ōbitus**, a, um, p. of *obeo*.

2. **Ōbitus**, ſis, m. (obeo), a going to; an encountering one's time, day, or death; destruction, death, 4, 604; a going down; setting, G. 1, 267.

oblātus, a, um, p. of *offero*.

oblīmo, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a. (ob and *limus*), to cover with slime; clog, choke, G. 3, 128.

obliquo, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a. (obliquus), to bend, turn to one side, veer, 5, 16.

obliquus (-liens), a, um, adj., turned sideways; slanting, G. 4, 398; lying across, 5, 274; fig. indirect, cowardly, dastardly, 11, 237; in *obliquum*, crosswise, G. 1, 96.

oblītus, a, um, p. of *obliviscor*.

obliviscor, ſtus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., to forget, w. acc. or genit. of object, 2, 148; to be heedless, unmindful, forgetful of, 5, 174; p.: **oblītus**, a, um, having forgotten; forgetful, 4, 528; having

lost, G. 2, 59; *pass.*, *being forgotten, forgotten*, E. 9, 53.

oblivium, li, n. (obliviscor), *oblivion, forgetfulness*, 6, 715.

oblŏquor, lŏcŭtus sum, 3, dep. a. and n., *to speak to or against; sing or play in response*, w. acc., 6, 646.

obluctor, ūtus sum, 1, dep. n., *to strive, struggle, press against*, 3, 38.

obmutesco, mŭtŭl, 3, inc. n., *to become speechless or dumb; to be silent, hushed, mute*, 4, 379.

obnŭsus, a, um, p. of obnitor.

obnitor, nixor or nŭsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to press, push against*, w. dat., 12, 106; *without an object, push*, 4, 406; *struggle, resist*, 4, 332; *to be obstinate, determined* (w. inf.), G. 4, 84; *bear up*, 5, 21; *strive, strike against*, 5, 208.

obnŭsus, a, um, p. of obnitor.

obnoxius, a, um, adj., *liable; obligated, obliged, indebted*, G. 2, 439; *subject to (dimmed by)*, G. 1, 896.

obnŭbo, nupsi, nuptum, 3, a., *to cover up*, 11, 77.

ŏbŏrior, ortus sum, 4, dep. n., *to arise, spring up; gush, burst forth*, 3, 492.

ŏbortus, a, um, p. of oborior.

obŕŭo, ŕi, ūtum, 3, a., *to cover over; bury*, G. 2, 24; *overwhelm*, 1, 69; *overpower*, 2, 424; *destroy*, 5, 692.

obŕŭtus, a, um, p. of obŕuo.

obscŕnus (-scŕen, -scŕen), a, um, adj. (caenum), *filthy, indecent, loathsome, foul*, 3, 241; *horrible*, 3, 367; *ill-omened*, G. 1, 470.

obscŭro, ŕvi, ūtum, 1, a. (obscurus), *to darken*, 12, 258.

obscŭrus, a, um, adj. (rel. to exŭros, a *hide, scutum, shield*), *dim, dark, dusty, obscure*, 1, 411; *uncertain*, G. 1, 229; *of persons, unseen*, 2, 135; *in the darkness*, 6, 268; *subs.*: *obscurum*, i, n., *dimness, the dusk*, G. 1, 478; *pl.*: *obscura*, ōrum, *dim places; obscurity, uncertainty*, 6, 100.

obscŕo, ŕŕvi, ūtum, 3, a., *to plant upon or over*; *p.*: *obŕtus*, a, um, *overgrown, covered over*, 7, 790; *hoary*, 8, 307.

obŕervo, ŕvi, ūtum, 1, a., *to note, observe, mark, watch*, 6, 196; *And*, G. 4,

518; *remember*, 9, 293; *observe, respect, revere*, G. 4, 212.

obŕessus, a, um, p. of obŕideo.

obŕideo, ŕŕdi, ŕessum, 3, n. and a. (ob and sedeo), *to sit in or on; abide; hold, occupy*, 3, 421; *besiege, beset*, 2, 441; *throng*, 12, 123; *obstruct, fill up, choke*, G. 2, 508.

obŕidŕo, ŕnis, f. (obŕideo), *a blockade or siege*, 3, 52.

obŕido, 3, a., *to set before, watch*, 9, 159; *block up, beset*, 11, 516; *invade, occupy*, 7, 334.

obŕtus, a, um, p. of obŕero.

obŕtipesco (obŕtŕpesco), ŕtŕpŕi (ŕtŕpŕi), 3, inc. n., *to become stupefied; to be astonished, amazed*, 1, 612.

obŕto, ŕtŕi, ŕtŕtum, 1, n., *to stand before or against; withhold, oppose, hinder*, G. 2, 484; *delay, retard*, G. 2, 482; *restrain*, 4, 91; *to be obnoxious*, 6, 64.

obŕtŕio, ŕtŕxi, ŕtŕctum, 3, a., *to build before or against; to stop, close up*, 4, 440.

obŕsum, obŕŕi or obŕŕi, obŕŕe, irreg. n., *to be against; to be hurtful, to damage*, G. 1, 874.

obŕŕo, ŕi, ŕtum, 3, a., *to sew up; close or stop up* (in some texts for obŕtŕitŕ), G. 4, 301.

obŕtŕctus, a, um, p. of obŕtego.

obŕtŕgo, ŕtŕxi, ŕtŕctum, 3, a., *to cover up or over*, 2, 300.

obŕtendo, ŕtŕdi, ŕtentum, 3, a., *to stretch before; draw, spread*, 10, 82; *spread over*, G. 1, 242.

1. **obŕtentus**, a, um, p. of obŕtendo.

2. **obŕtentus**, ŕŕa, m. (obŕtendo), *a spreading over; a covering*, 11, 66.

obŕtestor, ŕtus sum, 1, dep. a., *to call to witness; conjure, implore*, 7, 576; *beseech*, 10, 46; *swear*, 9, 290.

obŕtexo (op-), ŕtŕxi, ŕtŕctum, 3, a., *to weave over; cover, cloud, darken*, 11, 611.

obŕtŕqueŕo, ŕorsi, ŕortum, 2, a., *to turn round, twist*, 5, 559.

obŕtŕtus, a, um, p. of obŕtŕqueo.

obŕtŕunco, ŕŕvi, ŕtum, 1, a., *to lop off; cut down; cut to pieces, slay*, 2, 663.

obŕtundo, ŕŕdi, ŕtŕsum or ŕtŕsum, 3, a., *to beat against; beat up; to make blunt, dull*, G. 1, 262; *pa.*: **obŕtŕusus** (-tŕusus), a, um, *enfeebled, blunted*, G.

8, 135; *unfeeling* (others, *dull, unintelligent, senseless*), 1, 567.

obtutus, ūs, m. (obtueor), *a looking at; look, gaze*, 1, 495.

obumbro, ūvi, ātum, 1, a., *to overshadow; darken*, 12, 578; *screen, protect, shield*, 11, 223.

obuncus, a, um, adj., *bent in, hooked*, 6, 597.

obustus, a, um, adj. (ob and uro), *burnt, hardened in the fire*, 7, 506.

obverto, verti, versum, 3, a., *to turn towards*, 6, 3; *turn round (towards the sea)*, 3, 549; p.: **obversus**, a, um, *turned or turning, wheeling*, 11, 601; *turning against; directly opposite, facing towards*, 9, 622.

obvius, a, um, adj. (ob and via), *in the way; presenting one's self or itself*, E. 6, 57; *meeting*, 1, 314; *against*, 6, 890; *opposing*, 9, 56; *in the way of; exposed to*, 3, 499; **obvius fieri**, *to encounter, meet*, 10, 390.

occidus, ūs, m. (1. occido), *a going down; setting*, G. 1, 402; *the west*, 11, 317; *fall, ruin, destruction*, 1, 238.

1. **occido**, cidi, cāsum, 3, n. (ob and cado), *to go down; set*, G. 1, 218; *fall, perish*, 2, 581; *die*, E. 4, 24.

2. **occido** (ob-), cidi, cāsum, 3, a. (ob and cado), *to slay, kill, slaughter*, 11, 108.

occidus, a, um, p. of 2. occido.

occūbo, 1, n., *to lie, rest (in death)*, 1, 547.

occūlo (ob-), cūlūi, cultum, 3, a. (ob and obsol. colo or culo, rel. to καλέω), *to cover up*, G. 2, 347; *hide, conceal*, 1, 812; pa.: **occultus**, a, um, *secret, hidden*, 3, 695.

occultū, adv. (occultus), *secretly*, 12, 418.

occulto (ob-), ūvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (occulo), *to hide carefully; cover-up*, E. 2, 9; *hide, conceal, secrete*, 2, 45.

occultus, a, um, p. of occulto.

occumbo (ob-), cūbūi, cūbitum, 3, n. (ob and cubo), *to sink, fall upon; die*, 1, 97; *meet*, 2, 62.

occūpo, ūvi, ātum, 1, a. (ob and capio), *to take against or before; get beforehand; take possession; seize*, 7, 446; *possess, cover*, 4, 499; *fill, reach*, 3, 294; *smile*, 9, 770; *surprise, hit by sur-*

prise, 10, 384; *anticipate in striking, strike beforehand*, 10, 599; *hit first*, 12, 300.

occurro (ob-), curri or cūcurri, cursum, 3, n., *to run, hasten to, or to meet*, 3, 82; *meet*, 10, 230; *make an attack, encounter*, 10, 282; *present one's self, intervene, appear*, 1, 689; *meet in speech, respond, reply*, 12, 625.

occurso (ob-), ūvi, ātum, 1, intens. n. (occurro), *to run towards; run in the way of, meet*, E. 9, 25.

Océānitis, ūdis, f. (Oceanus), *a daughter of Ocean; an Oceanid*, G. 4, 341.

Océānus, i, m., Ὠκεανός, *the god Oceanus; the waters encompassing the lands; the ocean*, 1, 287; *distinguished as eastern and western*, 7, 101; *personif.*, G. 4, 362.

Ōclor, ūs, adj. comp. (superl., **occlissimus**, a, um), (rel. to ὥς), *swifter, more fleet*, 5, 319, et al.; adv.: **Ōcius**, *more swiftly; rapidly, speedily, quickly, swiftly*, 12, 681.

Oenus, i, m., *founder of Mantua*, 10, 198.

Ōerēa, ae, f., *a greave; a covering made of metal for the protection of the leg*, 7, 634, et al.

octo, num. adj., indecl. (ὀκτώ), *eight*, G. 1, 171.

Ōcūlus, i, m. (rel. to ὥς, rt. of ὀφθαλμός), *an eye*, 1, 223, et al.; fig., *a bud*, G. 2, 73; **nullis oculis**, *with unconcerned, untroubled eyes (as if without sight)*, 11, 726.

Ōdi, isse, def. a., perf. as present, *to hate*, 2, 158; *curse*, 10, 505.

Ōdium, ūi, n. (odi), *hatred*, 1, 361; *animosity, enmity*, 2, 96, et al.; as second dat., *hateful*, E. 3, 34.

Ōdor, ūris, m. (rel. to olco and ὀσμή), *scent, smell, odor, fragrance*, 1, 403; *disagreeable odor, stench*, 3, 223; *foul fumes*, 12, 591.

Ōdōrātus, a, um, pa. (odoro), *sweet-smelling, fragrant*, 6, 658.

Ōdōrifer, ūra, ūrum, adj. (odor and fero), *bearing odor; sweet, sweet-scented*, 12, 419.

Ōdōrus, a, um, adj. (odor), *that emits a smell; act., having a keen sense of smell, keen-scented*, 4, 182.

Oeāgrīus, a, um, adj. (Oeagrus), of *Oeagrus*, a *Thracian king*, father of *Orpheus*; *Thracian*, G. 4, 524.

Oebālia, ae, f. (Oebalus, a *Spartan king* whose descendants founded *Tarentum* in Italy), a name of *Tarentum*, G. 4, 125.

Oebālus, i, m., an *Italian prince*, ally of *Turnus*, 7, 734.

Oechālia, ae, f., Οἰχαλία, a city of *Euboea*, 8, 291.

Oenōtrius and **Oenōtrus**, a, um, adj. (Oenotria), of *Oenotria*, an ancient name of *Southern Italy*; *Italian*, *Oenotrian*, 1, 532, et al.

oestrus, i, m., οἶστρος, a gad-fly, horse-fly, G. 8, 143.

Oeta, ae, f., Οἶτη, a mountain in *Thessaly*, now *Bumayta*, E. 8, 30.

offa, ae, f., a mouthful, a bit, lump, morsel, 6, 420.

offendo, fendi, fensum, 3, a. and n. (ob and obsol. fendo), to dash against; p.: **offensus**, a, um, dashed against; beaten back, struck back, G. 4, 50.

offensus, a, um, p. of **offendo**.

offero (obf-), obtuli (opt-), oblātum, ferre, irreg. a., to bring towards; present, offer, G. 4, 437; oppose, 6, 201; w. reflex. pron., present one's self or itself, 2, 61; expose, 7, 425; appear, 1, 450.

officō (ob-), feci, factum, 3, a. and n. (ob and facio), to make against; do injury, hurt; to be hurtful, G. 1, 69.

officium, ii, n. (officio), anything done for another; service, duty, favor, kindness, 1, 543.

offulgēo (obful-), fulsi, 2, n., to shine against, flash upon, 9, 110.

Oileus (trisyll.), Ὀἶ, i, or Ὀἷος, m., 'Οἶλος, king of *Locris* and father of *Ajax the Less*, 1, 41.

ōlēs, ae, f. (ōlāia), an olive, olive-berry, olive-tree, G. 1, 18.

ōlēāginus, a, um, adj. (olea), of the olive-trees, G. 2, 31.

ōlēāros (-us, ōlīārus), i, f., 'Ολέαρος and 'Ολίαρος, one of the *Cyclades*, S. W. of *Paros*, now *Antiparos*, 3, 126.

ōlēaster, tri, m. (olea), the wild olive, G. 2, 182.

ōlēo, ūi, 2, n. and a., to emit a smell; to smell of; pa.: **olens**, ntis, smelling;

fragrant, 11, 137; strong-scented, E. 2, 11; offensive, noisome, G. 3, 564.

ōlēum, i, n. (ōlāior), olive-oil, oil, 8, 281.

ōlim, adv. (for oillim, from archaic oillus for ille, in that place, at that time), some time ago, formerly, once, 1, 853, et al.; at some future time; hereafter, some time, 1, 20; at times, oftentimes, 5, 125; at length, G. 2, 408.

ōliva, ae, f. (ōlāia), an olive-tree, 6, 230; an olive staff, E. 8, 16; olive-branch, olive-wreath, 5, 309.

ōlīvifer, fēra, fērum, adj. (oliva and fero), olive-bearing, abounding in olives, 7, 711.

ōlīvum, i, n. (oliva), olive-oil, 6, 225, et al.

olle, a, ud, pron., archaic form of ille, 5, 197.

ōlor, ōris, m., a swan, 11, 580.

ōlōrinus, a, um, adj. (olor), of the swan; swan's, 10, 187.

ōlus, s. holus.

ōlympīcus, a, um, adj. (Olympia), *Olympian*, G. 3, 49.

ōlympus, i, m., Ὀλύμπος, *Olympus*, the name of several mountains in *Greece* and *Asia Minor*, the most famous of which was *Mount Olympus* in the north-eastern part of *Thessaly*, now *Elymbo*, G. 1, 232; also the home of the superior gods; heaven, *Olympus*, 1, 874; the sky, G. 3, 223; referring to the gods, 8, 533.

ōmen, īnis, n. (archaic, osmen, phrs. from oro), a prognostic, token, sign, omen, 2, 132; meton., evil, 2, 190; auspicious beginning, 7, 174; pl.: auspices; rites, 1, 246; in omen, as or for a warning, 12, 854.

ōmnīgēnus, a, um, adj. (gen. pl., omnīgēnum), of all sorts, of every kind (in some texts nīlīgēnus), 8, 693.

ōmnīno, adv. (omnis), wholly, entirely, altogether, 4, 330.

ōmnīpārens, ntis, adj. (omnis and pario), all-producing, parent, mother of all, 6, 595.

ōmnīpōtens, ntis, adj. (omnis and potens), all-powerful, almighty, 1, 60; supreme, sovereign, 10, 1; subs.: *The Almighty*, 4, 220.

ōmnis, e, adj., all, the whole, 6, 138; every, 1, 160; universal, supreme, 1, 236;

subs.: omnes, *lum*, m., *all men*; *omnia*, *lum*, n., *all things*, 6, 33; *every-thing*, 1, 91; *all parts*, G. 2, 286.

Onager and *Onagrus*, grl, m., *Onagros*, a wild ass, G. 3, 409.

Onāro, *ſvi*, *ſtum*, 1, a. (onus), *to load*; the thing or material with which, usually in abl. and rarely in acc., 1, 706; *stow, lads, store away*, w. dat. of the thing receiving, 1, 195; fig., *burden, overwhelm*, 4, 549.

Onēroſus, a, um, adj. (id.), *burden-some, heavy*, 5, 352.

Onites (-*nytes*), ae, m., a *Rutulan*, 12, 514.

Ōnus, *ſris*, n., a *load, burden*, 2, 723.

Onustus, a, um, adj. (onus), *loaded, laden*, 1, 289.

Ōpāco, *ſvi*, *ſtum*, 1, a. (opacus), *to shade*, 6, 195.

Ōpācus, a, um, adj., *shady*, 6, 283; *obscure, dark*, 3, 619; subs.: *Ōpāca*, *Ōrum*, n., *partitive*; *opaca viarum*, *dark pathways, roads*, 6, 638.

Ōpāra, ae, f. (opus), a *working*; *work*; *pains, labor, duty*, 7, 332.

Ōpērio, *ſi*, *ertum*, 4, a. (ob and perio, whence *aperio*), *to cover up*; *cover*, 4, 352; p.: *opertus*, a, um, *covered*; subs.: *opertum*, i, n., a *covered or secret place*; *partitive, operta telluris*, *hidden, unseen regions of the earth*, 6, 140.

Ōpēror, *ſtus sum*, 1, dep. n. (opus), *to work*; *be occupied with, engaged in*, (w. dat.), 3, 136; G. of religious rites, *to sacrifice*, G. 1, 339.

Ōpertum, i, s. *operio*.

Ōpertus, a, um, p. of *operio*.

Ōpes, s. *ope*.

Ōpheltēs, ae, m., the father of *Euryalus*, 9, 201.

Ōpimus, a, um, adj. (ope), *rich, fertile*, 1, 621; *sumptuous*, 3, 294; *spolia opima*, the arms taken by a general from a general slain in battle, 6, 865.

Ōpls, ia, f., *Ōpis*. 1. *Ōpis*, a *Naiad*, G. 4, 243. 2. *Ōns* of *Diana's nymphs*, 11, 532.

Ōportet, *ſit*, 2, *impers.*, *it is a duty*; *necessary, fit, proper*, E. 6, 5.

oppōrior (ob-), *pēritus* or *pertus sum*, 4, dep. a. and n., *to wait for, await*, 1, 454.

oppōto (ob-), *pētivi* or *pētīl*, *pētītum*, 3, a., *to encounter*; with or without *morlem*, *to die, fall, perish*, 1, 96.

oppidum, i, n., a *walled town*; *town*, G. 2, 156; *hite*, G. 4, 178.

oppōno (ob-), *pōtīl*, *pōtītum*, 3, a., *to place or put before or against*, 5, 335; *place or build opposite or facing*, G. 3, 302; *oppose*, 7, 800; *present, expose*, 2, 127; p.: *oppōſitus*, a, um, *placed in the way, opposed*, 12, 292; *intervening*, G. 3, 213; *opposing*, 2, 333.

oppōrtūnus (ob-), a, um, adj. (ob and *portus*, opposite to, or at the entrance of a harbor), *convenient, fit*, 8, 235; *proper*, G. 4, 129.

oppōſitus, a, um, p. of *oppōno*.

oppreſſus, a, um, p. of *opprimo*.

opprimo (ob-), *preſſi*, *preſſum*, 3, a. (ob and *premo*), *to press against*; *press down, overpower, overwhelm*, 1, 129; *come upon suddenly*; *surprise*, 9, 398.

oppugno (ob-), *ſvi*, *ſtum*, 1, a., *to fight against*; *attack, lay siege to*, 5, 439.

ops, *ſpls*, f. (in the sing. only the gen., acc., and abl. are used), *power, might, ability*, 1, 601; *splendor, pomp, magnificence*, 3, 635; *aid, assistance*, 2, 808; pl.: *ōpes*, um, *means, resources, strength, riches, wealth*, 1, 14; *supplies, assistance*, 1, 571; *power, dominion*, 2, 4.

optāto, adv., s. *opto*.

optīmus, a, um, s. *bonus*.

opto, *ſvi*, *ſtum*, 1, a., *to choose*, w. acc., 3, 109; *desire, wish*, 1, 76; w. inf., 6, 501; p.: *optātus*, a, um, *desired, longed for, much desired*, 1, 172; adv.: *optāto*, according to one's wish; in good time, 10, 405.

optīmus, a, um, s. *bonus*.

ōpulentia, ae, f. (opulens), *wealth, riches*, 7, 262.

ōpulentus, a, um, adj. (ope), *abounding in means*; *wealthy, rich*, 1, 447; *mighty*, 8, 475.

1. *Ōpus*, *ſris*, n., *work, labor*, 1, 426; *task, toll*, 6, 183; *enterprise*, 3, 20; the thing produced by work; a *work* (of art), 1, 455; of buildings, 5, 119.

2. *Ōpus*, indecl. n., *need, necessity*, w. abl. of the thing needed, 6, 261.

Ōra, ae, f., a *margin, border*, 12, 924; *coast, shore*, 3, 396; *region*, 2, 91; *rim*,

extremity, 10, 477; *pl.*: *outline, compass*, 9, 538; *side*, G. 4, 39.

Oraculum (*Oraculum*), *i*, *n.* (*oro*), *a* *divine utterance*; *oracle, response*, 3, 456; *meton.*, *the place of the response*; *oracular shrine, oracle*, 3, 143.

Orator, *oris*, *m.* (*oro*), *a speaker*; *envoy, ambassador*, 7, 153.

orbis, *is*, *m.* (*rel. to urbs* ?), *a circle, ring*; *orb, disk*, 2, 227; *wheel*, G. 3, 173; *coll, fold*, 2, 204; *the globe, world, earth*, 1, 331; *circular movement, revolving course, revolution*, 1, 269; *orbit*, 3, 512; *a winding, turning, round*, 12, 743; *of the eyes*, 12, 670.

orbis, *ae*, *f.* (*orbis*), *the track of a wheel*; *a rut, channel, path*, G. 3, 293.

orbis, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *deprived, bereaved*, *w. abl.*, 11, 216.

orchas, *adis*, *f.*, *ὄρχας*, *a large species of olive, the orchad*, G. 2, 80.

Orcus (*Hercus*), *i*, *m.*, *Orcus, the lower world, Hades*, 4, 242; *personif.*, *the god of the lower world, Orcus, Dis, Pluto*, G. 1, 277.

ordior, *orsus* *sum*, 4, *dep. a. and n.*, *to weave, spin*; *to begin*; *begin to speak*; *begin*, 1, 325; *pa. subs.*: *orsa*, *orum*, *n.*, *words, speech*, 7, 435; *beginnings, undertakings, purposes, designs*, 10, 632.

ordo, *inis*, *m.* (*rel. to ordior*), *an arranging*; *a row*, E. 1, 74; *line*, 1, 805; *train*; *order, rank of oars*, 5, 271; *order*, 5, 349; *train, procession*, 6, 754; *series, succession, course of events*, 3, 376; *estimate, class, position*, 2, 103; *abl.*: *ordine*, *in due course, property*, 3, 548; *in historical order, in detail*, 3, 179; *ex ordine, in succession (others, in due form)*, 5, 773; *continuously*, G. 3, 341.

Orëas, *adis*, *f.*, *Ὀρείας*, *an Orëad, a mountain nymph*, 1, 500.

Orëstes, *ae* *or is*, *m.*, *Ὀρέστης*, *son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, pursued by the Furies for the murder of his mother until he was acquitted by the Areopagus under the direction of Athena*, 4, 471.

orgia, *orum*, *n.*, *ἑργία*, *orgies*; *the rites of Bacchus*, 4, 303.

Orichalcum, *i*, *n.*, *ὀρείχαλκος*, *mountain copper*; *brass*, 12, 87.

Oriclus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Oricus*), *of Ori-*

cus or Oricum, a seaport of Epirus, now Oro; *Orician*, 10, 136.

Orion, *ntis*, *a. orior*.

Origo, *inis*, *f.* (*orior*), *a source, origin, beginning*, 1, 372; *descent, lineage, birth*, 1, 286; *source, root, founder*, 12, 166; *breed*, G. 3, 122.

Orion, *onis*, *m.*, *Ὀρίων*, *a fabulous giant, celebrated as a hunter*; *the constellation Orion*, 1, 535, et al.

Orior, *ortus* *sum*, 4 (*pres. oritur*, 3 *conj.*), *to rise, spring up*; *appear, occur*, 2, 680; *arise*, 2, 411; *be born of, spring, descend*, 1, 626; *p.*: *Oriona*, *rising*, 7, 138; *subs.*: *Oriens*, *ntis*, *m.*, *the rising*; *morning, morn*, 5, 42; *the east*, 1, 289; *the rising sun*, 5, 739; *p.*: *ortus*, *a*, *um*, *sprung, risen*, 7, 149.

Orithya (*quadrivall.*), *ae*, *f.*, *Ὀρίθυια*, *daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, and wife of Boreas*, G. 4, 463.

ornatus, *us*, *m.* (*orno*), *an equipping, fitting out*; *adornment, attire*, 1, 650.

orno, *avi*, *atum*, 1, *a.*, *to adorn, equip*, 10, 638; *crown*, E. 7, 25; *improve*, G. 4, 119.

ornus, *i*, *f.*, *a mountain-ash*, 2, 626, et al.

Ornytus, *i*, *m.*, *an Etruscan slain by Camilla*, 11, 677.

Oro, *avi*, *atum*, 1, *n. and a.* (*1. or*), *to use the mouth in utterance*; *to speak*, 7, 446; *w. acc.*, *argue, plead*, 6, 849; *beg, pray, implore, entreat, beseech*, 1, 535; *ask, pray, beg for*, 4, 451; *w. two acc.*, 11, 111; *w. subj.*, 6, 76; *w. inf.*, 6, 313.

Orödes, *is*, *m.*, *an Etruscan slain by Mezentius*, 10, 732.

Orontes, *is*, *i*, *or ae*, *Ὀρόντης*, *a leader of the Lycians and companion of Aeneas*, 6, 334.

Orpheus (*disyll.*), *is*, *m.*, *Ὀρφεύς*, *an ancient bard and prophet of Thrace, son of Onagrus and Calliope, and husband of Eurydice*, 6, 119, et al.

orsum, *i*, *and orsa*, *orum*, *a. ordior*.

Orsea, *ae*, *m.*, *a Trojan*, 10, 748.

Orallöhus, *i*, *m.*, *a Trojan*, 11, 636.

orsus, *a*, *um*, *p. of ordior*.

Ortinus (*Hortinus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Orta* *or Horta*), *of Orta (now Orle), a Tuscan city*; *Ortine*, 7, 716.

1. **ortus**, *a*, *um*, *p. of orior*.

2. **ortus**, *us*, *m.* (*orior*), *a rising*, 4, 112.

Ortygia, ae, f., Ὀρτυγία, *quail-island*. 1. *Ortygia*, an ancient name of *Delos*; 3, 124. 2. *Ortygia*, an island forming part of the city of *Syracuse*, 3, 694.

Ortygius, ii, m., a *Rutullan* killed by *Cacus*, 9, 573.

1. **Os**, ōris, n., the mouth, 1, 559; visage, face, countenance, 12, 101; look, G. 4, 92; a mask, G. 2, 387; language, speech, words, 2, 428; an entrance, door, 6, 53; opening, 2, 482; the top or head of a sore, G. 3, 454; os summum, the lips, 1, 737; pl.: ora, features, face, visage, form, countenance, 4, 499; images, 4, 62; ante ora, before one's face, 12, 82.

2. **Os**, ossis, n. (ὀστέον), a bone, 2, 121; pl.: ossa, the bodily frame, body, G. 3, 272.

Osci, ōrum, m., the *Oscans*, an ancient people of *Campania*, 7, 730.

ocellum, i, n. (oculum), a little image or mask of *Bacchus*, hung on trees, G. 2, 389.

ocellum, i, n. (1. os), the lip, 1, 256; kiss, 1, 637.

Ōstinus, ii, m., king of *Clusium*, 10, 655.

Ōiris, is or *Idis*, m., Ὀϊρίς, a *Latin*, 12, 458.

1. **Ossa**, ae, f., Ὀσσα, a mountain in *Thessaly*, now *Kissovo*, G. 1, 281.

2. **ossa**, ium, pl. of *os*, ossis.

ostendo, tendi, tensum or tentum, 3, a., to hold out towards; point out, show,

6, 368; offer, promise, 1, 206; disclose, G. 2, 166; open, expose, G. 2, 261; se ostendere, appear, 6, 188.

ostento, ōvi, ōtum, 1, intens. a. (ostendo), to hold out to view; display, disclose, 3, 703; point out, show, 6, 673; make a show of, display, 5, 581.

ostium, ii, n. (1. os), a mouth; entrance, gate, door, 6, 81; pl.: ostia, ōrum, harbor, port, 5, 231; mouth of a river, 1, 14.

ostrifer, ōra, ōrum, adj. (ostreum and fero), oyster-breeding; full of oysters, G. 1, 207.

ostrum, i, n. (ὀστρεόν), the purple fluid of the *murex*; purple dye, purple, 5, 111; purple cloth, covering or drapery, 1, 700; purple decoration, 10, 722; purple trappings, housings, 7, 277.

Ōthryādes, ae, m., Ὀθρυάδης, *Othryades*, son of *Othrys*; *Panthus*, 2, 319.

Ōthrys, ōra, m., Ὀθρυς, a mountain in *Thessaly*, now *Jerako*, *Goura*, or *Katavothny*, 7, 675.

Ōtium, ii, n., leisure, idleness, peace, quiet, retirement, inaction, 4, 271.

Ōvana, antis, a. ovo.

Ōvile, is, n. (ovis), a sheepcote, sheepfold, G. 3, 537.

Ōvis, is, f. (ōis), a sheep, 3, 660.

Ōvo, ōtum, 1, n., to shout, rejoice, 3, 544; triumph, 6, 569; p.: ovana, ntis, exulting, joyous, shouting, triumphant, 4, 543; of things, 10, 409.

Ōvum, i, n. (ὠφόν), an egg, G. 1, 379, et al.

P

pābūlum, i, n. (pasco), feeding-material; food, G. 3, 321; material, G. 2, 436; pasturage, pasture, 1, 473.

Pāchynum, i, n., Πάχυνος, *Pachynum* or *Pachynus* (now *Capo di Pasaro*), the southeastern promontory of *Sicily*, 3, 429.

pāclifer, ōra, ōrum, adj. (pax and fero), peace-bringing; symbolical of peace; peaceful, 8, 116.

pāclisor, pactus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., and pāclisor, ieci, pactum, 3, a. (rel. to πείνημι), to make a bargain; to agree upon, stipulate, contract, 4, 99; purchase, 12, 49; hazard, stake, 5, 230;

plight, betroth, 10, 722; pa. subs.: pacta, ae, f., one contracted for; a bride, 10, 79; pactum, i, n., a fixed form, way, manner, G. 2, 242.

pāco, ōvi, ōtum, 1, a. (pax), to render peaceful; to quiet, 6, 803; deliver or free from war, E. 4, 17.

pacta, ae, s. paciscor.

Pactōlus, i, m., Πακτωλός, a river of *Lydia* which was said to wash down golden sand, now the *Sarabat*, 10, 142.

pactum, s. paciscor.

pactus, a, um, p. of paciscor.

Pādus, i, m., the river *Po*, the mythical *Eridanus*, 9, 680, et al.

Pādūsa, ae, f., a branch of the Po, now the canal of St. Alberti, or il Po d'Argenta, 11, 457.

Paeon, ānis, m. (acc. paeōna and -em), Παιών, originally Paeon, the god of healing; later applied to Apollo; hence, a hymn in honor of Apollo, or of other deities; a triumphal chant; a paeon, 6, 657; song or shout of victory, 10, 738.

paene (pēn-), adv., almost, E. 9, 18.

paenitet (poe-), ſit, 2, imper. or a. and n., it repents one; one repents, regrets, 1, 549, et al.; disregard, contempt, E. 10, 16.

Paeōnius, a, um, adj. (others, Paeōnis, ſdis, 12, 401), Παιώνιος, pertaining to Paeon, god of medicine; medicinal, healing, 7, 769.

Paestum, i, n., Paestum or Posidonia, a city in Lucania, G. 4, 119.

Pēgāsus (Pēgasus), i, m., an Etruscan, 11, 670.

pāgina, ae, f. (pango), a page or leaf; a writing, poem, E. 6, 12.

pāgus, i, m., a district; country, village, G. 2, 382.

Pālaemon, ōnis, m., Παλαίμων. 1. Palaemon, a sea-god, son of Athamas and Ino; also called Melicerta, 5, 833. 2. A shepherd, E. 3, 50.

pālaestra, ae, f., παλαίστρα, a place for wrestling; mead, turf, 6, 642; pl., wrestling, gymnastic, or palaestric games, 3, 231.

pālam, adv., openly, 9, 153; plainly, 7, 423.

Pālāmēdes, is, m., Παλαμήδης. Palamedes, son of the Euboean king Nauplius, who derived his lineage from the Egyptian king Belus, and one of the Grecian chiefs at Troy; killed through the intrigues of Ulysses, 2, 62.

Pālātīnus, a, um, adj. (Palatium), belonging to, dwelling on the Palatine hill, 9, 9.

Pālātium, ſi, n., the Palatium or Palatine Hill at Rome; the abode of Augustus; hence sing. and pl., the imperial residence; palace, G. 1, 499.

pālātus, i, m., -um, i, n., the roof of the mouth, palate, G. 3, 268.

pālāa, ae, f., καψ, G. 1, 368.

pālāar, āris, n., the dewlap, G. 2, 53.

Pālea, is, f., the tutelary goddess of shepherds and cattle, G. 3, 234.

Pāllēd, ōrum, m., the Pallēci; two sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalia or Aetna, 9, 585.

Pālīnūrus, i, m., Παλινούρος. 1. The pilot of Aeneas, 3, 202, et al. 2. Promontory said to have been named from him, Palinurus, now Palinuro, 6, 381.

pālīūrus, i, m., παλίυρος, the palūrus, a thorny shrub; Christ's-thorn, E. 5, 39.

palla, ae, f., a long and ample robe; mantle, 1, 648.

Pallādīus, a, um, adj. (Pallas), pertaining to Pallas or Minerva; Palladian; found out by Pallas, G. 2, 181; subs.: Pallādium, ſi, n., the Palladium or image of Pallas, supposed to have been sent from heaven as a gift to the Trojans, and as a pledge of the safety of Troy so long as it should be preserved within the city, 2, 163, et al.

Pallantēum (-ium), i, n., the city of Evander on the Palatine, 8, 54, et al.

Pallantēs (-ius), a, um, adj. (Pallanteum), pertaining to Pallanteum or the city of Evander; Pallantean, 9, 241.

1. Pallas, ſdis, f., Παλλάς, Pallas Athena, identified by the Romans with Minerva, 1, 39; ramus Palladis, the bough sacred to Pallas, the olive, 7, 154.

2. Pallas, antis, m., Πάλλας. 1. A king of Arcadia, great-grandfather of Evander, 8, 51. 2. Pallas, son of Evander, 8, 104, et al.

Pallēō, es, f., Παλλήνη, a peninsula and town on the Theraic gulf in Macedonia, G. 4, 391.

pallēō, ſi, 2, n., to be pale; p.: pallens, ntis, pallid, wan, pale, 4, 95; pale green, E. 6, 54; pale yellow, E. 2, 47.

pallīdus, a, um, adj. (palleo), pale, pallid, 3, 217; ghastly, 8, 197.

pallor, ōris, m. (īd.), paleness, pallor, 4, 499.

palma, ae, f. (παλάμη), the palm of the hand, 8, 69; the hand, 1, 93; a palm-tree, G. 4, 20; palm-branch, 5, 111; a palm-branch or wreath as the symbol of victory; reward, prize, 5, 349; victory, G. 2, 12; a victor, 5, 339.

palmēs, Itis, m., *the shoot or branch of a vine*, E. 7, 48; *vine*, G. 2, 90.

palmōsus, a, um, adj. (palma), *full of palm-trees; palmy*, 3, 705.

palmūla, ae, f. (id.), *a small palm; an ear-blade*, 5, 163.

Palmas, i, m., *a Trojan*, 10, 697.

pālor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n., *to wander about, wander*, 9, 21; *go astray; straggle, retreat, flee*, 5, 265.

pālumbus, is, m. and f., -us, i, m., -a, ae, f., *a wood-pigeon, ring-dove*, E. 1, 58.

pālis, ōdis, f., *a marsh, swamp, moor, fen*, 6, 107; *water*, 6, 414; *pond, lake*, 8, 88.

pāluster, tris, tre, adj. (palus), *marshy; growing in moors, fens, or swamps*, G. 2, 175.

pampinēus, a, um, adj. (pampinus), *covered with vine-tendrils; abounding in vines, vine-clad*, G. 2, 5; *entwined with vines, vine-creathed*, 6, 804; *of vines, viny*, E. 7, 58.

pampinus, i, m. and f., *a vine-tendrill*, G. 2, 333; *vine-leaf*, G. 1, 448.

Pān, ānos (acc. Pāna), m., Πάν, *the god of fields and woods*, 3, 344, et al.

pānācōa, ae, f., πανάκεια, *an herb which cured all diseases; all-heal*, 12, 419.

Panchaeus, a, um, adj. (Panchaia), *Panchaeian, Arabian, incense*, G. 4, 379.

Panchāia, ae, f., Πανχαία, *the country producing incense in Arabia Felix, or on an island of Arabia*, G. 2, 139.

Pandērus, i, m., Πάνδαρος, *Pandarus, a Mysian chief, allied with the Trojans, who broke the truce at Troy by wounding Menelaus with his arrow*, 5, 493, et al.

pando, pandi, passum or pansum, 3, a., *to spread out or open*, 7, 641; *unfurl*, 3, 520; *extend, expose*, 6, 740; *break through, open*, 2, 224; *unbind, dishevel*, 1, 480; fig., *disclose, declare, explain, reveal*, 3, 179; *passi racemi, spread or dried clusters; raisins*, G. 4, 309; *pa. subs.: passum*, i, n., *wine made from dried grapes; raisin-wine*, G. 2, 93.

pandus, a, um, adj. (pando), *denuding, crooked, curved*, G. 2, 194.

Pangaea, ōrum, n. (-us, i, m.), Πάγ-

γαιος ἶπος, *Mount Pangaeus or Pangaea near Philippi in Macedon*, G. 4, 432.

pango, panxi, pēgi or pēpigi, pactum, 3, a., *to fasten; strike, to covenant, agree to, contract*, 10, 902; *appoint*, 11, 133; *devise, attempt, undertake*, 8, 144.

Pānōpēa (Pānōpē), ae, f., Πανόπη, *Panopea, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus*, 5, 240.

Pānōpes, is, m., *Panopes, a Sicilian youth, companion of Achates*, 5, 800.

Pantāgias, ae, m., Πανταγίας, *Pantagia, Pantagias or Pantagies, now the Forcari, a river on the east coast of Sicily*, 3, 689.

panthēra, ae, f., πάνθηρα, *a panther*, 8, 460.

Panthūs (Panthōus), i, m., Πάνθοος, *Panthus, son of Othrys and father of Euphorbus, slain at the capture of Troy*, 2, 318, et al.

pāpāver, ōris, n., *the poppy*, 4, 493, et al.; *sacred to Ceres*, G. 1, 212.

Pāphius, a, um, adj. (Paphos), *of Paphos, Paphian; pertaining to Venus*, G. 2, 64.

Pāphos (-us), i, f., Πάφος, *Paphos (now Kukia or Konuklia), a town in the western part of Cyprus, devoted to the worship of Venus*, 1, 415.

pāpilla, ae, f., *a nipple; the breast*, 11, 808.

pāpūla, ae, f., *a pustule, pimple*, G. 3, 564.

pār, pāris, adj., *equal*, 1, 705; *like*, 2, 794; *equal, well-poised, steady*, 4, 252; *side by side*, 5, 560; *well-matched*, 5, 114; *equally divided*, G. 1, 258; *subs. pl.: pares, pairs, yokes*, G. 2, 169.

Parca, ae, f., more freq. pl.: *Parcae*, ōrum, f., *the Fates* (Clotho, the spinner, Lachesis, the allotter, and Atropos, the unaverted), 1, 22, et al.

parcō, adv. (parcus), *sparingly; comp.: parcus, more cautiously*, E. 3, 7.

parco, pēperci or parsi, parcitum or parsum, 3, n. (rel. to parcus), *to spare, w. dat.; refrain from using, save*, 8, 317; *spare, forbear to hurt or persecute*, 1, 526; *cease, abstain, refrain from*, 1, 257; *regard, yield to (others, forbear to assail)*, 10, 880; *w. inf., beware, forbear*, E. 3, 94, et al.

parcus, a, um, adj., *sparse* in quantity, etc.; *little, moderate, scanty*, G. 3, 408; *frugal, thrifty*, G. 1, 4.

1. **pārens**, ntis, p. of **pareo**.

2. **pārens**, ntis, c. (f. **pariens** fr. **pario**), a *parent*; *father, sire*, 1, 75, et al.; *mother*, 2, 501; *ancestor*, 2, 448, et al.; *breeder* (whether sire or brood mare), G. 3, 101.

pārēo, ūi, itum, 2, n., *to appear*; *to present one's self*; *to obey*, 1, 689; *to be subject, under command*; *to follow*, 10, 179; *answer, reveal signs or omens*, 10, 176.

pārēs, ētis, m., a *wall*, whether partition or external wall, 5, 589; 2, 442.

pārio, pēpēri, pāritum or partum, 3, a., *to bring forth, bear*, 6, 89; *procure*, 6, 485; *win*, 2, 578; *secure*, 3, 495; p.: **partus**, a, um, *dorn*; *produced, prepared*, 2, 784; *won*, 5, 229; subs.: **partum**, i, n., *produce, gain, store*, G. 1, 300.

Pāris, Idīs, m., Πάρις, *Paris*, son of Priam and Hecuba, who occasioned the Trojan war by carrying off Helen from Sparta; *slain by the arrow of Philoctetes*, 4, 215, et al.

pārīter, adv. (par), *equally*, 2, 739; *also, in like manner, in the same manner, on equal terms*, 1, 572; *side by side*, 2, 305; *at the same time*, 10, 865; **parīter**—**parīter**, 8, 545.

Pārius, a, um, adj. (Paros), of *Paros*; *Parian*, 1, 593.

parma, ac, f., πάρμα, a *small round shield or buckler*, usually carried by light troops, 11, 693, et al.; in gen., a *shield*, 2, 175.

Parnāsius (**Parnassius**), a, um, adj. (Parnasus), *pertaining to Mount Parnassus*; *Parnassian*, G. 2, 18.

Parnāsus (**Parnassus**, -os), i, m., Παρνασσός, Παρνασσός, a *mountain in Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses*, E. 10, 11, et al.

pāro, āvi, stum, 1, a. and n., *to make ready, prepare*, G. 1, 265; *build*, 3, 160; w. inf., *begin, get ready*, 1, 179; *undertake*, 6, 369; n., 2, 121.

Pāros, i, f., Πάρος, *Paros*, an island in the Aegean, one of the Cyclades, celebrated for its statuary marble, 3, 126.

Parrhāsīus, a, um (**Parrhasia**), of

Parrhasia in Arcadia; *Parrhasian* or *Arcadian*, 11, 81.

pars, tis, f., a *part*, freq.; *share, portion*, 3, 228; *particle, element*, G. 4, 230; *side, part*, 4, 153; *way*, 8, 21; *quarter, direction*, 12, 521; *partnership, share*, 12, 145; *opposed to alii*, E. 1, 65; w. ellipse of first *pars*, 5, 108.

1. **Parthēnius**, ūi, m., Παρθένιος, a *Trojan*, 10, 748.

2. **Parthēnius**, a, um, adj., Παρθένιος, of *Parthenius*, a *mountain in Arcadia*; *Arcadian*, E. 10, 57.

Parthēnōpaeus, i, m., Παρθενώπιος, *Parthenopaeus*, son of Meleager and Atalanta, and one of the seven chiefs who fought against Thebes, 6, 480.

Parthēnōpē, es, f., Παρθενώπη, the ancient name of *Naples*, derived from *Parthenope*, one of the Syrens, G. 4, 564.

Parthi, ōrum, m., the *Parthi*, a nation occupying the country of the Medes and Persians, G. 4, 211.

Parthus, a, um, adj. (Parthus), *Parthian*, E. 10, 59; subs.: m., a *Parthian*, E. 1, 63, et al.

partim, adv. (pars), *in part*; *partly*, 10, 830, et al.

partior, itus sum, 4, dep. a. (id.), *to share, divide, distribute*, 1, 194; *separate*, 5, 562.

partitus, a, um, p. of **partior**.

partum, i, a. **pario**.

partūrio, ūvi or ūi, itum, 4, n. and a., desid. (**pario**), *to be in travail, to teem*, G. 2, 330; *bud, bloom*, E. 3, 58.

1. **partus**, a, um, p. of **pario**.

2. **partus**, tis, m. (**pario**), a *bringing forth*; *birth*, 1, 274; *offspring*; *son*, 7, 321.

parum, adv. (rel. to **parvus** and **waipos**), *only a little, too little*; *little*; *not*, 6, 862.

pārumper, adv. (**parum** and **per**), a *little while*; *for a short time*, 6, 862.

parvulus (**parvulus**), a, um, adj. (**parvus**), *very little*; *small, little*, 4, 328.

parvus, a, um (comp., **minor**, us; sup., **minimus**, a, um), adj. rel. to **waipos**, *small, little*, 2, 677, et al.; *young*, E. 7, 29; *a child, infant*, 10, 317; subs.: **parvum**, i, n., a *small estate*, 6, 848; *small property, little*, 9, 607; pl., *small affairs*, G. 4, 176; *little things*, E.

1, 24; abl.: *parvo*, at small expense, 10, 494; comp.: *minor*, us, less, smaller, G. 3, 240; younger, 9, 593; inferior, 10, 120; pl.: *miniores*, um, m., descendants, posterity, 1, 533; adv. comp.: *minus*, less, E. 9, 64; otherwise, 3, 561; superl.: *minimē*, least; very little; in the least degree; not at all, 6, 97.

pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3, a. and n., to furnish with food; to feed, G. 4, 152; *pasture*, E. 1, 46; rear, breed, 6, 655; nourish, 1, 808; fig., 1, 464; let grow, 7, 391; cherish, indulge, nourish, 10, 627; pass. as dep.: *pascor*, pastus sum, 3, a. and n., to graze, 1, 183; feed upon, eat, A. 2, 471; use for pasture, to pasture, 11, 319; feed, browse upon, G. 2, 375.

pascuum, i, n. (n. of *pascuus*, a, um, from *pasco*), a pasture, G. 3, 339.

Παισιφᾶς, ca, f., Παισιφᾶν, *Paisiphās*, daughter of Helios, wife of Minos, and mother of Androgeos, Phaedra, Ariadne, and the Minotaur, 6, 25.

passim, adv. (*passus*), spread or scattered about; here and there, in all directions; everywhere, 2, 364, et al.

passum, i, n., s. *pando*, at the end.

1. *passus*, a, um, p. of *pator*.

2. *passus*, a, um, p. of *pando*.

2. *passus*, ūs, m. (*pando*), a spreading or stretching; a step, pace, 2, 724.

pastor, ōris, m. (*pasco*), one who feeds; herdsman, shepherd, 2, 58.

pastorālis, e, adj. (*pastor*), pertaining to shepherds; country, rustic, 7, 513.

1. *pastus*, a, um, p. of *pasco* and *pascor*.

2. *pastus*, ūs, m. (*pasco*), a pasturing, feeding, G. 1, 381; pasture, 11, 494; honey-gathering, G. 4, 186.

Pātrivium, ii, n., *Palatium*, now *Padua*, an ancient town in northern Italy, 1, 247.

pātēfacio, fēci, factum (*pass.*, *pātēfieri*), 3, a. (*pateo* and *facio*), to open, 2, 259.

pātēfactus, a, um, p. of *patefacio*.

pātēns, ntis, a. *pateo*.

pātēo, ūi, 2, n. (rel. to *πατέω*), to be or stand open, 1, 298; fly open, open, 6, 81; to lie open, to open, extend, 12, 710; stretch, 6, 578; stand exposed or ready, 11, 644; fig., be evident, patent, clear, manifest, 1, 405; pa.: *pātēns*,

ntis, open, G. 4, 77; broad, gaping, 11, 40.

pāter, ris, m. (*πατήρ*), a father, 1, 60, et al.; sire, ancestor, forefather, 1, 641; often for Jupiter, 1, 60; applied to many of the gods, 5, 241, et al.; often to rivers and lakes, G. 4, 360, et al.; pl.: *parents*, 2, 579; elders, senators, fathers, chiefs, 4, 682; *pater Romanus*, *Augustus* (or, perhaps, the Roman citizen), 9, 449.

pātēra, ae, f. (*pateo*), a broad saucer-shaped dish, used in making libations; a libation-cup, *patēra*, 1, 729.

pāternus, a, um, adj. (*pater*), pertaining to a father; a father's, of a father, 5, 81; derived from a father; paternal, ancestral, 3, 121.

pātesco, pātīl, 3, inc. n. (*pateo*), to begin to be open; to be open to view, stand open, 2, 483; open, 3, 530; become evident, manifest, 2, 309.

pātiens, ntis, p. of *pator*.

pātor, passus sum, 3, dep. a. (rel. to *πάσχω*, aor. *πάσχειν*), to suffer, permit, allow, 1, 644; submit to, bear, undergo, endure, 1, 219; without an object, to suffer, E. 10, 53; pa.: *pātiens*, ntis, submissive, patiently, 5, 390; w. gen., yielding, submitting, 6, 77.

pātrīa, ae, f., s. *patrius*, ad fin.

pātrius, a, um, adj. (*pater*), pertaining to one's father or ancestors; a father's, 2, 658; paternal, natural to a father, 1, 643; exacted by a father, 7, 766; due to, felt for a father or parent, 9, 294; ancestral, hereditary, 3, 249; of one's country, native, 3, 281; belonging to the nation, of the country, 11, 374; subs.: *pātrīa*, ae, f. (sc. *terra*), father or native land; one's country, 2, 291, et al.; ancestral land, 1, 380; the land, country, city, state, commonwealth, G. 4, 155, et al.; a country, land, 1, 540.

Pātron, ōnis, m., *Patron*, a follower of Aeneas, 5, 298.

pātrūus, i, m. (*pater*), a father's brother, paternal uncle, 6, 402.

pātūlus, a, um, adj. (*pateo*), opening wide; wide, G. 1, 376; wide-spreading, E. 1, 1.

paucus, a, um, adj. (rel. to *παυς* and *παυος*), small, little; pl.: *pauci*, ae, a., few, a few, G. 4, 127, et al.; subs.:

pauci, ōrum, m., *few, a few (persons)*, 1, 588, et al.; **pauci**, ōrum, n., *a few things; few words*, 3, 813, et al.

paulatim (paull-), adv. (paulum), *little by little; gradually*, 1, 730.

paulisper (paull-), adv. (paulum and per), *for a short time, a little while*, 5, 845.

paulatim, **paulisper**, **paulo**, s. **paulatim**, etc.

paulo (paull-), adv. (paulus), *by a little; somewhat, a little*, E. 4, 1.

paulum (paull-), adv. (id.), *a little*, 3, 597.

pauper, ōris, adj. (rel. to paucus and *pauper*), *of small means; dependent, poor*, 2, 87; *little, lowly, humble*, 6, 811; subs.: **pauper**, c., *a poor man*, E. 7, 84.

paupĕries, ēi, f. (pauper), *narrow or straitened circumstances; poverty*, 6, 437.

paula (-ā), ac, f., *a kind of olive yielding superior oil*, G. 2, 80.

pāvēo, pāvi, 2, n. and a., *to be in fear; to dread, fear*, G. 4, 152.

pāvīdus, a, um, adj. (paveo), *trembling, alarmed, terror-stricken*, 2, 489; *solicitous, trembling with expectation, eager*, 5, 575.

pāvīto, ōvi, ātum, 1, intens. n. (id.), *to be much agitated; tremble, quake with fear; to be terrified*, 2, 107.

pāvor, ōris, m. (id.), *a trembling, panic, fear, terror*, 2, 229; *throbbing; eager, trembling anxiety*, 5, 138.

pax, ācis, f. (rel. to paciscor, *πίπτω*), *makes fast, peace*, 1, 249; *alliance, friendship*, 7, 266; *indulgence, favor, pardon*, 3, 261; *favor, assistance*, 3, 370; *personif.*: **Pax**, **Peace**, G. 2, 425.

peccātum, i, n. (pecco), *a fault, error, delinquency, sin, crime*, 10, 32.

pecco, ōvi, ātum, 1, n., *to commit a fault, sin, transgress, offend*, 9, 140.

pecten, īnis, m. (pecto), *a comb; a weaver's lay; an instrument for striking the strings of the lyre; a plectrum*, 6, 647.

pecto, pexi, pexum or pectitum, 3, a., *to comb*, 12, 86.

pectus, ōris, n., *the breast*, 1, 44; *stomach*, 5, 188; *fig., mind*, 1, 237; *thought*, 5, 7; *breast, heart, soul, feel-*

ing, freq.; *spirit, courage*, 6, 261, et al.; *personif.*: **person**, **soul**, **spirit**, 2, 249.

pecūāria, ōrum, m. (pecuarius, from pecus), *flocks or herds of cattle*, G. 3, 64.

pecūllum, īi, n. (pecus), *private property; savings, gain, property*, E. 1, 33.

1. **pecus**, ōris, n., *a flock or herd, freq.; cattle; part of the flock or herd*, G. 3, 155; *brood*, 1, 435; *breed*, G. 3, 159.

2. **pecus**, ūdis, f., *one animal of a flock or herd; a beast*, E. 6, 49; *animal*, 1, 743; *a sheep*, 3, 120; *victim for sacrifices*, 4, 68.

pēdes, ītis, m. (pes), *one who goes on foot; as a footman; on foot*, 12, 510; *a foot-soldier; collectively, infantry, soldiery*, 6, 516.

pēdestris, e, adj. (pedes), *pedestrian; unmounted; on foot*, 10, 364.

pēdica, ae (pes), *something for confining the feet; a snare*, G. 1, 807.

pēdum, īi, n. (id.), *a shepherd's crook; crooked at the end for catching the sheep or goat by the foot*, E. 5, 83.

Pēgāsus, īi, m. (in some texts for *Pegasus*), 11, 670.

pēlor, us, s. **malus**.

pēlāgus, īi, n., *πέλαγος, the sea; open sea, main*, 1, 139; *flood*, 1, 248.

Pēlasgi, ōrum, m., *πελασγοί, the Pelasgians, supposed to have been the original inhabitants of Greece and of several other countries and islands of the Mediterranean; in general for Greeks*, 1, 624, et al.

Pēlasgus, a, um, adj. (Pelasgi), *Pelasgian; Grecian*, 6, 508.

Pēlēthrōnīus, a, um, adj. (Pelethron), *belonging to Pelethron, a country of Thessaly inhabited by the Centaurs and Lapithae; Pelethronian*, G. 3, 115.

Pēllās, ae, m., *a Trojan*, 2, 433.

Pēllēas, ae, m., *Πηλεΐδης*. 1. *The son of Peleus, Achilles*, 2, 548. 2. *Neoptolemus or Pyrrhus, grandson of Peleus*, 2, 263, et al.

Pēllōn, īi, n., *Πήλιον, a mountain of Thessaly; of the same range as Ossa, now Petras*, G. 3, 94.

pellācia, ae, f. (pellax), *artfulness, deception* (in some texts for *fallacia*), G. 4, 443.

Pellaeus, a, um, adj. (Pella), *of Pae-*

ia in *Macedon*, the birthplace of *Alexander*; hence, *Alexandrian* or of the region of *Alexandria*; *Egyptian*, G. 4, 287.

pellax, *scis*, adj. (*pellicio*), *leading into error*; *wily*, *deceitful*, *artful*, 2, 90.

pellis, *is*, f. (*πέλλας*, *hide*), a *skin*, *hide*, 2, 722, et al.

pello, *pépŭll*, *pulum*, 3, a. (rel. to *πέλλω*), to *drive*; *impel*, *throw*, *shoot*, 12, 330; *slay*, 11, 56; *drive away*, *expel*, *banish*, 1, 385; *repel*, 10, 277; *dismiss*, 5, 812; *strike with sound*, *cause to echo*, 7, 702; *to dash*, *reverberate*, 8, 520.

Pēlōpēus, a, um, adj. (*Pelops*), of *Pelops*; *Pelopeian*, *Argive*, *Grecian*, 2, 108.

Pēlōps, *ōpis*, m., *Πέλοψ* (the dark-faced), *Pelops*, son of *Tantalus*, husband of *Hyppodamia*, and king of *Elis*, from whom the *Peloponnesus* was named, G. 3, 7.

Pēlōrus (-os), i, m., and **Pēlorum**, i, n., *Πέλωρος*, the northeastern cape of *Sicily*, now *Capo di Faro*, 3, 411.

pelta, *ae*, f., *πέλτη*, a *light crescent-shaped shield*, 1, 490, and note.

Pēlusiācus, a, um, adj. (*Pelusium*), of *Pelusium* at the eastern mouth of the *Nile*; *Pelustian*, *Egyptian*, G. 1, 228.

Pēnātes, *ium*, m. (*penus*), *gods of the household*; *hearth*, *fireside gods*, 2, 514, et al.; *tutelar gods of the state* as a national family, 1, 68; *fig.*, *fireside*, *hearth*, *dwelling-house*, *abode*, 1, 527; of a bee-hive, *home*, G. 4, 155.

pendō, *pēpendi*, 2, n. (*nenter* of *pendo*), to *hang*, *coll.* by *abl.* alone or *w.* prep., 2, 546, et al.; 5, 511; *be suspended*, 1, 106; *ching*, 9, 562; *bend*, *sloop forward*, 5, 147; *met.*, *linger*, *delay*, 6, 151; *hover*, *float* (not descending), G. 1, 214; *listen*, *hang upon*, 4, 79; *pa.*: *pendens*, *ntis*, *pendent*; *arching*, *vaulted*, *arched*, G. 4, 874.

pendo, *pēpendi*, *pensum*, 3, a., to *hold suspended*; to *hang*, *balance*, *weigh*; *weigh out money*; hence, *fig.*, to *pay* or *suffer punishment or penalty*, 6, 20.

pēne, s. *paene*.

Pēnēius (-eus), a, um, adj., of the *Peneus*, a river of *Thessaly*, now the *Salamyras*; *Penetian*, G. 4, 317.

Pēnēius (trisyll.), *ēi* or *ēos*, m., *Πηνειός*, *Peneius*, a *Grecian warrior*, said to have been one of the suitors of *Helen*, 2, 425.

pēnēs, prep. *w.* acc., *within one's power or possession*, 12, 59.

pēnētrābilis, e, adj. (*penetro*), that can be *pierced*; *act.*, *piercing*, 10, 481; G. 1, 93.

pēnētrālis, e, adj. (*id.*), *innermost*, *inner*, 2, 297; subs.: **pēnētrālis**, *ium*, n., the *interior of a house*; *sanctuary*, *shrine*, *chapel* (of a dwelling or temple), 2, 484, et al.

pēnētro, *avi*, *atum*, 1, a. and n. (rel. to *penitus*), to *penetrate*, *reach*, 1, 243; *make one's way into*, G. 2, 504; *attain to*, *go as far as*, *penetrate to*, 7, 207.

Pēnēus, i, m., *Πηνεύς*, a river of *Thessaly* rising in *Pindus*, running through the vale of *Tempe* and falling into the gulf of *Therma*; now the *Salamyras*, G. 4, 355.

pēnitus, adv. (rel. to *penes* and *Penates*), *inwardly*, *far within*, *deep*, *deeply*, 1, 300; *wholly*, *entirely*, 6, 737; *afar*, 11, 623; *far away*, 1, 512.

penna (*pinna*), *ae*, f., (rel. to *peto*, *πέτομαι*), a *feather*, 12, 750; *wing*, *pinion*, 3, 258; *form pinna*, a *pinnacle*, *battlement*, *palisade*, 7, 159.

pennātus (*pinn-*), a, um, adj. (*pen-na*), *winged*, 9, 473.

pensum, i, n. (*pendo*), that which is *weighed out* or *assigned for a day's spinning*; *a day's work*; *task*, 8, 412; *meton.*, *yarn*, *thread*, G. 4, 348; *a web*, 9, 476.

Penthēsilēa, *ae*, f., *Πενθεσίλεια*, *Penthesilea*; the queen of the Amazons slain by *Achilles* at *Troy*, 1, 491.

Pentheus (disyll.), *ēi* or *ēos*, m., *Πενθεύς*, *Pentheus*, king of *Thebes*, grandson of *Cadmus*, and son of *Echion* and *Agave*; *torn to pieces by his mother and her Bacchanalian companions for mocking at the orgies of Bacchus*, 4, 469.

pēnūria (*paen-*), *ae*, f., *want*, *distinction*, *need*, 7, 113.

pēnus, *is* and *i*, m. and *f.*, also **pēnum**, i, n., and **pēnus**, *ōris*, n. (rel. to *penes*, *Penates*, *penetro*, or, acc. to others, *pa.* root of *paeco*), that which is

stored within, or, perhaps, that which nourishes; the household store of provisions; stores, provisions, vials, 1, 704.

pēplum, i, n., πέπλος, πέπλος, a mantle, robe, or shawl worn over the other garments; the mantle used for draping the statues of Athena, 1, 480.

pēr, prep. w. acc., through, of place, time, agency, instrumentality, medium, and manner; through, 4, 357, et al.; along, 1, 576; over, 1, 498; on, 5, 535; within, G. 4, 302; between, G. 1, 245; by, at, 4, 56; through, throughout, during, 1, 31; in, 9, 81; in entreaties, adjurations, and oaths, by, 2, 141, et al.

In composition, the *r* of *pēr* is sometimes assimilated to a following *l*, and is lost in *petero* (from *pēr* and *tus*). Elsewhere it remains unchanged.

pēractus, a, um, p. of *perago*.

pērāgo, āgi, actum, 3, a., to drive through; carry through; execute, achieve, accomplish, finish, perform, 4, 633; pursue, 6, 384; fulfill, achieve, 3, 493; go through with, distribute, 5, 362; go through mentally, 6, 105.

pērāgro, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (per and ager), to go through fields or lands; to roam, travel; traverse, 1, 384.

percello, cūll, culsum, 3, a. (prphs. rel. to κέλλω, urge), to strike, smite vehemently; strike down, 5, 374; overthrow, 11, 310; p.: **percussus**, a, um, smitten, struck, penetrated (in some texts for *percussus*), 1, 513; 8, 121.

percipio, cāpi, ceptum, 3, a. (per and capio), to take in completely; perceive; feel, 7, 355; understand, 9, 190.

perculsus, a, um, p. of *percello*.

percurro, cūcurri or curri, cursum, 3, n. and a., to run through or over, 8, 392; fig., run over in narration, relate briefly, 6, 637.

percussus, a, um, p. of *percutio*.

percutio, cussi, cussum, 3, a. (per and quatio), to smite through; strike, smite, 4, 589; p.: **percussus**, a, um, struck, smitten, 7, 503; of the effect of sound, reverberating, echoing, E. 5, 83; of the mind, deeply affected, afflicted, moved, G. 4, 357; penetrated, filled (others, *percussus*), 1, 513; 8, 121.

perditus, a, um, p. of *perdo*.

perdo, dīdi, dītum, 3, a., to put through completely; ruin, undo, G. 4, 404; kill, destroy, 7, 304; to abandon; lose, 11, 58; p.: **perditus**, a, um, undone by love, E. 8, 89.

perducō, duxi, ductum, 3, a., to lead through; carry (in old texts for *produci*), E. 1, 78; lead, entice, E. 6, 60; overspread, suffuse, G. 4, 416.

pērdō, ēdi, ēsum (-essum), 3, a., to eat through or completely; eat up; consume, 6, 442.

pēreginus, a, um, adj. (*pereger*, fr. *per* and *ager*, whence *peregre*), of foreign lands; foreign, barbarian, 11, 772.

pēremptus, a, um, p. of *perimo*.

pērennis, e, adj. (*per* and *annus*), throughout the year; lasting, continual, perpetual, endless, 9, 79.

pēro, īi, ītum, īre, irreg. n., to go out of sight; to be lost, undone, 4, 497; perish, 2, 660; die, 2, 408.

pērerō, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to wander through or over, 2, 295; survey, 4, 363; explore, try, 5, 441; persuade, 7, 375.

pēreus, a, um, p. of *peredo*.

perfectus, a, um, p. of *perficio*.

perfēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, irreg. a., to carry or bear through; carry, restore, return, 11, 717; report, 5, 665; convey completely, carry home, 10, 786; reach the mark, 12, 907; undergo, endure, suffer, 3, 323; w. reflex. pron., betake one's self, go, 1, 389; p.: **perlātus**, a, um, being carried to the mark; striking, 11, 803.

perficio, fēci, factum, 3, a. (*per* and *facio*), to make completely; finish, complete, 6, 745; perform, 3, 173; p.: **perfectus**, a, um, worked, wrought, executed, 5, 267; fulfilled, 3, 548.

perfidus, a, um, adj. (*per* and *fides*), violating one's faith; faithless, perfidious, treacherous, 4, 805; of things, disappointing; deceptive, treacherous, 12, 781.

perflo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to blow through or over; sweep over, 1, 83.

perfodio, fōdi, fossum, 3, a., to dig or pierce through, transfix, 11, 10.

perfōro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., to bore or pierce through, 10, 483.

perfosus, a, um, p. of *perfordio*.

perfractus, a, um, p. of *perfringo*.

perfringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, a. (per and frango), to break through; break completely; dash or break in pieces, crush, 10, 279; break, dash, 11, 614.

perfunto, fūdi, fūsum, 3, a., to pour over or along; wash, 3, 397; overspread, overflow, 11, 636; sprinkle, G. 4, 384; spot, stain, 3, 221; anoint, 5, 135; besprinkle, 12, 611; sleep, G. 1, 194; imbue, impregnate, G. 1, 78.

perfurō, fūi, 3, n., to rage wildly; rave, 9, 343.

perfusus, a, um, p. of perfundo.

Pergāma, ōrum, s. Pergamum.

Pergāmēa, ae, f. (Pergamus), the city built by Aeneas in Crete, 3, 133.

Pergāmēus, a, um, adj. (id.), of Pergamus, Pergamean; Trojan, 3, 110.

Pergāmum, i, and **Pergāma**, ōrum, n., and **Pergāmus** (-os), i, f., Πέργανον, Πέργανος. 1. The citadel or walls of Troy, 3, 87; Troy, 4, 344, et al. 2. The Trojan citadel of Helenus in Epirus, 3, 336.

pergo, perrexī, perrectum, 3, n. and a. (per and rego), to direct one's course right onward; go on, 1, 389; march, 11, 521; continue, 6, 198; fig., of narration, 1, 372.

perhibeo, ūi, itum, 2, a. (per and habeo), to hold persistently; maintain, assert; say, report, 4, 179; reckon, call, G. 2, 238.

periculum (pericelum), i, n. (obsol. perior), a trial; risk, hazard, danger, peril, 1, 615, et al.

Pēridia, ae, f., Περῖδια, the mother of Onites, 12, 515.

perimo, ēmi, emptum, 3, a. (per and emo), to take away completely; annihilate, destroy, 5, 787; slay, kill, 6, 163; beat to death, G. 4, 301.

Pēriphas, antis, m., Περῖφας, Periphās, a Greek warrior, companion of Pyrrhus, 2, 476.

pēritus, a, um, adj. (obsol. perior), having gone through, made trial; skillful, expert, E. 10, 32.

perjūrium, ii, n. (perjūrus), a false oath; perjury, perfidy, treachery, 4, 542.

perjūrus, a, um, adj. (per and ius), violating one's oath; perjured, fore-sworn, 2, 195.

perlabor, lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., to glide through or over, 1, 147; reach, come down in tradition, 7, 646.

perlatus, a, um, p. of perfero.

perlēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, a., to scan narrowly; survey, examine, 6, 34.

Permessus, i, m., Περμησός, a river flowing from Mount Helicon into the Copaic lake, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, E. 6, 64.

permētor, mensus sum, 4, dep. a., to measure completely; traverse, 3, 157.

permētō, ūi, itum, 3, a. (probably found only in pres. participle), to dread or fear greatly (old reading for praemotuens), 2, 573.

permiscō, miscui, mistum or mixtum, 2, a., to mix completely; mix, mingle, 1, 488; fig., disturb, confound, 7, 348.

permissus, a, um, p. of permitto.

permistus, a, um, p. of permisceo.

permitto, misi, missum, 3, a., to let go without hindrance; allow, permit, 1, 540; give up, commit, consign, 4, 640; surrender, 4, 104.

permixtus, a, um, p. of permisceo.

permuloō, mulsi, mulsum or mulctum, 2, a., to stroke; calm, soothe, cheer, 5, 816.

permūto, avi, ātum, 1, a., to exchange, 9, 307.

pernix, icis, adj. (per and nitor), nimble, fleet, swift, agile, 4, 180, et al.; obstinately, persistently, continuously (the less correct reading is perniox), G. 3, 230.

pernox, noctis, adj., during the whole night (the better authorized reading is perniz), G. 3, 230.

pēro, ōnis, m., a boot or high shoe made of raw hide, 7, 690.

pērodi, ōdisse, ōsus sum, def. a. (per and odi), to hate, abhor, loathe, 6, 435.

perōsus, a, um, p. of perodi.

perpessus, a, um, p. of perpetior.

perpētior, passus sum, 3, dep. a. and n. (per and patior), to bear completely; suffer, endure, 9, 60; permit, 12, 644.

perpētūs, a, um, adj. (per and peto), continuing through; perpetual, continual, 4, 32; unending, E. 4, 14; stretching out, long extending or reaching, 8, 183.

perplexus, a, um, adj., *much entangled; puzzling, intricate*, 9, 891.

perrumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, 3, a., *to break, burst through*, 2, 480.

persentio, sensi, sensum, 4, a., *to feel deeply; feel*, 4, 448; *perceive*, 4, 90.

persēquor, sēcūtus or sēquutus sum, 3, dep. a., *to follow continually; follow*, 9, 218; *pursue, follow closely*, 10, 562; *follow up*, G. 2, 407.

persicō, sēdi, sessum, 3, n., *to settle through; soak, penetrate*, G. 3, 442.

Persia, Idia, f., *Persia*, poet. for *Parthia*, G. 4, 290.

persolvō, solvi, sōlūtum, 3, a., *to loosen completely; set free; free one's self from obligation; pay, render, give, return*, 1, 600, et al.; *sacrifice, offer*, 5, 484.

persōno, sōnāi, sōnītum, 1, n. and a., *to sound loudly; sing, play*, 1, 741; *cause to or make resound*, 6, 171.

persto, stiti, stātum, 1, n., *to continue standing; remain fixed*, 5, 812; *persist*, 2, 650.

perstringo, strinxī, strictum, 3, a., *to bind tightly; graze*, 10, 344.

persuādēo, suāsi, suāsūm, 2, a., *to prevail upon by talking; induce, persuade*, w. inf., G. 2, 315.

pertaedet, taesum est, 2, impers., with *me, te*, etc., *it much wearies me, thee*, etc.; *one is weary, disgusted; w. gen. of the thing*, 4, 18; 5, 714.

pertempto (**pertento**), āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a., *to handle completely; test, prove; to search through; thrill, penetrate, persuade, fill*, 1, 502, et al.

perterrēo, ūi, itum, 2, a., *to fill with terror; to frighten, dismay*, 10, 426.

perterritus, a, um, p. of *perterreo*.

pervēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, n., *to come to the end; arrive, reach*, 2, 81; *to come to such an end, such a pass*, E. 9, 2; impers.: *perventum est, one has arrived, they have arrived*, G. 4, 375.

perversus, a, um, p. of *perverto*.

perverto, verti, versum, 3, a., *to turn completely; pa.: perversus (-vorsus)*, a, um, *turned the wrong way; cross-grained*, E. 3, 13; *contrary, adverse*, 7, 584.

pervigilo, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to remain awake or watch through; watch*, G. 1, 292.

pervius, a, um, adj. (*per and via*), *that can be passed through; unobstructed, free; common*, 2, 458.

pervōlito, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. n. (*pervolo*), *to fly about; flit around*, 8, 24.

pervolo, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to fly through or over*, 12, 474.

pēs, pēdis, m. (*pes, ped-*), *the foot; claw, talon, paw, hoof*, freq.; of the current of a river, 9, 125; *the foot-ropes at the lower corner of a sail, the sheet*, hence, *facere pedem, to manage the sheet, shift the sail; tack*, 5, 880; *pedem reprimere, to retreat, draw back*, 2, 378; *ferre pedem, come, draw near (others, dance)*, G. 1, 11; *go*, 3, 756; *referre pedem, to return*, G. 4, 485; *efferre pedem, go out, depart*, 2, 657; *pedem advertere, approach, draw near*, 6, 386; *aequo pede, in equal combat*, 12, 485.

passim (**passim**), s. *malus*.

pestifer, ēra, ērum, adj. (*pestis and fero*), *pest-bringing; pestilential*, 7, 570.

pestis, is, f. (*perdo*), *destruction*, 5, 699; *plague, pest, scourge*, 3, 215; *death*, 9, 328; *disease, plague, contagion*, G. 3, 471; *infection, pollution*, 6, 737; *fatal, baneful passion*, 1, 712.

Pētēlia (-lilla, -ellia), ac, f., Περηλία, *Petelia, a town on the eastern coast of Bruttium, now Strongoli*, 8, 402.

pētītus, a, um, p. of *peto*.

pēto, īvi or īi, itum, 3, a. (*rel. to pto-mai and pto-mi*), *to fall upon, attack, assail*, 3, 603; *seek*, 1, 181; *strike*, 11, 9; *advance towards*, 2, 213; *follow up, pursue*, 5, 226; *makes for*, 1, 158; *repair to*, 1, 519; *hasten, approach to*, 1, 717; *fly towards*, G. 2, 210; *greet*, 1, 611; *aim at*, 5, 508; *fig., assail, try*, 4, 675; *purpose, intend*, 2, 151; *apply to, solicit, entreat, beg, beseech, crave, ask, seek*, 4, 433, et al.; *w. inf.*, 7, 96; *petere terram, fall prostrate upon the ground*, 3, 93.

pētulous, a, um, adj. (*obsolet. petalo fr. peto*), *bulging, wanton, frolicking*, G. 4, 10.

Phaeaces, um, m., pl., Φαίακες, *the Phaeacians, the Homeric name of the*

inhabitants of Corcyra, the modern Corfu, 3, 291.

Phaedra, ac, f., φαῖδρα, *one of the daughters of Minos, king of Crete, and wife of Theseus, king of Athens, 6, 445.*

Phæthōn, ontis, m., φαῖθων (the Shining), *Phaethon, the son of Helios and Clymene; for the sun-god, the sun, 5, 105.*

Phæthontias, ædis, f. (Phaethon), pl., *Phæthontides, um, the sisters of Phaethon, E. 6, 62.*

phalanx, ngis, f., φάλαγξ, *a body of troops in compact array; a battalion, army, host, 6, 489; of a fleet, 2, 254.*

phalarica (fāl-), ac, f., *a heavy spear wound with combustibles; fiery dart, 2, 705.*

phalærae, ærum, f., φάλαρα, *dores of metal worn on the corselet; trappings, 9, 458; trappings or caparisons for the heads, necks, and breasts of horses, 5, 810.*

Phalæris, is, m. (acc. -im), *a Trojan, 9, 703.*

Phanaeus, a, um, adj. (Phanae), *of Phanae (now Cape Mastico), a harbor and promontory in Chios; Phanaean, G. 2, 98.*

pharétra, ac, f., φαρέτρα, *a quiver, 1, 323, et al.*

pharétratus, a, um, adj. (pharetra), *bearing the quiver, 11, 640.*

Phærus, i, and **Phæro**, onis, m., *a Rutulian, 10, 322.*

phasellus (ellus, fās-), i, m., φάσηλος, *the kidney-bean, G. 1, 227; fig., a light vessel in the form of a kidney-bean; bark, craft, galley, G. 4, 289.*

Phæsis, Idæ or Idæ, m., φαῖσις, *a river of Colchis, now the Rioni, G. 4, 367.*

Phægeus (diseyll-), i or ðos, m., Φηγεύς. 1. *A follower of Aeneas, 5, 208. 2. Another, 12, 371.*

Phædæos (-us), æl, f., Φαῖδεος, *a town of Arcadia, now Phœnea, 8, 165.*

Phæres, ætis, m., Φαῖρης, *an Arcadian follower of Pallas, 10, 413.*

Philippi, ðrum, m., Φίλιπποι, *a town in Macedon, now Philibæ, G. 1, 400.*

Phillyrides (Phillyr-), æe, m., Φιλλύριδης, *the son of Phillyra; the centaur Chiron, G. 3, 550.*

Philoctetes, ac, m., Φιλοκτήτης, *son of the Theban king Peas of Mæ-*

doea, companion of Hercules, from whom he inherited the bow and arrows with which he killed Paris, 3, 402.

Philomela, ac, f., Φιλομήλη, *the daughter of Pandion, king of Thebes, changed into a nightingale, E. 6, 79; a nightingale, G. 4, 511.*

Phinæus, a, um, adj. (Phineus), *pertaining to Phineus, king of Salmydessus, who was smitten by the gods with blindness and tormented by the Harpies, for putting out the eyes of his sons, 3, 212.*

Phlægæthōn, ntis, m., Φλεγέθων (the "burning"), *a river of Tartarus, 6, 551.*

Phlægyas, ac, m., Φλεγύας, *a son of Mars and king of the Lapithæ, 6, 618.*

phoca, æe, f., φώκη, *a seal, sea-calf, G. 3, 543.*

Phoebæ, es, f., Φοῖβη (the radiant), *the sister of Apollo, Diana, Luna; the moon, G. 1, 431.*

Phoebæus, a, um, adj. (Phoebus), *pertaining to Phoebus or the sun; Phœbean, 3, 637.*

Phoebigæna, ac, m. (Phoebus and geno), *the son of Phoebus, Asculapius, 7, 773.*

Phoebus, i, m., Φοῖβος (the radiant), *Phoebus or Apollo, 1, 320, et al.*

Phoenices, um, m., Φοίνικες, *the Phœnicians, 1, 344.*

Phoenissus, a, um, adj., Φοίνισσος, *Phœnician, 1, 670; subs.: Phœnissa, ac, f., a Phœnician woman; Dido, 1, 714, et al.*

Phoenix, icis, m., Φοινίξ, *Phoenix, son of Amyntor, and companion of Achilles, 2, 763.*

Phlœdæ, es, f., Φολῆη, *a Cretan woman, slave of Aeneas, 5, 285.*

Pholus, i, m., Φόλος. 1. *A centaur, son of Ixion, G. 2, 456. 2. Pholus, i, m., a Trojan warrior, 12, 341.*

Phorbas, antis, m., Φόρβας, *Phorbas, a son of Priam, killed at the siege of Troy, 5, 842.*

1. **Phorcus** (-eys), i, m., Φόρκος, *a sea-god, son of Neptune or Pontus and Gaia, 5, 240.*

2. **Phorcus**, i, m., *a Latin patriarch, 10, 323.*

Phryges, um, m., Φρύγες, *Phrygians; the inhabitants of Phrygia,*

which originally included the Troad ; hence, also, *Trojans*, 1, 468, et al. ; sing., *Phryx*, Ἰγίς, m., a *Phrygian* or *Trojan*, 12, 99.

Phrygia, ae, f. (*Phryx*), *Phrygia*, the Troad, 7, 207.

Phrygius, a, um (id.), *Phrygian Trojan*, 1, 361 ; subs. : **Phrygiæ**, ærum, f., *Phrygian* or *Trojan women*, 6, 518.

Phryx, s. *Phryges*.

Phthia, ae, f., Φθία, *Phthia*, the native town of Achilles in Thessaly, 1, 284.

Phyllis, Idis or Idos, f., Φυλλίς, the name of a shepherdess, E. 3, 107, et al.

Phyllodōcē, es, f., Φυλλοδόκη, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, G. 4, 336.

piōctilum, l, n. (pio), an expiation ; expiatory, sacrifice, offering, 4, 636 ; purifying sacrifice ; illustration, 6, 153 ; meton., that which requires such expiation ; sin, crime, 6, 569.

picēa, ae, f. (pix), the pitch-pine ; the pine, 6, 180.

picōus, a, um, adj. (id.), of pitch ; smoking with pitch, pitchy, 9, 75 ; pitch-black, 3, 573.

pictūra, ae, f. (pingo), the art of painting ; painting, 1, 464.

pictūratūs, a, um (pictura), adorned with painting ; embroidered, 3, 483.

pictus, a, um, p. of pingo.

Picus, i, m., the son of Saturn, grandfather of Latinus, king of the aborigines, changed by Circe into a woodpecker, 7, 48, et al.

Piērides, um, f. (Pierus), daughters of Pierus ; the Muses, E. 9, 33, et al.

piētās, ātis, f. (pius), piety, reverence, devotion, love with respect to gods or parents, 1, 10 ; in other relations : dutiful affection ; fidelity, regard ; righteousness ; pity for the injured, just retribution, justice, 2, 536 ; pity, compassion, mercy, 5, 688 ; patria pietas, affection for a parent, 9, 294.

piger, gra, grum, adj. (piget), backward ; slow, sluggish ; torpid, benumbed, G. 4, 259.

piget, ūit, 2, impers. a., to cause disgust, vexation, irksomeness ; with me, te, etc., am, art, is, are vexed, displeased ;

I, we, they are annoyed, vexed, unwilling, G. 1, 177 ; regret, 4, 335, et al.

pignus, ōris or ēris, n. (rel. to pango and paciscor), a pledge, stake, token, assurance, 3, 611.

pila, ae, f., a pier ; mole, 9, 711.

pilātus, a, um, adj. (pilum), armed with the pilum, javelin, or dart, 12, 181.

pilentum, l, n., a chariot, carriage, 8, 666.

pilum, l, n., the heavy javelin used by the Roman legionary soldier ; the pilum, G. 1, 495.

Pilumnus, l, m., a Latin, deity, ancestor of Turnus, 10, 619, et al.

Pinārius, a, um, adj. (Pinarius), of Pinarius, head of a family devoted to the rites of Hercules ; Pinarian, 8, 870.

Pindus, l, m., Πίνδος, a mountain-range between Thessaly and Epirus, sacred to the Muses, now Messara, E. 10, 11.

pinōus, a, um, adj. (pinus), of pine, made of pine, produced from pine, piny, 11, 786 ; pine-, 2, 258 ; piny, pine-growing, 11, 320.

pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3, a., to paint, 5, 663 ; color, stain, E. 6, 22 ; dye, 7, 252 ; relieve, contrast, or pick out, with varying colors, E. 2, 50 ; tattoo, 4, 146 ; p. : **pictus**, a, um, embroidered, 1, 708 ; pa., many-colored, speckled, spotted, variegated, 4, 525.

pinguesco, 3, inc. n. (pinguis), to grow fat ; to become fertile, G. 1, 492.

pinguis, e, adj. (rel. to waxōs), fat, 1, 215 ; well-fed, 1, 635 ; sleek, plump, G. 2, 198 ; juicy, E. 8, 66 ; thrifty, G. 1, 14 ; fertile, G. 4, 118 ; reeking, 4, 62 ; fat or rich with victims, 9, 585 ; rich, dense, or thick, G. 4, 268 ; vicious, E. 8, 55 ; meton., fertilizing, G. 1, 80 ; male pinguis, not rich, barren, G. 1, 105 ; subs. : **pingue**, is, n., fatness, fat, G. 3, 124, et al.

pinifer, ēra, ērum, adj. (pinus and fero), pine-bearing, pine-covered, 4, 249.

pinna, ae, s. penna.

pinus, ūis or i (acc. pl., pinos, G. 4, 112), f. (virgo), a pine-tree, pine, 3, 659, et al. ; meton., a ship, 5, 153 ; a torch, 7, 397 ; a pine brand or torch (others, a spear), 9, 523.

pīo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (pius), to atone

for, explete, 2, 184; appease, 6, 379; avenge, punish, 2, 140.

Pirithōus, i, m., Περῖθους, son of Ixion and king of the Lapithae; chained in Hades for attempting, with the aid of Theseus, to carry away Proserpine from the abode of Pluto, 6, 393, et al.

pīrum, i, n., a pear, G. 2, 83.

pīrus, i, f., a pear-tree, E. 1, 74.

Pisa, ae, f., Πῖσα, a city of Elis near which the Olympic games were celebrated, G. 3, 180.

Pisae, ārum, f., a city of Etruria, now Pisa, 10, 179.

piscis, is, m., a fish, G. 3, 430; the constellation Pisces, G. 4, 234.

piscōsus, a, um, adj. (piscis), abounding in fish; haunt of fish, 4, 255.

pistrix, icis, f. (πῑστῖς), a sea-monster (others, pristi), 3, 427.

pīus, a, um, adj., dutiful, pious, especially to gods and parents, 1, 220, et al.; pious, reverent, devout, 1, 526; sacred, holy, 4, 637; righteous, good, 1, 603; pure, 3, 42; blessed, 5, 734; of the gods, righteous, just, 4, 362, et al.

pix, icis, f., πῑσσα, pitch, G. 4, 41, et al.; meton., pine, G. 2, 438.

placābilis, e, adj. (placo), that can be appeased; placable, propitious, 7, 764.

placō, ūi or plācītus sum, 2, n., to be agreeable, pleasing; to please, 4, 38; impers.: placēt, ūit or plācītum est, it pleases (me, thee, etc.); I resolve, decree, will, 1, 233; pa.: placītus, a, um, agreeable, pleasing, 4, 38; subs.: placītum, i, n., a pleasure, desire; judgment, E. 7, 27.

placidē, adv., s. placidus.

placidus, a, um, adj. (placeo), gentle, calm, tranquil, peaceful, serene, 5, 848; inactive, idle, 9, 187; friendly, propitious, 3, 266; adv.: placidē, gently, softly, quietly, calmly, 5, 86.

placitum, s. placeo.

placitus, a, um, p. of placeo.

placō, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (rel. to placeo), to appease, 2, 116; calm, quiet, still, 1, 142; subdue, quell, 6, 808.

1. **plāga**, ae, f., πλῆγή, a blow, wound, G. 3, 226; lash, whip, 7, 383.

2. **plāga**, ae, f. (prips. rel. to πλάγ, a flat surface), a tract, region, 1, 304; zone, 7, 296.

3. **plāga**, ae, f. (prips. rel. to plecto and πλάω), a net, hunter's net; a toll, 4, 131.

plango, nxi, nctum, 3, a. (rel. to πλῆσσω and 1. plaga), to beat, strike, smite the breast; hence, intransitive, lament, wail, 11, 145; moan, G. 1, 334.

plangor, Oris, m. (plango), lamentation by beating the breast; lamentation, wailing, cry of grief, 2, 487.

plānitēs, ēi, f. (planus), a level surface, plain, 11, 537.

planta, ae, f. (rel. to πλανῖς), the sole of the foot, 4, 259; a plant, scion, slip, graft, sprout, G. 2, 23, et al.

plantāria, ūum, n. pl. (plantaris), slips, scions, sets, layers, G. 2, 27.

plānus, a, um, adj. (rel. to πλᾶκος), flat, level, plain; subs.: plānum, i, n., a plain, G. 2, 273.

plātānus, i, f., πλάτανος, the plane-tree, the European button-wood, G. 4, 146.

plaudo, plausi, plansum, 3, a. and n., to beat, slap, stroke, 12, 86; clap, flutter, 5, 516; of the dance, perform by beating, beat, 6, 644.

plaustrum (plo-), i, n., a cart, car, wain, G. 2, 206.

1. **plausus**, a, um, p. of plaudo.

2. **plausus**, ūs, m. (plaudo), a beating, clapping, flapping; rattling sound, 5, 215; plaudii, applause, 5, 148.

plēbs (plēbes), is (ei and i), f. (rel. to πλῆθος), the multitude, throng, 9, 343; mass, common people, G. 2, 509.

Plēias (Plēas, Plēas), ādis, f., Πλῆϊας, a Pleiad, one of the seven daughters of Atlas; pl.: Plēiades, um (the genuine Lat. word is Vergiliæ), the "seven stars" in the constellation Taurus; the Pleiades, G. 1, 138.

Plēmŷrium (Plēm-, Plēmur-), ūi, n., Πλημύριον, Plemyrion, now Punta di Gigante, a promontory in Sicily, near Syracuse, 3, 693.

plēnus, a, um, adj. (rel. to rt. ple in compleo, expleo, impleo), full, 1, 460; mature, 7, 53; swelling, 1, 400; overflowing, 1, 739; ad plenum, to the full, to the brim, G. 2, 244.

plērurumque, adv. (plerusque), for the most part, generally, G. 1, 300.

Plēas, ādis, s. Pleias.

plico, cavi or cūi, cātum or cītum, 1, a. (rel. to πλάω), to wind together, fold, coil, 5, 279.

plūma, ae, f., the soft under-feather; a soft feather; plume, feather, 8, 242; plumage, 11, 771.

plumbum, l, n. (rel. to μέλυσος, μέλυσος), lead, 5, 405; a leaden bullet, 9, 568.

plūo, ūi or ūvi, 3, n. and a., pers and impers., to rain, G. 4, 81; 10, 807.

plūrimus, a, um, s. multus.

plūs, plūris, s. multus.

Plūto (-on), ōnis, m., Πλούτων, Pluto, son of Saturn, king of Hades, 7, 827.

plūvia, ae (ec. aqua), f. (pluvius), rain, G. 1, 92.

plūviālis, e, adj. (pluvia), causing rain, rainy, 9, 668.

plūvius, a, um, adj. (pluo), causing rain or attended by rain; rainy, 1, 744.

po (pot), insep. prep., intensifying or emphasizing words to which it is prefixed.

pōcūlum, l, n. (rt. po, Grk. πι, whence poto, drink), a drinking-cup; goblet, 1, 706; cup of wine, G. 3, 379; draught, drink, G. 3, 529; any vessel for drinking, a trough, fountain, E. 8, 23.

pōdāgra, ae, f., ποδάγρα, the gout; a wart, corn, G. 3, 299.

Pōdālirius, li, m., Ποδάλειριος, a Trojan follower of Aeneas, 12, 304.

poena, ae, f. (ποινή, quit-money), penalty, punishment, 1, 136; pain, torture, torment, 6, 543; revenge, vengeance, 2, 572; 7, 766.

Poeni, ōrum, m., Φοίνικες, the Carthaginians, 1, 302; Africans, 12, 4.

Poenicēus, a, um, s. Puniceus.

poenitet, s. paenitet.

Poenus, a, um, adj. (Poeni), Carthaginian, African, E. 5, 27.

pōsta, ae, m., ποιητής, a maker; a poet, E. 7, 25, et al.

1. **pōllo**, ūvi or ūi, ūtum, 4, a., to smooth, furbish, polish; finish, 8, 426; make bright, adorn, 8, 436.

2. **Pōllo**, s. Pollio.

Pōlites, ae, m., Πολίτης, Polites, a son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Pyrrhus, 2, 525.

pōlītus, a, um, p. of pollo.

pollex, icis, m. (polleo), literally the strong member; the thumb, 11, 66.

pollicēor, licētus sum, 2, dep. a. (pot and liceor), to promise, 1, 237.

pollicētus, a, um, p. of polliceor.

Pollio (Pōllio), ōnis, m., C. Asinius Pollio, a distinguished orator, general, and poet; friend of Antony and Augustus, and patron of Vergil; consul, B. C. 40, E. 3, 84, et al.

pollō, ūi, ūtum, 3, a. (pot and luo?), to soil, pollute, defile, 3, 234; break, violate, 3, 61.

pollūtus, a, um, p. of polluo.

Pollux, ūcis, m. (Πολλύξ), son of Tyndarus and Leda, and twin brother of Castor, 6, 121.

pōlus, l, m., πόλος, the terminating point of an axis; the celestial pole; meton., the heavens, sky, 1, 90; atr, 1, 308.

Pōlybōtes, s. Pōlyphoetes.

Pōlydōrus, i, m., Πολύδωρος, son of Priam and Hecuba, 3, 49.

Pōlyphēmus, i, m., Πολύφημος, a cyclops, son of Neptune, 3, 657.

Pōlyphoetes (Pōlybōtes), ae, m., Πολυφότης, a Trojan priest of Ceres, 6, 484.

Pōmētīl, ōrum, m., and **Pōmētīa**, ae, f., Pomētil, a city of the Volsci, called also Suessa Pomētia, now Torre Petrarra or Mese, 6, 775.

pōmpa, ae, f., πομπή, a solemn procession or ceremonial, G. 3, 22; a funeral procession, 5, 53.

pōmum, l, n., any kind of tree-fruit; an apple, pear, fig, etc., freq.; an apple-tree or any fruit-bearing tree, G. 2, 465.

pondus, ūris, n. (pendo), weight, 5, 447; burden, load, 6, 413; a stone, a shot, 11, 616.

pōnē, adv. of place (rel. to post?), behind, after, 2, 208.

pōno, pōsi, pōsitum, 3, a. (po and sino), to put, set, place, 1, 706, et al.; lay, stretch, 1, 173; level, 12, 569; plant, G. 2, 14; deposit, 6, 73; plant, settle, fix, 3, 88; set up, establish, make, 1, 264; propose, G. 2, 530; stake, E. 3, 36; assign, appoint, 1, 278; dispose, determine, 10, 623; deslote, 6, 611; put to rest

π sleep, 4, 527; bury, 6, 508; for *depono*, lay down or aside, *fig.*, 1, 202; 9, 687; give up for another, change, 8, 329; give up, 11, 308; lose, 12, 209; *n.* (*sc. se*), to subside, be hushed, sink to rest, 7, 27; 10, 103.

pons, ntis, m., a bridge, G. 3, 78; a bridge connecting battlements and towers, 9, 530; gangway, bridge for embarking, 10, 288.

1. **pontus**, i, m., *πότος*, the sea; the deep, 2, 295; wave, billow, "a sea," 1, 114.

2. **Pontus**, i, m. (*Πόντος*), the Pontus Euxinus; Black Sea; for Colchis, E. 8, 96.

poples, Itis, m., the hinder part of the knee; hamstring, 9, 762; knee, 12, 492.

pōpūlaris, e, adj. (*pōpulus*), pertaining to the people or nation; popular, 6, 816.

pōpūlēus, a, um, adj. (*pōpulus*), of the poplar-tree; poplar-, 5, 134.

Pōpūlēnia, ae, f., -ium, ii, n., and -li, ōrum, m., a town on the coast of Etruria near the modern Piombino, 10, 172.

pōpūlor, lātus sum, 1, dep. a., and **pōpūlo**, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (*populus*), to fill with a multitude of invaders; hence, by meton., to lay waste; ravage; ransack, 4, 403; devastate, plunder, 1, 527; rob, deprive, 6, 496; of things, 12, 525.

1. **pōpūlus**, i, m., a people, G. 2, 508; state, nation, 1, 21; canton, clan, tribe, 7, 716; multitude, throng, 1, 148; the common people as opposed to the senate, commons, people, 9, 122.

2. **pōpūlus**, i, f., a poplar-tree, E. 7, 61; a weevil of poplar, 8, 276.

porca, ae, f. (*porcus*), a sow, 8, 641.

porgo, s. porrigo.

porrectus, a, um, p. of porrigo.

porricio, rēci, rectum, 8, a., a ritual form for porcio, to throw, heave; lay before or offer; cast, 5, 288.

porrigo (contract. form **porgo**, 8, 274), rēxi, rectum, 8, a. (*pro* and *rego*), to stretch forth, hold forth, lift, 8, 274; pass., to be stretched out, extend, 6, 587; p.: **porrectus**, a, um, stretched out, extending, G. 3, 331.

perro, adv. (*perpō*), forward, of space, time, or of mental operations, far off, 6, 711; afterwards, in process of time, then, 5, 600; further, 9, 180.

Porcenna (*Porsēna*), ae, m., an Etruscan lare or king allied with the banished Tarquins against Rome, 8, 646.

porta, ae, f. (rel. to *perpō*), a gate, 1, 294, et al.; entrance, G. 4, 163; passage, avenue, door, 1, 83.

portendo, tendi, tentum, 3, a. (*pro* and *tendo*), to stretch, hold forth; to foretell, portend, presage, 3, 184; p. subs.: **portentum**, i, a thing portended; meton., that which portends, an omen, portent, prodigy, 8, 538.

portentum, i, s. portendo.

porticus, ūs, f. (*porta*), a portico, porch, gallery, pillared hall, colonnade, hall, 3, 333.

portitor, ōris, m. (*porto*), a carrier; ferryman, boatman; portitor Orci, Charon, G. 4, 502.

porto, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (rel. to *fero* and *perpō*), to bring, convey, carry, 1, 68; carry away, 1, 363; announce, declare, 3, 539.

Portūnus (*Portumnus*), i, m. (*portus*), *Portunus*, the Roman god of harbors or sea-ports; identified with the Greek Palaemon or Melicertes, 5, 241.

portus, ūs, m. (rel. to *porta*), a port, harbor, haven, 1, 159, et al.; fig., 7, 598.

posco, pōposci, 3, a., to demand, require, 11, 901; 1, 414; ask, inquire, 3, 59; request, call, ask for, 1, 728; seek, summon, 10, 661; entreat, supplicate, 1, 666; claim, 5, 342; w. two accusatives, 4, 50.

pōsītus, a, um, p. of *pono*.

possessor, ōris, m. (*posideo*), a possessor; occupier, intruder on, E. 9, 3.

possum, pōtūl, posse, irreg. n. (*potis* and *sum*), to be able; can, 1, 242, et al.; to avail, have influence, power, 4, 392; pōtēras, you might have, E. 1, 80; pa.: pōtens, ntis, able, powerful, mighty, 2, 296; potent, great, 1, 531; rich, 6, 843; of medicines, 12, 402; sovereign, ruler, lord, master of, w. gen., 1, 80; factus, facta potens, w. gen., having obtained, 7, 541; subs.: pōtēntes, ium or um, the great, 12, 519.

post, prep. w. acc., and adv. of place

and time; prep., *behind*, 1, 296; *next to*, 7, 655; *after*, 5, 626; adv., *afterwards*, *then*, *next*, 1, 612; *hereafter*, 1, 136.

postērus (nom. masc. not used), a, um, adj. (post), *the next, following*, 3, 588; superl.: **postrēmus** or **postūmus**, a, um, *last*, 11, 664; *the last, lowest*, 3, 427; *latest-born, youngest*, 6, 768; subs.: **postrēma**, ōrum, n., *the rear*, 9, 27.

posthābēo, ūi, Itum, 2, a., *to hold next; esteem less*, 1, 16; *put aside*, E. 7, 17.

posthābitus, a, um, p. of post-habeo.

posthac, adv., *after this time, hereafter, henceforward, after this*, E. 1, 76.

postis, is, m. (rel. to pono), *a post; door-post, jamb*, 3, 237; *door*, 2, 490.

postquam, adv., referring the time of one action or event to that of another; *after that, as soon as*, w. perf., 3, 468; 1, 520; *from the time that*, 4, 17; w. imperf., E. 1, 20; w. pres., E. 1, 31.

postrēmus, a, um, s. posterus.

postūmus, a, um, s. posterus.

pōtens, ntis, s. possum.

pōtentia, ae, f. (potens), *power, force, potency, might*, 1, 664, et al.

pōtestas, atis, f. (possum), *ability, power, physical or moral*, 9, 97; 9, 739; *virtus, efficacy*, 12, 396; *possibility, opportunity*, 3, 670; *authority*, 10, 100; meton., *the possessor of power, sovereign*, 10, 18.

1. **pōtior**, Itus sum, 4, dep. n. (pōtior), 3, 56; 4, 217, (potis), *to become master or possessor of; get, take possession*, w. abl., 3, 56; *enjoy*, 4, 217; *seize*, 12, 642; *win*, 9, 363; *achieve, execute*, 6, 624; *gain, reach*, 1, 172.

2. **pōtior**, us, comp. of potis.

pōtis, e, adj., *able*, 3, 671; compar.: **pōtior**, Ius, *better, preferable*, 4, 267; adv.: **pōtius**, *preferably; rather*, 3, 634.

Pōtītius, Il, m., *the founder of one of the families charged with the sacred rites of Hercules*, 3, 269.

pōtītus, a, um, p. of 1. potior.

pōtius, a, potis.

Potniae, ādis, adj., f. (Hermal), of Potniae, a village in Boeotia near

which the pasturage affected the cattle with madness; Potnian, G. 3, 268.

pōto, āvi, ātum or pōtum, 1, a., *to drink*, 6, 715; p.: **potus**, a, um, *having been drunk; in agreement with a noun, the drinking of*, G. 4, 120; sup.: **potum**, *to drink*, E. 7, 11.

prae, adv. (not in Vergil) and prep., w. abl. (rel. to pro), *before; prae se portare, to carry*, 11, 544; **prae se iactare, to pretend**, 2, 134.

In composition *prae* sometimes has the meaning of *praeter*, 6, 703.

praebēo, ūi, Itum, 2, a. (prae and habeo), *to hold before, afford*, G. 2, 216; *give*, G. 3, 301; *offer*, 9, 693.

praecēdo, cessi, cessum, 2, n., *to go before*, 9, 47.

praecelsus, a, um, adj., *very high, lofty*, 3, 245.

praeceps, cipitis, adj. (prae and caput), *head foremost; headlong*, 2, 307; *descending*, G. 3, 547; *deep*, 11, 696; *hurried, hasty, quick, speedy*, 4, 573; *flying, running swiftly*, 2, 516; 2, 598; *rash, impetuous, fiery*, 9, 665; prolept., *ready to sink*, 10, 232; subs.: **praeceps**, n., *a sleep, precipice, verge*, 2, 480; in **praeceps**, *headlong; swiftly*, G. 1, 203; *downwards*, 6, 578.

praeceptum, i, n. (praeceptus), *an injunction, direction, order, command*, 6, 236; *warning*, 2, 345; *rule, precept, maxim*, G. 1, 176.

praeceptus, a, um, p. of praecipio.

praecido, cidi, cism, 3, a. (prae and caedo), *to cut off in front*; pa.: **praecisus**, a, um, *abrupt, ragged*, 8, 238.

praecipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, a. (prae and capio), *to take, get beforehand*, 10, 277; hence, *dry up*, E. 3, 98; fig., *anticipate*, 6, 105; *await*, 11, 491; *instruct, direct, order*, 9, 40; *teach, prescribe*, 11, 322.

praecipito, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (praeceps), *to cast headlong, hurry, plunge*, 2, 37; *urge, hurry, hasten; impel, incite*, 2, 317; *break off, end swiftly*, 12, 699; *hasten away*, 4, 565; n. (sc. se), *fall headlong*, 6, 351; *descend swiftly*, 2, 9; *run down*, 4, 251.

praecipuū, adv. (praecipuus), *chiefly, especially, particularly, most of all*, 1, 220.

praecipuus, a, um, adj. (*praecipio*), *taken first; foremost, chief*, 11, 214; *distinguished*, 5, 249; *most distinguished*, 8, 177.

praecisus, a, um, p. of *praecido*.

praeclearus, a, um, adj., *very clear or bright; illustrious, splendid*, 4, 655.

praeco, ōnis, m., *a herald*, 5, 245.

praecordia, ōrum, n. (*prae* and *cor*), *the diaphragm or midriff; the vital parts; the heart*, 9, 418; *the heart as the seat of courage*, 2, 387; *spirit, heart*, 9, 596; *as the seat of the understanding*, G. 2, 484.

praeda, ae, f., *booty, spoil*, 1, 528; *prey, game*, 1, 210; *often in the pl.*, as 7, 749.

praedico, dixi, dictum, 3, a., *to say beforehand; foretell, prophesy, predict*, 3, 252; *forewarn*, 3, 436; p.: **praedictus**, a, um, *foretold*; subs.: **praedictum**, i, n., *the thing foretold; a prediction, prophecy*, 4, 484.

praedictum, s. **praedico**.

praedico, 3, a., *to learn beforehand*, G. 1, 252.

praedives, itis, adj., *very rich, opulent, wealthy*, 11, 218.

praedo, ōnis, m. (*praedor*), *a robber*, 10, 774.

praedor, ōri, ōtis sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (*praeda*), *to commit robbery, plunder, rob*, G. 1, 130.

praedulcis, e, adj., *very sweet; pleasing, dear*, 11, 155.

praedurus, a, um, adj., *very hard; hardy, sturdy, powerful*, 10, 748.

praeco, ōvi or ōi, ōtum, ōre, irreg. n. and a., *to go before*; p.: **praecens**, ōntis, *going before, preceding*, 5, 186.

praefero, tŕi, lŕtum, ferre, irreg. a., *to carry before, bear*, 7, 237; *offer*, 11, 249; *present, exhibit*, 10, 211; *put before or first*, 5, 541; *choose rather, prefer*, E. 2, 4.

praeficio, fŕci, fectum, 3, a. (*prae* and *facio*), *to put at the head or in command; to place or set over*, w. acc. and dat., 6, 118.

praefigo, fixi, fixum, 3, a., *to fasten before, in front of*, w. acc. and dat., 11, 778; *on the end*, 9, 486; *to tip, head, point*, 5, 537; *bind up, muzzle*, G. 3, 399.

praefixa, a, um, p. of *praefigo*.

praefodio, fodi, fossum, 3, a., *to dig before or in front of*, 11, 473.

praefor, fatus sum, 1, dep. n. and a., *to address first*, 11, 301.

praefulgŕo, fulsi, 2, n., *to shine or glitter at the end*, 8, 553.

praegnans, antis, and **praegnas**, ōtis (*prae* and *geno*), *with young, pregnant*, 7, 390.

praefŕbor, lapsus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., *to glide forward or along; roll or rush along by*, G. 3, 180.

praefŕtus, a, um, p. of *praefero*.

praelum, i, s. **prŕlum**.

praelium, s. **proelium**.

praemŕtio, 3, a. and n., *to fear beforehand, dread* (old reading, *permetuens*), 2, 573.

praemissus, a, um, p. of *praemitto*.

praemitto, misi, missum, 3, a., *to send before, in advance or forward; dispatch*, 6, 34.

praemium, ōi, n. (*prae* and *emo*), *that which is taken first or as the best; prize*, 5, 70; *reward, recompense*, 1, 461; *gift, blessing*, 4, 33.

praenŕto, 1, n. and a., *to swim in front of or by; fig., flow by, along by*, 6, 705.

Praeneste, ōe, n. and f., *a town in Latium on a lofty hill about twenty miles S. E. of Rome; now Palestrina*, 7, 682.

Praenestinus, a, um, adj. (*Praeneste*), *of Praeneste*, 7, 678.

praenuntia (-cia), ae, f. (*praenuntius*), *a harbinger, forerunner*, 11, 139.

praepes, ōtis, adj. (rt. pet, as in peto and πρῶται), *hastening before; swift, fleet*, 2, 361; *winged*, 5, 254.

praepinguis, e, adj., *very fat; rich*, 3, 668.

praereptus, a, um, p. of *praeripio*.

praeripio, rŕpi, reptum, 3, a. (*prae* and *rapio*), *to snatch, seize before another; seize quickly; snatch away*, 4, 516.

praerumpo, rŕpi, ruptum, 3, a., *to burst or break off in front; pa.: praeruptus, a, um, *broken or torn off; precipitous, abrupt, steep*, 1, 105.*

praesaepe (*praesŕpe*), ōe, n. (rel. to *praesaepio*), *an inclosure, fold, stall, stable, pen*, 7, 17; *hive*, 1, 485.

praesŕgus, a, um, adj. (*praesagio*),

divining, prophetic, 10, 177; *foreboding*, w. gen., 10, 843, et al.

praescio, 2, a., *to find out beforehand*, G. 4, 70.

praescius, a, um, adj. (*praescio*), *foreknowing, praesent*, 6, 66; *foreboding, ill-boding*, 12, 452.

praescrībo, scripsi, scriptum, *to write before; write at the head; show inscribed or prefixed*, E. 6, 12.

praesens, ntis, pa. (*praesum*), *being before, present in person; present before one*, 2, 174; *propitious*, 9, 404; E. 1, 42; *immediate, instant*, 1, 91; *prompt*, 12, 152; *ready, effective, sure*, G. 2, 127; *urgent, powerful*, 12, 245.

praesentia, ae, f. (*praesens*), *a being present; presence*, 9, 78.

praesentia, senti, sensum, 4, a., *to feel, perceive beforehand*, 4, 297.

praesēpe, s. *praesaepe*.

praesertim, adv. (*prae* and 2. *ecro*), *first determined; chiefly, especially*, G. 2, 310.

praeses, idis, c. (*praesideo*), *one presiding; an arbiter; arbitrator*, 11, 458.

praesidēo, sēdi or sīdi, 2, n. and a. (*prae* and *sedeo*), *to sit before; preside over, rule over, w. dat.*, 3, 35.

praesidium, il, n. (*praesideo*), *protection*, 11, 58.

praestans, antis, comp. : *praestantior*, us, s. *praesto*.

praesto, stitī, stātum or stītum, 1, n. and a., *to stand before; surpass; represent* (others, *surpass*), 11, 438; *impers.* : *praestat, praestitit, it is, was better, preferable, more fitting, important*, 1, 126; pa. : *praestans*, ntis, *excellent, superior, distinguished*, 5, 361; *beautiful*, G. 4, 538; w. gen., 12, 19.

praesūmo, sumpsi or sumsi, sumpsum or sumtum, 3, a., *to take beforehand; anticipate*, 11, 18.

praetendo, tendi, tentum, 3, a., *to hold out before*, G. 4, 230; *stretch forth, extend, wave*, 8, 116; *stretch, extend before*, 2, 682; *oppose*, 9, 599; fig., *pretend, promise*, 4, 339.

praetentus, a, um, p. of *praetendo*.

praeter, adv. and prep. w. acc. (*prae*), *by, beyond, before; adv., besides, along by, past*, 10, 299; prep., *beyond*, 7, 94.

praetērē, adv., besides these things; *desides, moreover, freq.*; *then too*, 1, 647; *hereafter*, 1, 49.

praetērēo, īvi or īi, itum, ire, īvreg. n. and a., *to pass by, to come to an end*, G. 2, 322; *to go, pass by*, 5, 156; *outstrip*, 4, 157; pa. : *praetērītus*, a, um, *past*, 8, 560.

praetērītus, a, um, p. of *praetereo*. *praeterīābor*, lapsus sum, 3, dep. n. and a., *to glide, flow along by*, 6, 374; *sail past or by*, 3, 478.

praetervēhor, vectus, 3, pass. of *praetereho*, as dep. a., *to go by; pass, sail by*, 3, 688.

praetexo, texti, textum, 3, a., *to weave in front; to fringe*, 6, 5; fig., *palate, cloak*, 4, 172; *conceal*, 4, 500.

praetōrium, īi, n. (*praetorius*), *the general's tent; headquarters; the king's pavilion*, G. 4, 75.

praefiro, usi, ustum, 3, a., *to burn at the point*, 7, 594.

praecustus, a, um, p. of *praecuro*.

praevālidus, a, um, adj., *very strong*, G. 2, 190.

praevectus, a, um, p. of *praevehor*. *praevehor*, vectus sum, 3, dep., *to ride before, ride up*, 7, 166.

praevenio, vēni, ventum, 4, n. and a., *to come before, precede* (separated by times), E. 8, 17.

praevertō (-vorto), verti, versum, 3, a., *to turn before; to preoccupy, prepossess* (others, *surprise*), 1, 731; *surpass*, 7, 897; pass. as dep. (only in pres.) : *praevertor* (-vortor), *to surpass, outstrip*, 1, 817.

praevidēo, vīdi, vīsum, 2, a., *to see beforehand; foresee*, 5, 445.

prātum, ī, n., *a meadow*, 6, 374; *marsh*, G. 1, 334.

prāvus, a, um, adj., *crooked; suba.* : *pravum*, ī, n., *perverse, wrong, evil, falsehood*, 4, 188.

prāces, um, a. *prex*.

prēcīae (prēt-), ārum, f., *a kind of grape; the preclae or prethae*, G. 2, 95.

prēcōr, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a., *to pray; entreat, invoke, implore, beseech, supplicate*, 4, 521; *pray for*, 3, 144; w. dat., 8, 127; pa. : *precans*, ntis, *suppliant*, 7, 237.

prēhendo (prendo, *prehendo*),

di, neut., 3, a., *to lay hold of; seize*, 2, 592; *catch*, 2, 450; *seize, hold for defense*, 2, 322; *overtake, reach*, 6, 61.

prōhensus, a, um, p. of *prehendo*.

prōlum (*praelum*), i, n. (*premo*), a wine-press, G. 2, 242.

prōmo, *pressi*, *pressum*, 3, a., *to press*, freq.; *plant*, G. 4, 181; *tread upon*, 2, 280; *trample*, 5, 331; *press together, close*, 6, 155; *press after, pursue*, 1, 294; *overflow, overwhelm*, 1, 246; *press upon*, 2, 530; *follow up in speech*, 7, 119; *stab, slay*, 9, 330; *shut in*, G. 4, 207; *hem in*, 11, 545; *suppress, keep down, conceal*, 1, 209; 12, 323; *obscure, withdraw*, 4, 81; *restrain, curb*, 1, 63; *check, discourage*, 11, 402; *repress*, 4, 332; *reduce, prune*, G. 1, 157; *subject, reduce, oppress*, 1, 235; *premere vestigia, arrest the footsteps*, 6, 197; *plant one's footsteps on, tread on* (with abl. of place), 11, 788.

prēdo, s. *prehendo*.

prēso (*prōhenso*), *avi*, ātum, 1, intens. a. (*prēdo*), *to grasp*, 2, 444.

prēsus, a, um, p. of *prehendo*.

prēso, *avi*, ātum, 1, intens. a., *to press hard; squeeze, press; milk*, E. 3, 99.

prēsus, a, um, p. of *premo*.

prētium, ii, n. (rel. to *πρῆμα*, *to buy*), *price*, 4, 212; *value, worth*, 9, 232; *money; bribe*, 6, 622; *reward, punishment*, 12, 352; *prize*, 5, 292; *ransom*, 9, 218.

prēx, *prēces*, f., not used in nom. and gen. sing. (*precor*), *a prayer, supplication, entreaty*, 2, 689.

Prīamēsius, a, um, adj. (*Priamus*), of *Priam*, 2, 408; *Priam's*, 7, 258.

Prīamides, ae, m., *Πριάμιδης*, son of *Priam*, 2, 205.

Prīamus, i, m., *Πριάμος*. 1. *Priam, son of Laomedon, king of Troy*, 1, 428, et al. 2. *A Trojan youth, son of Pōlites and grandson of King Priam*, 5, 554.

Prīapus, i, m., *Πριάπος*, *the god of generation; god of vineyards and gardens*, G. 4, 111.

prīdem, adv. (obsolet. *pris* and *dem*), *some time before or since; long ago, long since*, 2, 647, freq.

prīmaevus, a, um, adj. (*primus* and

aevus), *first in age; eldest born*, 9, 545; *youthful*, 10, 345; *early*, 7, 162.

prīmītiāe (-*telae*), ārum, f. (*primus*), *the first fruits; first offerings*, 11, 16; *beginnings, first essays*, 11, 153.

prīmōris, e, adj. (*primus*), *first; subs.: primōres*, um, *the chiefs, princes, nobles*, 9, 309.

prīmus, a, um, num. adj., superl. of *prior* (from absolet. *pris* or *pri*, and superl. suffix -*mus*), *first, in space, time, order, degree, or dignity* (usually referring to three or more); *first, foremost*, 5, 161; *front, fore-*, 5, 566; *nearest*, 2, 22; *first part of*, 1, 541; *edge, border, outskirts of*, 9, 244; *extremity of*, G. 3, 399; *chief*, 9, 785; *earliest, first*, 1, 245; *for the first time*, 11, 573; as an adv., 1, 442; 6, 810, et al.; *in the earliest times*, 1, 1; G. 1, 12; *prima proelia*, *the beginning of battle*, 12, 108; subs.: *primum*, i, n., *the chief concern, affair, work*, 8, 408; *primi*, ōrum, m., *foremost, first*, 2, 494; *prima*, ōrum, n., *the first place, front, van*, 10, 157; *first prize*, 5, 194; *first things or elements*, E. 6, 33; adv.: *primum*, *first*, 2, 875; ut *primum*, *as soon as*, 1, 306; *primo*, *at first, in the beginning*, 4, 176; in *primis* or *imprimis*, *cum primis*, *especially, chiefly*, 1, 308; G. 1, 178; ad *prima*, *to, i. e., in the first or highest degree*, very, G. 2, 184.

prīnceps, *ip̄is*, adj. (*primus* and *capio*), *first; chief; foremost*, 5, 160; subs. m., *a chief, leader, commander, prince*, 1, 489; *progenitor, founder, ancestor*, 2, 168.

prīncipiūm, ii, n. (*princeps*), *a beginning, commencement*, E. 8, 11; abl. adverbially: *principio*, *in the beginning, at first, in the first place*, 2, 728.

prior, us, ōris, (superl.: *primus*, wh. see), (obsolet. *pris* or *pri*, and comp. suffix -*or*), *first or foremost of two*, 5, 155; *first in order of time*, 1, 531; *earlier, former, first*, 2, 213; *old, ancient*, 4, 464; *original, native*, G. 2, 59; *before-hand, anticipating* (others, *excelling*), 11, 760; *superior*, 11, 292; subs.: *prīores*, m., *ancestors*, 2, 693; *the ancients, ancient poets*, G. 3, 292; adv.: *prius*, *before, sooner, rather*, 2, 190; *prīusquam*, s. *quam*.

priscus, a, um, adj. (obsolet. pris), *old, former, ancient*, 7, 706; **Prisci Lātīni**, the ancient Latins, occupying Latium prior to the foundation of Rome, 5, 598.

pristinus, a, um, adj. (id.), *primitive, pristine, former*, 6, 478; *recent*, 10, 148; subs.: **pristina**, ōrum, n., *former, first condition*, 12, 424.

pristis, is, f. (another form for *pistrix*). 1. *A sea-monster*, 10, 211. 2. **Pristis**, the *Pristis*, one of the ships of Aeneas, 5, 154.

prius, s. prior.

priusquam, adv., *before that, before*, 1, 478.

Prifernum, i, a city of Latium, now Piperno, 11, 540.

Prifernus, i, m., a *Rutullan warrior*, 9, 576.

1. **prō**, prep. w. abl. (πρὸ), *before, in front of*, 12, 601; *on the front of an elevated place; on*, 9, 575; *in defense of*, 8, 653; *on account of, for the sake of*, 6, 821; *in place of, instead of, for*, 1, 659; *for, in return for*, 3, 604; *in preference to*, 5, 483; **pro se**, *according to his strength*, 5, 501.

2. **prō** (prōh), interj. denoting wonder, surprise, lamentation, distress, agony; *O! ah! alas!* 4, 500.

prōavus, i, m., a *great-grandfather; stre, ancestor*, 3, 129.

prōbo, ōvi, ōtum, 1, a. (probus), *to try, put to proof; approve*, 5, 418; *permit, allow*, 4, 112.

Prōcas, ae, m., one of the Alban kings, and father of Numitor and Amulius, 6, 767.

prōcax, ōcis, adj. (proco), *bold, insolent; fig., wild, raging*, 1, 536.

prōcēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, n., *to go or come forth or forward; advances, proceed, go on*, 2, 760; *move*, 4, 587; *claps, pass by*, 3, 856; *continuous*, 5, 461.

prōcella, ae, f. (pro and cello), a *gale, storm, squall, tempest*, 1, 102.

prōcer, ōris, m. (in the sing. found only in the acc.), a *chief, noble*; pl.: **prōcēres**, um, *elders, nobles, princes*, 1, 740.

prōcērus, a, um, adj., *high, lofty*, E. 6, 63.

prōcessus, ūs, m. (procedo), a *going*

forward; progress, lapse of time, G. 2, 504.

Prōchŷta, ae, f., Προχῆστα, an *island near the Bay of Naples*, now *Procida*, 9, 715.

prōclāmo, ōvi, ōtum, 1, n. and a., *to cry out; declare, announce, proclaim*, 5, 345.

Procnē (Prognē), es, f., Πρόκνη, daughter of Pandion, king of Thebes, sister of Philomela, and wife of Tereus; *changed into a swallow; a swallow*, G. 4, 15.

Prōcris, Idis, f., Πρόκρις, *Procris*, a daughter of Erechtheus, married to Cephæus, king of Phocis, by whom she was accidentally killed in a forest whither she had followed him out of jealousy, 6, 445.

prōcūbo, cūbūi, cūbitum, 1, n., *to lie along, be spread out or extended*, G. 3, 145.

prōcūdo, cūdi, cūsum, 3, a., *to hammer out, forge; sharpen*, G. 1, 261.

prōcul, adv., *far off, at a distance*, 2, 42; *at some little distance, apart*, E. 6, 10; *far hence, away*, E. 238; *from a distance, from far*, 10, 401; *high, aloft*, 5, 642; *with ablat.*, G. 2, 459.

prōculco, ōvi, ōtum, 1, a. (pro and calco), *to tread down, trample upon*, 12, 534.

prōcumbo, cūbūi, cūbitum, 3, n., *to lie down*, G. 3, 466; *to bend, lean forward, lie along*, G. 8, 83; *bend down, lie prostrate*, G. 1, 111; *fall upon*, 11, 150; *bend to, ply the oars*, 5, 196; *to fall in death or battle*, 2, 426; *fall down, sink in ruins*, 2, 505.

prōcūro, ōvi, ōtum, 1, a., *to care for; attend to; refresh*, 9, 158.

prōcurro, cūcurri or curri, cursum, 3, n., *to run forth or forward*, 12, 267; *advance, rally forth*, 9, 690; *roll, rush along*, 11, 624; *jut, run out, project*, 5, 204.

prōcursus, ūs, m. (procurro), a *running forward, onward course, career*, 12, 579; *charge, onset*, 12, 711.

prōcurvus, a, um, adj., *curved forward; curving*, 5, 765.

prōcus, i, m. (procor), *one who asks; a wooer, suitor*, 4, 534.

prōdēo, ōvi or ii, ōtum, ōre, irreg. n., *to*

go forth; move forward or along, 6, 199; *advance, project*, 10, 693.

prödesse and **prödest**, s. *prosum*.

prödigium, ñ, n. (formed like *adagium* from *sio* ?), a *prognostic, sign, prodigy, wonder, portent*, 3, 366; *monster*, 8, 295.

prödigus, a, um, adj. (*prodigo*), *lavish, wasteful; consuming too much*, G. 4, 89.

pröditio, önis, f. (*prodo*), a *giving forth, betrayal; treachery, treason; allegation or charge of treason*, 2, 63.

pröditus, a, um, p. of *prodo*.

prödo, dñdi, dñtum, 3, a., *to put, bring, give forth; propagate*, 4, 281; *give up, desert, betray*, 1, 252; *expose*, 12, 42; *discover*, 9, 374; *give over, sentence*, 2, 127; *announce, disclose, make known*, 10, 99.

pröddico, duxi, ductum, 3, a., *to lead, draw forth, carry, bring*, E. 1, 73; *conduct, lead forth* (others, *lay out*), 9, 487; *breed, produce*, 12, 900; *prolong, protract*, 2, 637.

proellum (*prael-*), ñ, n. (in *Vergil* always *pl.*); a *battle, conflict, contest, combat, fight*, 5, 375, et al.; *charge*, 11, 631.

Proetides, um, f. (*Proetus*), *the daughters of Proetus, king of Tiryns; on account of their pride visited by Juno with madness, in which they imagined themselves to be changed into cows*, E. 6, 48.

pröfānus, a, um, adj. (*pro* and *fanum*), *in front or outside of the sacred inclosure; not sacred; profane facere, to desecrate*, 12, 779; *subs.*: **pro-fani**, örum, m., *the unconsecrated; uninitiated, profane*, 6, 253.

pröfecto, adv. (*pro* and *factum*), *as a fact; in truth, truly, indeed, surely, certainly*, 8, 532.

pröfectus, a, um, p. of *proficiscor*.

pröféro, tñli, lñtum, ferre, irreg. a., *to carry forward or forth; extend*, 6, 795; *postpone, delay*, 12, 395.

pröficio, feci, 3, n. and a. (*pro* and *facio*), *to cause to advance; to gain ground; get advantage, gain*, E. 8, 20.

pröfiscor, fectus sum, 3, dep. n., *to put one's self forward; set out, depart*, 1, 340; *proceed, spring from*, 8, 51.

pröfio, ñvi, stum, 1, a., *to blow; breathe forth noisily, by snoring*, 9, 326.

pröfñso, fluxi, fluxum, 1, n., *to flow along, run*, G. 4, 25.

pröfor, fñtus, 1, dep. a. and n., *to speak out; say; speak*, 1, 561.

pröfñsus, a, um, adj. (*profugio*), *fleeing forth; fugitive, exiled*, 1, 2.

pröfundo, fñdi, fñsum, 3, n., *to pour forth; pour, shed*, 12, 154.

pröfundus, a, um, adj., *deep*, 5, 614; *lofty, deep-vaunted*, 1, 58; *subs.*: **pro-fundum**, 1, n., *the deep, the sea*, 12, 263.

prögnies, öi, f. (*progigno*), *lineage, progeny, race*, 1, 19; *offspring*, 5, 565; *son*, 7, 97.

prögigno, gññi, gññtum, 3, a., *to beget; bear, bring forth*, 4, 180.

Prognö, s. *Progne*.

prögrädior, gressus sum, 3, dep. n. (*pro* and *gradior*), *to go, come forward or forth*, 4, 136; *advance*, 3, 300; *move on*, 12, 219.

prögressus, a, um, p. of *progredior*.

pröh, s. *pro*.

pröhñbéo, öi, itum, 2, a. (*pro* and *habeo*), *to hold before or off. prohibet; to keep, ward off*, 1, 535; *withhold, debar*, 7, 313; *prevent, hinder, forbid*, 5, 631.

pröicio (*proicio*), iñci, lectum, 3, a. (*pro* and *iacio*), *to throw or cast forth*, E. 7, 42; *to throw or fling down*, 5, 402; *throw away*, 6, 835; *plunge*, 5, 850; *stretch out*, E. 1, 76; *expose*, 11, 361; *w. dat.*, 12, 256; *pa.*: **proiectus**, a, um, *projecting, jutting*, 3, 699.

proiectus, a, um, p. of *proicio*.

proicio, s. *proicio*.

pröinde (*disyll.* in poetry), *just so; then, therefore*, 11, 383.

pröläbor, lapsus sum, 3, dep., *to slip forward, tumble down*; *p.*: **prölapsus**, a, um, *fallen, in ruins*, 2, 555.

pröles, is, f. (*pro* and *rt. ol*, whence *olo* and *olesco*), *that which springs forth; offspring, race, progeny*, 1, 75; *lineage*, 3, 180; *breed*, G. 3, 101; *of plants*, G. 2, 3.

prölixus, a, um, adj. (*pro* and *laxus*), *large, long* (an old reading for *promissa*), E. 8, 35.

pröliñso, lñsi, lñsum, 3, n., *to play*

or practice beforehand; prepare for, 12, 106.

prōlūo, lūi, lūtum, 3, a., to wash forth or out, cast out, G. 3, 543; wash away, 12, 686; wet, drench, fill, 1, 739.

prōlūvies, ēi, f. (proluo), a flowing forth; excrement, discharge, 3, 217.

prōmēror, mēritus sum, 2, dep. a. and n., to merit for one's self by favors given; deserve, merit, put under obligation, 4, 335.

prōmēritus, a, um, p. of promeror.

Prōmētheus (trisyll.), ēi, m., Πρωμηθεύς (he who thinks before), one of the Titans, son of Iapetus and Clymene, and brother of Epimetheus. For bringing down fire from heaven to animate the body of a man which he had made of clay, he was chained to Caucasus by command of Jupiter, where his entrails were continually preyed upon by a vulture, or, according to some, by an eagle, until it was killed by Hercules, E. 6, 42.

prōmissus, a, um, p. of promitto.

prōmittō, misi, missum, 3, a., to let go, send forth or down; promise, 4, 226; vow, pledge, 2, 96; p.: **prōmissus**, a, um, promised, betrothed, 12, 81; pa.: long, hanging, E. 8, 36; subs.: **promissum**, i, n., a promise, 2, 160; a thing promised; prize, 5, 336.

prōmo, prompel (promsi), promptum (promptum), 3, a. (pro and emo), to take, give, bring forth, exhibit, put forth, 5, 191; with se, come forth, 2, 260; impers.: **promptum est**, it is easy, G. 2, 255.

Prōmōlus, i, m., a Trojan, D. 574.

prōmōvō, mōvi, mōitum, 2, a., to move forward; push forward, 10, 126.

promptus (proatus), a, um, p. of promo.

prōnūba, ae, f. (pro and nubo), aiding in marriage-rites; presiding over marriage; bride, 4, 166; bridesmaid, 7, 319.

prōnuus, a, um, adj., inclined, stooping or bending forward, 3, 668; leaning, 8, 226; descending, falling, 11, 425; going down, 9, 713; flowing down, G. 1, 208; favorable, safe (others, descending shoreward), 5, 212.

prōpāgo, īnis, f. (pro and pango), that which is fastened forward or along;

the layer of a vine, G. 2, 68; offspring, progeny, race, lineage, 6, 870; 12, 827.

prōpe, adv. (comp.: **prōpius**, superl.: **proximē**) and prep. (pro); adv. comp.: **prōpius**, more nearly, closely, plainly, 12, 218; more attentively, more propitiously, favorably, 1, 526; prep. w. acc., near, by, G. 4, 278.

prōpērē, adv., s. properus.

prōpēro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., to hurry forward, get ready, prepare promptly, make in season or in haste, G. 4, 171; to hasten; make haste, 1, 745; be eager for, desire much, 7, 57; impers.: **prōpērāri**, one hastens, they are hastening, stirring, 4, 416.

prōpērus, a, um, adj. (perhaps for properus fr. pro and fero), forward; prompt, active, 12, 86; adv.: **prōpērē**, hastily, in haste, speedily, 6, 226.

prōpexus, a, um, adj. (pro and pecto), combed out; hanging down, long, 10, 833.

prōpinquo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (propinquus), to bring near; render favorable, 10, 254; to draw near, approach, w. dat., 2, 730, et al.

prōpinquus, a, um, adj. (prope), near, neighboring, near at hand, 3, 361; not remote, 11, 153; near of kin, related, 2, 86.

prōpior, ius, adj. comp. (id.), nearer, 3, 531; more like, G. 3, 58; subs.: **prōpiōra**, ōrum, n., nearer places; the inner course or track, 5, 168; adv.: **prōpius**, a, prope; superl.: **proximus** (-imus), a, um, the nearest in place, time, or rank; next, 1, 137; next, most nearly like or equal, E. 7, 22.

prōpōne, pōsi, pōitura, 3, a., to place before; place in view; offer, 5, 365.

prōprius, a, um, adj. (rel. to prope), peculiar to any one; one's own, 1, 73; characteristic, peculiar, fitting, proper, G. 2, 35; lasting, permanent, enduring, 6, 371.

propter, adv. and prep. w. acc. (prope), near to, by the side of, G. 3, 14; on account of, for the sake of, 4, 320; after its case, 12, 177.

prōpugnāculum, i, n. (propugno), a defense, rampart, fortification, bulwark (Forbiger, breakwater), 4, 87.

prōra, ae, f., *ῥάρα*, the extreme forward part of a ship; the prow, 1, 104.

prōripio, ripi, reptum, 3, a. (pro and rapio), to snatch forth; w. pers. pron. expressed or understood, rush forth, hasten away, 5, 741; steal away, E. 3, 19; rush forth (in some MSS. for prorupit), 10, 796.

prōrumpo, rīpi, ruptum, 3, a. and n., to cause to burst forth; cast forth, 3, 572; spring forth (others, proripuit), 10, 796; rush, run, burst into, 7, 82; p.: **prōruptus**, a, um, breaking, starting out, 7, 459; pa., dashing, rushing, broken, 1, 246.

prōruptus, a, um, p. of prorumpo.

prōscenium, il, n., *πρωσκένιον*, the platform before the stage-scene; place of acting; the stage; pl.: **prōscenia**, ōrum, stage, G. 2, 881.

prōscindo, scidi, scissum, 3, a., to cut or tear up in front; break up; plow, G. 2, 287; plow up, throw up in ridges (the first plowing), G. 1, 97.

prōscissus, a, um, p. of proscindo.

prōsequor, sēcutus or quātus sum, 3, dep. a., to follow on after; follow, pursue, 6, 476; attend, 3, 130; greet, 11, 107; pursue in description, describe, G. 3, 340; without an obj., go on, 2, 107.

Prōserpina, ae, f., *Προσερπίνη*, Proserpine, daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, carried away by Pluto from Enna in Sicily, and made queen of Hades, 4, 696, et al.

prōsalio, ūi, ūi or il, 4, n. (pro and salio), to leap or spring forth, 5, 140.

prospecto, ūi, ātum, 1, intens. n. and a. (prospicio), to look forth; look forth upon; gaze at, 7, 818; behold, look for, await, 10, 741.

prospectus, ūs, m. (prospicio), a looking forth, view, 9, 168; sight, prospect, view, w. dat. of the object, 1, 181.

prosper, or, more frequently, **prōpēras**, a, um, adj. (pro and spes), favorable to one's hope; propitious, favorable, auspicious, 3, 322.

prospicio, spexi, spectrum, 3, n. and a. (pro and specio), to look forth, forward; to see afar, in the distance, G. 4, 852; descry, see, 3, 648; to see beforehand, G. 1, 394; to look forth or out upon, w. dat., 1, 127.

prōsubigo, 3, a., to cast up, throw, tear up in front; tear up, G. 3, 256.

prōsum, prōfui, prōdesse, irreg. n., to be advantageous, useful, profitable; to benefit, profit, avail, 5, 684; impers.: **prōdest**, etc., it is profitable, useful, etc., G. 1, 84.

prōtectus, a, um, p. of protego.

prōtēgo, texi, tectum, 3, a., to cover in front; cover, G. 2, 489; shelter, protect, 2, 444.

prōtendo, tendi, tensum or tentum, 3, a., to stretch forth or out; extend, 5, 877; lengthen, make in length, G. 1, 171.

prōtentus, a, um, p. of protendo.

prōtēnus, a. protinus.

prōtero, trivi, tritum, 3, a., to rub before; trample upon or down, crush to pieces, 12, 330.

prōterreo, terrūi, territum, 2, a., to frighten forth or away; put to flight, 12, 291.

Prōteus (dissyll.), ēi or ēoa, m., *Πρωτεύς*, a sea-god who often changed his form; keeper of the sea-calves, flocks, or seals of Neptune, G. 4, 368; **Protēi Columnae**, the island of Pharos, the boundary of Egypt, 11, 262.

prōtinus (prōtēnus), adv. (pro and tenus), forward in space, before one, E. 1, 13; right on, continuously, 3, 416; in time, continuously, in order, 6, 33; forthwith, 2, 487; suddenly, 10, 340; right on, thenceforward, 7, 601; proceeding, next, G. 4, 1.

prōtrāho, traxi, tractum, 3, a., to draw, drag, bring, forth, 2, 123.

prōturbo, ūi, ātum, 1, a., to push, thrust away, 9, 441; repel, 10, 801.

prōvectus, a, um, p. of proveho.

prōvehō, vexti, vectum, 3, a., to carry forward or forth; pass.: **prōvēhor**, vectus sum, to be borne, to ride, to sail forth or away, 3, 73; proceed, continue, 3, 461.

prōvēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, n., to come forth, proceed from, 12, 426.

prōventus, ūs, m. (provenio), a coming forth; crop, increase, G. 2, 518.

prōvidēo, vidi, visum, 2, a. and n., to see before; provide, prepare, get ready, G. 1, 167.

prōvisus, a, um, p. of provideo.

prōvōco, ūi, ātum, 1, a., to chal-

lenge, dare, vie with (the old reading was *tum vocet*), G. 3, 194.

prōvolvo, volvi, vōlūtum, 3, a., *to roll forward or along*, 10, 556; *roll, whirl over or along*, 12, 533.

proximus (ūmus), a, um, adj., *superior of propior, wh. see.*

prūdēns, ntis, adj. (providens), *foreseeing*; *wise*, G. 2, 815.

prūdētia, ae, f. (prudens), *a foreseeing*; *wise foresight, prudence, wisdom*, 3, 433.

prūfina, ae, f., *a hoar-frost*, G. 2, 263; *winter*, G. 1, 230; *snow*, G. 3, 368.

prūna, ae, f. (rel. to wip), *a live coal*, 5, 103.

prūnum, i, n. (prunus), *a plum, prune*, G. 4, 145.

prūnus, i, f., *προυνή, a plum-tree*, G. 2, 34.

Prýtānis, is, m., *a Trojan*, 9, 707.

psithius (psythius), a, um, adj., *the designation of a certain kind of grape*, G. 4, 269; subs. f.: **psithia**, ae, *the psithia vine*, G. 2, 98.

pūbens, ntis, adj. (obs. pubeo), *pubescent*; *full of vigor*; *full of sap, juicy*, 4, 514; *downy* (in some editions for tabentes), 12, 231.

pūber, s. pubes.

1. **pūbes**, is, f., *the groin, middle*, 3, 427; *the youthful population*; *youth, young men*; *youthful band*, 1, 399; *brood, offspring*, 6, 560; *a steer*, G. 3, 174.

2. **pūbes** (-ber), bēris, adj., *grown up, pubescent*; of plants, *mature, full grown*, 12, 413.

pūbesco, pūbīl, 3, inc. n. (pubes), *to be growing up*, 3, 491; *to bud, sprout forth*, G. 2, 390.

pūdendus, a, um, s. pūdeo.

pūdēs, ūl, ūtum, 2, a. and n., *to be ashamed*; *to make ashamed*; impers.: **pūdet**, ūtum est, w. acc. of person, *it shames one*; *one is ashamed*, 5, 193; *one disdains*, G. 1, 80; p.: **pūdendus**, a, um, *that one should be ashamed of*; *shameful, inglorious*, 11, 55.

pūdicitia, f. (pudicus), *shamefacedness*; *modesty, chastity*, G. 2, 524.

pūdor, ōris, m. (pūdeo), *shame*; *feeling or fear of shame*, 5, 455; *modesty*; *purity, virtue, honor*, 4, 27.

pūella, ae, f. (puer), *a girl*, 2, 238; *nymph*, E. 5, 59; of the Muses, E. 10, 9.

pūer, ōris, m., *a boy*, 1, 267; *youth*, 1, 475; *son, child, boy*, 4, 94; *infant*, 3, 632; *shepherd, youth, swain*, E. 3, 98.

pūerilis, e, adj. (puer), *pertaining to a boy*; *a boy's*, 11, 578; *boyish*, 5, 548.

pugna, ae, f. (prips. fr. pug, rt. of pugno), *a fight, battle, struggle, combat, contest, conflict*, freq.; *war*, 12, 241.

pugnātor, ōris, m. (pugno), *a fighter*; *adjectively, fighting, fierce*, 11, 680.

pugno, ōri, ātum, 1, n. and a. (pugna), *to battle, fight, contend, war*, freq.; with cognate acc., 8, 629; *pull against, resist*, w. dat., *struggle with, resist*, 4, 88; 11, 600; impers.: **pugnātur**, *they contend*, 7, 558.

pugnus, i, m. (rel. to pugno), *a fist, hand*, 4, 673.

pulcher (-cer), chra, chrum, adj. (comp.: **pulchrior**, us; superl.: **pulcherrimus**, a, um), *beautiful, fair, lovely*, 1, 75; *splendid*, 4, 266; *excellent, wise*, 5, 728; *illustrious*, 1, 266; *warlike, valiant*, 7, 657.

pullālo, ōri, ātum, inc. (pullus), *to spring out*, G. 2, 17; *sprout, shoot, bristle*, 7, 329.

1. **pultus**, i, m, adj. (rel. to puer), *the young of any kind of animal*; *a colt*, G. 3, 75.

2. **pullus**, a, um, adj. (rel. to πῆλλος), *dark-colored, dusky*; *russset*, G. 3, 339.

pulmo, ōnis, m., *a lung*; *lungs*, 9, 701.

pulso, ōri, ātum, 1, intens. a. and n. (pello), *to beat much*; *batter, buffet*, 5, 460; *strike*, 6, 647; *lash*, 3, 555; *beat with the hoofs, dash along*, 11, 660; *violate, insult*, 12, 236; *pulsate, throb*, 5, 133; *rebound*, 4, 313.

1. **pulsus**, a, um, p. of pello.

2. **pulsus**, ūs, m. (pello), *a striking or beating*; *tramp, reverberation*, G. 4, 49; 6, 591.

pulvērēs, a, um, adj. (pulvis), *full of dust, dusty*; of dust, 8, 593.

pulvērulentus, a, um, adj. (id.), *full of dust*; *covered with dust, dusty*, 4, 155.

pulvis, ōris, m., rarely f. (rel. to pello and πῆλλος), *dust*, 2, 273; *soil, ground*,

earth, G. 2, 418; *dusty plain*, 7, 168; *dryness, drought*, G. 1, 180.

pūmex, īcis, m., *pumice-stone*; *rock abounding in crevices*; *pumice-stone*; *porous, hollow rock*, 5, 214.

Pūnicēus (Poen-), a, um, adj. (Poeni), of *Punic* or *Phoenician color*; *red-dish, red, rosy, crimson*, 12, 77; *purple-colored, purple*, 5, 269.

Pūnicus, a, um, adj. (Id.), *Punic, Carthaginian*, 1, 338.

puppis, is, f., *the hinder part of a ship*; *the stern*, 5, 12; by synecdoche, *a vessel, boat, ship*, 1, 69; meton., *crew*, 8, 497.

purgo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (*purus* and *ago*), *to render pure, clean, or clear*; *se purgare, to dissolve, disappear*, 1, 587.

purpūra, ae, f. (πορφύρα, *the purple-fish*); *purple color, purple*, G. 4, 275; *purple border or fringe*, 5, 251; *purple clothing, purple*, G. 2, 495.

purpurēus, a, um, adj. (*purpura*), of *purple*; *purple-colored, scarlet, red, purple*, 1, 337; of *blood*, 9, 349; *ruddy, glowing, beautiful*, E. 9, 40; 1, 501; *dark blue*, G. 4, 373.

pūrus, a, um, adj., *free from stain, pure*, 7, 489; *clear, serene*, 2, 500; *open, unobstructed*, 12, 771; *unmixed*, 6, 746; *pointless*, 6, 780; *unmarked, without symbol or device* (others, *bright*), 11, 711; subs.: **purum**, i, n., *the clear or open air*, G. 2, 364.

pūtator, ōris, m. (*puto*), *a pruner, vine-dresser*, G. 2, 28.

pūter, pūtris, e, adj. (*puteo*), *fetid, foul-smelling*; *filthy, foul*, G. 1, 392; *putrid, rotten*, G. 3, 562; *crumbling, mellow*, G. 1, 44; *dusty*, 8, 506.

pūtēs, ēi, m., a *pūs*, *a hole*, G. 2, 281; *a well*, G. 1, 485.

pūto, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (*putus*), *to make clean*; *make clear, trim, dress, prune*, G. 2, 407; *to consider, ponder*, 6, 332; *think, imagine, believe, suppose*, 2, 43.

pūtris, e, pnter.

Pygmāllion, ōnis, m., Πυγμαλίων, *Pygmalion, son of Belus, brother of Dido, and king of Phoenicia*, 1, 347, et al.

pŷra, ae, f., πυρά, *a funeral pile, pyre*, 4, 494.

Pŷracmon (Pŷrag-), ōnis, m., Πυράκμων, *a Cyclops, servant of Vulcan*, 8, 425.

Pŷrgi, ōrum, m., Πύργοι, *a tower on the coast of Etruria, now San Severa*, 10, 184.

Pŷrgo, ūs, f., Πυργώ, *a Trojan woman, nurse of the children of Priam*, 5, 645.

Pŷrrha, ae, f., Πύρρα, *the wife of Deucalion*, E. 6, 41.

Pŷrrhus, i, m., Πύρρος, *Pyrrhus Neoptolemus, son of Achilles, killed by Orestes*, 8, 296, et al.

pŷrum, pŷrus, e, pŷrum, pŷrus.

Q

quā, adv., interrog., relat., and indef. (ablat. of *qui*), *in, by, what way? how?* 1, 676; *where, which, way, side, direction*, 2, 483; *after a plural*, G. 1, 90; for *quacunque*, *any way, anywhere*; *in any way, by any means*; *where, in whatever way*; *so far as*, 12, 147; *si quā*, *if in any way*, 1, 18.

quācumque (-cunque), adv., *by whatever way, wherever*, G. 1, 406; *by whatever means, by all means, in some way or other*, E. 9, 14; *wherever, separated by tmesis*, 11, 763.

quādra, ae, f. (*quadrus*, sc. forms), *anything quadriform*; *one of the equal quarters of a wheaten loaf or cake*, 7, 115.

quādrifidus, a, um, adj. (*quatuor and findo*), *four-cleft, split into four parts*, 7, 509.

quādrigae, ārum, f. (*quadrilogae* fr. *quatuor* and *iugum*), *a yoke or team of four horses*, 8, 643; *a four-horse chariot, chariot*, 6, 585.

quādrilŷgia, e, adj. (*quadriga*), *pertaining to a team of four*; *four-yoked*, 10, 571.

quādrilŷgus, a, um, adj. (Id.), *pertaining to a team of four*; *four-horse*, 12, 163.

quādro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (*quadrus*), *to square*; *exactly agree, correspond*, G. 2, 278.

quadrūpēdāns (*quadrūp-*), ntis, pa. (obsol. quadrupedo), *going on four feet*; *galloping*, 8, 596; subs. gen. pl., *horses*, 11, 614.

quadrūpes (*quadrūp-*), ōdis, adj. (quattor and pes), *four-footed*; subs.: c., *a quadruped, animal, beast*, 8, 542; *courser, steed*, 11, 875.

quaero, quaesivi or quaesii, quaesitum, 8, a., *to seek, search, look for*, 1, 380; *inquire, ask, demand*, 1, 870; *ask as a gift*, 4, 647; *resort to, invoke*, G. 8, 549; *desire*, 7, 449; *seek for gain, acquire*, G. 1, 127; *And by inquiry*, G. 1, 134; *miss*, 10, 395; sup.: **quaesitum**, *to search*, G. 4, 449; p. as subs.: **quaesita**, ōrum, *acquisitions, stores*, G. 4, 157.

quaesitor, ōris, m. (*quaero*), *an investigator; examiner; judge*, 8, 432.

quaesitus, a, um, p. of *quaero*.

quaeso, quaesivi or quaesii, 8, a. (archaic form of *quaero*), *to seek; ask, beg, beseech*, 8, 358.

quālis, e, adj. interrog. and rel. (rt. qua or quo), *of what sort? what? of what aspect?* 2, 274; *of such kind as; such as, as*, 1, 430; *such as=many of which*, 7, 200; w. 2. *cum*, G. 3, 196; w. *ubi*, 2, 471.

quālus, i, m., and -um, i, n., *a twig or wicker-basket, wine-strainer*, G. 2, 241.

quam, adv. interrog. and rel. (acc. of qua), *how*, E. 2, 20; freq.; *as, answering to tam, expressed or understood, even as, just as, so far as*, 6, 96; **quam magnus**, *so great as*, 10, 768; **quam magis**, *for quo magis*, G. 8, 300; with a superl., like *as*, to denote the highest degree possible; **quam primum**, *as soon as possible, instantly*, 4, 631; after the comparative, *than*, freq.; **antequam**, **priusquam** (often separated by tmesis), *before that, before*, 4, 27; freq.; **postquam**, often separated, *after that, after, as soon as*, 2, 463, et al.

quamquam (*quan-*), conj., *though, although*, 2, 12; freq.; *corrective, but*, 11, 415.

quamvis, adv. and conj. (*quam and volo*), *as much as you will; however much; however, although, albeit*, w.

indic., E. 8, 84; w. subj., 2, 454; freq. w. an adj.

quando, adv., interrog. and rel., and conj. (*quam*), *when; indef., at any time*, 8, 500; conj. of cause, *when, since*, 6, 50; *as, since, because*, 1, 261; 4, 291, et al.; sometimes joined with *si* as one word.

quandōquidem, conj., *since indeed; inasmuch as, because*, E. 3, 55.

quanquam, s. *quamquam*.

quanto, **quantum**, s. *quantus*.

quantus, a, um, adj., interrog. and rel. (*quam*); interrog., *how great; what*, 1, 719, et al.; rel. with or without *tantus* preceding, *as, so great as, as much as, such as*, in respect to quantity, 2, 641; adv.: **quantum**, *how much, how*, 2, 274; *as much as, as*, G. 2, 378; answering to *tantum*, *as*, E. 1, 26; **quanto**, *by how much; the more*, G. 4, 411.

quāquam, adv., a. *quisquam*.

quārē, adv. (abl. of *qui and res*), interrog. and rel., *on account of what thing? why? wherefore? on account of which thing, for which reason, wherefore*, 1, 627.

quartus, a, um, num. adj. (for *quattuor* fr. *quatuor*), *the fourth*, 3, 205.

quasso, āvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. and n. (*quatio*), *to shake violently; shatter*, 1, 551; 4, 53; *shakes*, 5, 855; *shakes by moving the head*, E. 10, 95; *brandish*, 9, 521; *quiver, rustle*, G. 1, 74.

quāter, num. adv. (*quattuor*), *four times*, G. 1, 411.

quāterni, ae, a, adj. num. distr. (id.), *by fours, four by four; of four kinds*, 1, 202.

quātio, no perf., *quassum*, 3, a., *to shake*, freq.; *brandish*, 11, 767; *flap*, 3, 226; *shatter*, 2, 611; *make tremble*, 5, 200; *thrill, penetrate*, 3, 30; *ransack, beat up, search, scour*, 11, 518; *exhaust*, G. 3, 132; *torment*, 6, 571; *assault*, 9, 606; *spur*, 12, 238.

quattōr (**quāttōr**), num. adj. indecl., *four*, 3, 537, freq.

quē, conj. enclit. (rel. to *qui* and *re*), *and, freq.; and indeed*, 7, 51; as an adverbative, 4, 96; epexegetical, G. 8, 288, et al.; **que-que**, **et-que**, *both-and*, freq.; **que-atque**, *both-and*, G. 1,

182; sometimes irregularly placed, 5, 47, et al.; *que-et, both-and*.

quæo, *quivî* or *quî*, *quîam*, *quære*, irreg. n., *to be able, can*, 6, 463.

Quercus, *ntis*, m., *a Rutuban warrior*, 9, 684.

quercus, *ûs*, f., *an oak-tree*, 3, 680; meton., *an oak-leaf crown*, 6, 772.

quærela (*quærellas*), *ac*, f. (*queror*), *a complaining; complaint*, 4, 380; *loving*, 8, 215.

quernus, *a*, um, adj. (contracted from *quercneus*, from *quercus*), *oaken*, 11, 65; *of the oak*, G. 1, 305.

quëror, *questus sum*, 3, dep. a. and n., *to complain of, bemoan*, G. 4, 512; *complain*, 1, 385; *moan*, 4, 463; *grieve*, G. 1, 504.

quërrilus, *a*, um, adj. (*queror*), *full of complaints; murmuring; chirping*, G. 3, 338.

questus, *ûs*, m. (id.), *a complaining; moaning; groans*, 7, 501; *mournful sound; strain, note*, G. 4, 515.

qui, *quæ*, *quod* (dat. pl. *quis* for *quibus*, 1, 95, et al.), interrog. and rel. pron.; interrog., *who, which, what*, E. 1, 19, et al.; rel., *who, which, what, that*; subs., 1, 522, et al.; adj. G. 2, 184, et al.; ex quo, *from which, from what, time; after*, 2, 163, et al.; abl.: *qui*, m., f., and n., sometimes used for the regular abl.; hence, *quicum*, *with whom*, 11, 822.

quî, conj. (archaic acc. pl. of *qui*; others, *quiam*, from abl. *qui* and *iam*), *because*, 4, 696, et al.; *because forsooth*, 4, 538.

quînam, interrog. adv., *why? ah! why? wherefore?* 5, 13.

qulequam or *quidquam*, *s. qulequam*.

quicumque (-*cunque*), *quæcumque*, *quodcumque*, indef. rel. (*qui* and indef. adv. *cunque*), *whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever*, 1, 610; *no matter who; who*, 12, 143; *whatsoever it may be or one can*, E. 5, 50; *quæcumque*, *in whatsoever way, by any means, in any way*, E. 9, 14.

quid? s. quis.

quidam, *quædam*, *quoddam*, or (subs.) *quiddam* pr. indef., *some particular one, some one, some body, some*

thing; translated by the plural, *some*, G. 1, 291.

quidem, adv., *indeed, truly, at least, yet*, 3, 628, et al.

quies, *etis*, f. (rel. to *καίμας*), *rest, repose*, 3, 495; *sleep*, 2, 268; *respite, intermission*, 1, 733.

quiesco, *ëvi*, *ëtum*, 3, n. (*quies*), *to rest*, 7, 6; *repose, rest in death*, 1, 249; *be hushed, still, quiet*, 4, 523; *cease from action*, 5, 784; *lie*, 10, 836; pa.: *quîetus*, *a*, um, *at rest, quiet*, 5, 848; *still, calm, tranquil*, 5, 216; *peaceful, in repose*, 4, 379; *gentle, friendly*, 1, 308.

quîn, conj. (*qui* and *ne=non*), *why not, wherefore not?* E. 2, 71; *yea even; but*, E. 3, 52; *nay but*, 1, 279; *nay even*, 2, 768; *that not*, 5, 456; *quîn etiam*, *moreover*, G. 3, 457.

quingenti, *ac*, a, num. adj. (*quinque* and *centum*), *fve hundred*, 10, 204.

quîni, *ac*, a, distr. num. (*quinque*), *fve each; as cardinal*, *fve*, 2, 126.

quingûginta, num. adj. indecl. (*quinque*), *fifty*, 1, 703.

quinque, num. adj. indecl., *fve*, G. 1, 223.

quintus, *a*, um, ordin. num. adj. (*quinque*), *fifth*, G. 1, 277.

quippe, conj. and adv. (*qui* and *pe*), *because indeed, for indeed, for*, G. 1, 268; *because forsooth*, 1, 39; *forsooth, while indeed*, 4, 218; *curely, truly, indeed*, 12, 422.

Quirînâlis, *ac*, adj. (*Quirînus*), *pertaining to Quirînus or Romulus; Quirînal*, 7, 187.

Quirînus, *i*, m. (*Qnîris = Cures*), *Quirînus, the name of the deified Romulus*, 1, 292; *for Augustus*, or perhaps *the Roman nation*, G. 3, 27.

Quirîtes, *lum*, m., *ancient Sabines, especially of the city of Cures*, 7, 710; *Sabines amalgamated with the Romans; Roman citizens; citizens of the hive*, G. 4, 201.

1. *quis*, *quæ*, *quid*, interrog. pron. (*ris*, *ri*, *who, what*), *who? what? which?* 2, 42, et al.; *for quisque*, G. 2, 256; *quid*, elliptical, *what then? what is it?* 10, 77; *quid*, adv., *as to what? how? why?* 2, 101, et al.; *with num.*, *numquid*, etc. (more correctly written

separately), *whether any, any?* *nescio quis*, —*quid*, —*quod*, *I know not who*, —*what*; often equivalent to *some one, something*, denoting doubt, 2, 735; E. 8, 108, et al.

2. *quis*, *qua* or *quae*, *quid* or *quod*, indef. pron., adj., and sub. (id.), *any, some*, 2, 94, et al.; *some one, any one, any body, anything, something*, 1, 418, et al.; *si quis*, *ne quis*, etc., *if any, lest any, etc.*, freq.; adv.: *quid*, *as to anything, in anything, at all*, freq.; *si quid*, *if at all*, freq.

quisnam (*quīnam*), *quacnam*, *quidnam*, emphatic interrog. pron., *who, pray; what, pray; who? what?* 3, 338; separated by tmesis, E. 9, 39.

quisquam, *quaequam*, *quidquam* or *quicquam*, indef. pron. sub., *any one, any, anything*, in negative sentences, freq.; adj., *any*, 6, 876, et al.; adv.: *quāquam*, *in any way*; with *hauđ*, *separate or as one word, hauđquāquam*, *by no means*, G. 4, 455.

quisque, *quaeque*, *quodque* or (subs.) *quidque* or *quicque*, indef. pron., *each, every; each one, every one, everything*, 2, 130, et al.; in apposition w. pl., 6, 748.

quisquis, *quaequae*, *quidquid* or *quicquid*, indef. pron. (quis), *whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever*, 1, 887, et al.

quīvis, *quaevis*, *quodvis*, or (subs.) *quidvis*, indef. pron., *who or what thou pleasest; any whatever, any*, 8, 877.

quō, adv. interrog. (qui), *where? in what place? to what place? whither?* E. 9, 1; *whereto?* 5, 29; *to what a pass*, E. 1, 72; *wherefore?* 12, 879; *rolat*, *to which place, whereto*, E. 1, 21; *whither*, 6, 48; indef., *wheresoever*, 2, 837; as final conj., *that, to the end that*,

in order that, 4, 106; *quo magis*, *by how much more, that the more*, 4, 458.

quōcirā, adv., *for which reason, wherefore, and therefore*, 1, 678.

quōcumque (—*cunque*), adv., indef., *to whatever place, whithersoever, wherever*, G. 2, 322; *however*, 12, 203; separated by tmesis, 2, 709.

quod, conj. (acc. n. of qui), *as to which thing; in that, that, indeed that, because; but, moreover, however*, freq.; *quod si*, *but if, indeed if, if however*, 6, 138; *quod nisi*, *indeed unless, because unless, and if not, but if not, or unless*, G. 1, 155.

quōmodo, or, separately, *quo modo*, adv. interrog. and rel. (abl. of qui and modo), *in what way, manner; how?* 6, 892; *in the same manner as; just as; as*, 5, 599.

quōnam, emphatic interrog. adv., *whither, pray? whither? where?* 2, 595.

quondam, adv. (quum and dam), *some time or other; once*, E. 1, 75; *formerly*, 4, 307; *lately, just now*, 11, 819; *at times*, 2, 367; *ever*, 6, 876.

quōniam, conj. (quum and iam), *since now; forasmuch as, since, seeing that, because*, 4, 324.

quōque, conj., *also, too, as well, even*, 1, 407.

quōt, interrog. and rel. adj. indecl., *how many?* G. 2, 108; *so or as many as*, 4, 181, et al.

quōtannis (or *quot annis*), adv., *every year, yearly*, 5, 59.

quōtīens (*quōtīes*), interrog. and rel. adv. (quot), *how often? so or as often as*, E. 8, 72.

quōtusque, adv., *how long (separated by tmesis)*, 5, 384.

quum, s. 2. cum.

R

rābīdus, a, um, adj. (rabo), *raging, savage, mad, raging*, 6, 421; *frenzied; frantic, raving*, 6, 80.

rābles, em, e, f. (id.), *madness, frenzy, fury, fierceness*, 2, 357, et al.; of inanimate things, 5, 808, et al.

rācēmus, i, m., *a cluster of grapes*, G. 2, 102; *a grape*, G. 2, 60.

rādīo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (radius), *to emit rays of light; flash, beam, be radiant*, 8, 616.

rādīus, īi, m., *a staff, rod*, E. 2, 41; *spoke of a wheel*, 6, 616; *beam, ray*, 5, 65; *a shuttle*, 9, 476; *a long slender kind of olive*, G. 2, 86; *the representation of rays on a crown*, 12, 168.

rādx, *icls*, f., a root, 3, 27, et al.

rādo, *rāsi*, *rāsum*, 3, a., to rub, scrape, graze; peel, shave, G. 2, 358; skim along or over, 5, 170; coast along, sail near to, 3, 700.

Raetious (*Rhaet-*), a, um, adj. (*Raetia*), of *Raetia*, an Alpine region, embracing the *Grisons*, the *Tyrol*, and a portion of *Lombardy*; *Rhaetian*, G. 2, 96.

rāmōus, a, um, adj. (*ramus*), of branches, of boughs; branchy or branch-, G. 4, 303.

rāmōeus, a, um, adj. (*id.*), full of branches, branching, E. 7, 30.

rāmus, i, m., a branch, bough, 4, 485, et al.; limb, 8, 318; wreath, 5, 71.

rāna, ae, f., a frog, G. 1, 378.

rāpax, *ācis*, adj. (*rapio*), seizing upon, grasping; hurrying; swift, G. 3, 142.

rāpīdus, a, um, adj. (*id.*), that tears away; violent, fierce, E. 2, 10; flaming, devouring, G. 4, 263; swiftly moving, rapid, 1, 43; speedy, quick, prompt, 5, 513.

rāpīna, ae, f. (*id.*), a plundering; booty, prey, 3, 263.

rāpio, *rāpūl*, *raptum*, 3 a. (*ἀρπάγω*, rob), to seize, snatch, freq.; carry off, bear away, 1, 28; tear off, 6, 496; take, 2, 673; kindle by rapid motion, 1, 178; rescue, 1, 378; plunder, pillage, 2, 374; hurry, speed, 4, 286; swiftly lead on, 12, 450; hasten into, penetrate, range, 6, 8; ravish, violate, 4, 198; take away by death, G. 4, 456; subs.: *raptum*, i, n., plunder, prey, spoil, 4, 217.

Rāpo, *Onis*, m., an *Etruscan*, 10, 748.

raptim, adv. (*rapio*), rapidly, swiftly, G. 1, 409.

rāpto, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1, intens. a. (*id.*), to seize violently; drag, 1, 488; hurry away, transport, G. 3, 292.

rāptor, *Oris*, m. (*id.*), a plunderer, robber; adjectively, plundering, 2, 356.

raptum, i, n., s. *rapio*.

raptus, a, um, p. of *rapio*.

rāresco, 3, inc. n. (*rarus*), to become thin; to part or begin to stand open; to open, 3, 411.

rārus, a, um, adj., the opposite of dense; thin; straying, scattered, 1, 118; wide-meshed, distended, 4, 181; standing far apart, infrequent, here

and there=few, G. 4, 180; broken, interrupted, falling, 3, 314; rarely lighted, seen now and then, uncertain (others, here and there), 9, 383; thin, E. 7, 46; of soil, light, G. 2, 227.

rāsellis, e, adj. (*rado*), that can be or is rubbed or smoothed; polished, G. 2, 449.

rastrum, i, n., usually pl., *rastri*, *Orum*, m. (*id.*), a heavy pronged hoe, rake, mattock, G. 1, 155.

rāsus, a, um, p. of *rado*.

rātio, *Onis*, f. (*reor*), a reckoning, calculation; deliberation, purpose, 2, 314; plan, method, way, means, manner, 4, 115; reason, prudence, judgment, 8, 299.

rātis, is, f. (rel. to *ἀράς*, rower), a raft, float; bark, boat, ship, 1, 43, et al.

rātus, a, um, p. of *reor*.

raucus, a, um, adj. (*ἀρώς*), rough-sounding, hoarse, G. 1, 109; screaming, 7, 705; shrill, E. 2, 12; cawing, E. 1, 58; roaring, resounding, 2, 545; adv.; *rauce*, hoarsely, 3, 125.

rē or **rēd**, inseparable particle, denoting return to the same condition, or else simply transition; back, up, again, in return, un-; and sometimes intensive.

rēbellis, e, adj. (*re* and *bellum*), warring or making war again, 12, 185; rebellious, insurgent, 6, 358.

rēbō, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1, n., to bellow back; re-echo, resound, G. 3, 222.

rēcālō, 2, n., to be warm or hot, 12, 35.

rēcōdo, *cessi*, *cessum*, 3, n., to go back, retire, withdraw, 12, 129; recede, retreat, 2, 633; stand apart, retire, 2, 300; depart, 2, 595; disappear, 3, 72; vanish, 5, 536.

rēcens, *ntis*, adj., new, recent, fresh, 1, 417; pure, 6, 635; newly wrought or finished, 3, 654; foll. by *ab*, just from, 6, 450; adverbially: *recens*, recently, newly, lately, G. 3, 156.

rēcensō, *āvi*, *ātum*, 2, a., to estimate from the beginning; reckon, review, survey, 6, 682.

rēcēpto, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1, intens. a. (*recipio*), to take back or out; recover, 10, 383; with *se*, withdraw, retreat, G. 1, 236.

1. *receptus*, a, um, p. of *recipio*.

2. *receptus*, ūs, m. (*recipio*), a *retreat*; *place of refuge* (in good MSS. for *recessus*), 11, 527.

recessus, ūs, m. (*recedo*), a *retiring*; *recess*, *cavity*, 8, 193; *retreat*, *ambush* (others, *receptus*), 11, 527.

reclidivus, a, um (*recido*), *falling back*; *returning*; *rebuilt*, *restored*, 4, 344.

recido, cidi, cism (*re* and *caedo*), *to cut away*; *take away*, G. 4, 241; *lop off*, 12, 208.

recinctus, a, um, p. of *recingo*.

recingo, cinxi, cinctum, 3, a., *to ungird*, *loosen*; p.: *recinctus*, a, um, *ungirded*, *loosely hanging*, 4, 518.

recipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, a. (*re* and *capio*), *to take back*; *receive*, *take*, 2, 524; *take*, *draw back*; *out*, 2, 348; *take in*, *let in*, *admit*, 9, 780; *recover*, *save*, 1, 178; *rescue*, 6, 111; *take from*, *inflict on*, 4, 656; *win back*, *recover*, *secure*, 6, 818; *recipere gressum*, *to return*, 11, 29; *se recipere*, *to resort*, G. 4, 404.

reclatus, a, um, p. of *recido*.

reclamo, avi, ātum, 1, n. and a., *to cry out again*, *re-echo*, *resound*, G. 3, 261.

reclino, avi, ātum, 1, a., *recline*; *rest*, *lay back* or *down*, 12, 120.

reclūdo, clūsi, clūsum, 3, a. (*re* and *claudo*), *to unshut*; *to open*, *freq.*; *throw open*, 3, 92; *reveal*, *disclose*, 1, 358; *unshut*, 4, 646; *cut* or *lay open*, 4, 63; *make clear*, *illumine*, G. 4, 52.

reclūsus, a, um, p. of *reclūdo*.

recoctus, a, um, p. of *recoquo*.

recognosco, novi, nitum, 3, a., *to know again*; *look over*; *survey*, *review*, 8, 721.

recolo, colūi, cultum, 3, a., *to till again*; *fig.*, *think over*, *reflect*, *consider*, 6, 681.

recondo, didi, dītum, 3, a., *to place again*; *put back*, *up*, or *away*; *hide*, *conceal*, 1, 681; *bury*, 10, 287; *bury in oblivion*, 5, 302.

recoquo, coxi, coctum, 3, a., *to boil again*; *recast*, *forge anew*, 7, 638; *purify*, *refine*, 8, 634.

recoorder, ūsus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (*re* and *oor*), *to call to mind*; *remember*, 8, 107.

rector, ōris, m. (*rego*), a *director*, *leader*, *ruler*, 8, 572; *general*, *commander*, 9, 173; *guide*; *helmsman*, *pilot*, 5, 161.

rectum, 1, n., a. *rego*.

rectus, a, um, s. *rego*.

rectūbo, 1, n., *to be lying back* or *down*; *recline*; *be extended*; *lie*, 2, 322.

recoumbo, cubūi, 3, n. (*re* and *cubo*), *to lie down again*; *rest*, *settle upon*, G. 1, 401; *fall back*, G. 3, 86; *sink down*, 2, 718; *depend*, *rest*, 12, 59.

recurso, curri, cursum, 3, n., *to run back*; *return*, *revolve*, 7, 100.

recurso, 1, intens. n., *to rush back*; *come back*, *recur to the mind*, 4, 3; *return*, 1, 662.

recurso, ūs, m. (*recurro*), a *running back*; *return*; *retreat*, 5, 523; a *receding*, an *abbing*, 10, 298.

recurvus, a, um, adj., *curving back* or *round*; *bending*, *crooked*, *rounding*, 7, 512.

reclūso, avi, ātum, 1, a. (*re* and *causo*), *to bring a reason against*; *object*; *reject*, *decline*, 5, 417; *refuse*, 2, 607; *shrink back*, *recoil*, 5, 402.

recessus, a, um, p. of *recito*.

reclūtio, cussi, cussum, 3, a. (*re* and *quatio*), *to strike back*; *causes to resound*; p.: *recussus*, a, um, *resounding*, *reverberating*, 2, 52.

redargūo, gūi, 3, a., *disprove*, *confute*, 11, 686.

redditus, a, um, p. of *reddo*.

reddo, didi, dītum, 3, a., *to give back*; *put back*, *restore*, 12, 785, et al.; *deliver*, 2, 543; *yield up*, G. 3, 495; *pour forth*, 9, 700; *return*, 1, 409; *render*, *pay*, E. 5, 75; *answer*, 2, 323; *sacrifice*, G. 2, 194; *reproduce*, *bring back*, 6, 768; *render*, *make*, 5, 705; *se reddere*, *emerge*, 9, 121; p.: *redditus*, a, um, *being conveyed back*; *restored*, G. 4, 486; *brought back to the land* or *earth*; *alighting*, 6, 18.

redemptus, a, um, p. of *redimo*.

reddō, ivi or ii, itum, ire, irreg. n., *to go*, *come back*, *return*, E. 2, 23, et al.; *turn away*, *bend*, *diverge*, G. 2, 251; *retreat*, 9, 794.

rediens, ūntis, p. of *redeo*.

redimiculum, 1, n. (*redimio*), *something bound round*; *a chaplet*, *fillet*, *ribbon*, 2, 612.

redimio, ū, itum, 4, a., *to bind round; wreaths, crown*, 8, 81; *imperf.*, **redimibat**, 10, 538.

redimītus, a, um, p. of **redimio**.

redimo, ēmi, emptum (emtum), 3, a. (re and emo), *to buy back; ransom, redeem*, 6, 121.

reditus, ūs, m. (reco), *a return*, 2, 17.

redōlēo, ūi, 2, n. and a., *to give forth a smell; to be redolent of, fragrant with*, 1, 486.

redūco, duxi, ductum, 3, a., *to lead, bring back*, G. 4, 484, et al.; *restore*, 1, 143; *return*, 9, 257; *draw back*, 5, 478; *rescue*, 4, 375; *pa.*: **reductus**, a, um, *retired, remote, solitary*, 6, 703; *receding*, 1, 161.

reductus, a, um, p. of **reduco**.

redux, ūcis, adj. (reduco), *led back, brought back, returning*, 1, 390.

refectus, a, um, p. of **reficio**.

refello, felli, 3, a. (re and fallo), *to prove that one is in error; refute, gain-say*, 4, 380.

refēro, rettūll (rētūll), rēlatum, rēferre, irreg. a., *to bear, carry, bring back*, 4, 392; *bear again*, 5, 564; *cast up, vomit*, 9, 350; *turn*, 12, 657; of solemn rites, *render, pay* (perhaps, *renew*), 5, 605; G. 1, 339; *bring back as a prize, win, get*, 4, 98; *put back, stay*, 11, 290; *repeat*, 5, 598; *claim*, 7, 49; *recite, rehearse, celebrate, sing*, E. 6, 42; *answer, reply*, 4, 81; *speak of, mention*, G. 2, 118; *report, relate, announce*, 1, 309; *reflect, re-echo*, E. 6, 84; *inherit*, G. 3, 128; *re-produce, resemble*, 4, 329; *imitate*, 10, 281; *turn, change*, 11, 486; 1, 281; *render, make*, 8, 343; *voce referre, speak, utter, exclaim*, 1, 94; *refer. pedem, return; pass.*: *referri, go back, recede*, 2, 169; *return, revert*, 12, 87.

refert, tūllit, ferre, impers. (rem and fero), *it promotes one's interest; it is expedient, of use*, G. 3, 548.

reficō, fēci, factum, 3, a. (re and facio), *to make again; restore*, 10, 234; *repair, amend, recruit, refresh*, G. 3, 337; *reanimate, encourage*, 11, 781; *revive*, G. 3, 511.

refigo, fixi, fixum, 3, a., *to unfasten, loosen*, 5, 537; *take down*, 5, 360; *unfasten or take down the tablets of the laws,*

render null, annul, abolish, 6, 622; *construct anew* (another reading for *refingunt*), G. 4, 302; *p.*: **refluxus**, a, um, *loosened, falling*, 5, 537.

refingo, 3, a., *to mold again; make or build anew* (others, *refingunt*), G. 4, 302.

refluxus, a, um, p. of **refingo**.

reflecto, flexi, flexum, 3, a. and n., *to bend back; bend*, 11, 622; *twist back*, 10, 535; *change*, 10, 632; *w.* **animum**, *to turn one's thoughts to any object; think of, recollect*, 2, 741.

reflexus, a, um, p. of **reflecto**.

refluō, 3, n., *to flow back*, 8, 240.

reformido, no perf., ātum, 1, a., *to fear greatly; dread*, G. 2, 369.

refringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, a. (re and frango), *to break back; break off*, 6, 210.

refugio, fūgi, 3, n. and a., *to fly*, 3, 258; *flee away*, 6, 472; *recede, stand distant*, 3, 536; *shrink*, 2, 12; *w. acc.*, *start back from*, 2, 380; *shrink from, refuse*, 7, 618; *fugere, refugere, to fly to and fro*, 12, 753.

refulgēo, fulsi, fulsum, 2, n., *to flash back; shine forth, flash, be radiant*, 1, 402; *glitter, gladden*, 6, 204.

refundo, fūdī, fūsum, 3, a., *to pour back or up; cast, throw up*, 7, 590; *boil up*, 1, 126; *flow back, overflow*, 6, 107; *p.*: **refusus**, a, um, *thrown back, beaten back*, G. 2, 163; *poured back, flowing back upon itself, encircling* (others, *beaten back, refluxent*), 7, 225.

refusus, a, um, p. of **refundo**.

refuto, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to repel; disprove, refute, falsify, disappoint*, 12, 41.

regālis, e, adj. (rex), *belonging to a king; regal, kingly, royal*, 1, 637.

regia, s. regius.

regificus, a, um, adj. (rex and facio), *made meet for a king; magnificent, royal*, 6, 605.

regina, ae, f. (rex), *a queen*, 1, 9; *princess*, 1, 273.

regio, ōnis, f. (rego), *a direction*, 2, 737; *region, territory, country*, 1, 460; *quarter, tract, place*, 9, 390; *regio viarum, the beaten track, open road or path*, 11, 530.

regius, a, um, adj. (rex), *pertaining*

or belonging to a king or queen, 1, 696; the king's, 1, 677; royal, 1, 443; subs.: regia (scil. domus), a palace, 7, 171.

regnator, ōris, m. (regno), one who reigns; sovereign, lord, 2, 779, et al.

regno, ōvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (regnum), to exercise sovereignty; to be king, to reign, 1, 141; rule, govern, 3, 14; impers.: regnātur, etc., there is kingly rule, 1, 272.

regnum, i, n. (rex), kingly sway; royal power or glory (others, the kingdom), 1, 268; dominion, rule, sovereignty, 1, 78; the territory of a king; realm, kingdom, dominion, 3, 333; royal seat, 1, 270; pl.: realme, kingdom, 11, 461; royal power, 4, 591; royal abode, 12, 567; of lands and fields, E. 1, 70.

rego, rexi, rectum, 3, a., to rule, govern, guide, control, direct, et al.; help, prosper, 12, 405; pa.: rectus, a, um, straight, direct (directly along), 6, 900; straight forward, 8, 209; recto litore, flumine, directly along the shore, along the stream, 6, 900; 8, 57; subs.: rectum, i, n., right, 1, 604.

regressus, ūs, m. (regredior), a going back, fig., turn, change, retrieve, 11, 418.

reicio (reicio), ieci, lectum, 3, a. (re and iacio), to throw back or off, 5, 421; drive back, rout, 11, 630; put or turn behind, 11, 619; of the eyes, turn from, avert, 10, 478.

relecto, ōvi, ātum, 1, a. freq. (reicio), to cast back or up (an old reading for electo), 5, 470.

relectus, a, um, p. of reicio.

reliabor, lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., to slip back; retreat, 10, 307.

relātu, sup. of refero.

relātus, a, um, p. of refero.

relaxo, ōvi, ātum, 1, a., to loosen; widen, rarefy, G. 1, 419; open, G. 1, 89.

1. relēgo, ōvi, ātum, 1, a., to send away, remove, G. 2, 312; consign, give in charge, 7, 775.

2. relēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, a., to gather again; pass by, survey again; coast again, 3, 690.

relictus, a, um, p. of relinquo.

religio (rell-), ōnis, f., reverence for divine things; piety, devotion, 2, 715; sanctity, 8, 849; worship, sacred

ceremonial, observance, 2, 409; sacred thing, symbol, token, 2, 151; object of worship; divinity, 12, 182; augury, 2, 368.

religiosus (rell-), a, um, adj. (religio), devout; sacred, holy, 2, 365.

religo, ōvi, ātum, 1, a., to tie back or up; to picket, 9, 353; moor, 7, 106.

rellino, lēvi, 3, a., to unseat, unstop; open, take out, G. 4, 229.

relinquo, liqui, lictum, 3, a., to leave behind, 3, 190; commit, 7, 123; spare, leave, 2, 659; give up, relinquish, 4, 432; lose, G. 4, 328; desert, abandon, 2, 28; neglect, G. 4, 127; leave out of sight, unnoticed, 2, 454; depart from the heart, release, be dismissed, E. 1, 81.

reliquiae (rell-), ārum, f. (relinquo), the things left; remnant, 1, 30; relics, remains, 4, 348.

relūceo, luxi, 2, n., to shine back or again, or brightly; glow, flash, 2, 312; to take fire, 12, 300.

reluctor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n., to struggle against; resist, G. 4, 301.

remensus, a, um, p. of remetior.

remēo, ōvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., to go back, return, 2, 85.

remētiōr, mensus sum, 4, dep. a., to measure again; retrace, recross, 2, 181; survey, observe again, 5, 25.

remex, igis, m. (remigo or remus-ago), an oarsman, a rower, 4, 588; a band of oarsmen, crew, oarsmen, 5, 116.

remīgium, īi, n. (remex), a rowing; oarage, rowing-movement, 1, 301; body of rowers, oarsmen; a crew (others, oars), 3, 471; remīgium alarum = alae, wings, 6, 19; pl.: remīgia, ōrum, oars, G. 1, 202.

remīniscor, 3, dep. n. and a. (re and rt. men), to call to mind; recall, remember, think of, 10, 732.

remissus, a, um, p. of remitto.

remitto, misi, missum, 3, a., to let go back; send back, 2, 543, et al.; send up, 5, 99; relax, G. 1, 202; render liquid, dissolve, G. 4, 36; repay, 4, 436; yield up, resign, 10, 828; give up, 11, 346; forego, lay aside, 5, 419; give back, re-echo, 12, 929; re remittere, to submit, yield, 12, 838.

remordēo, no perf., morsum, 2, a., to bite again and again; fig., harass,

torment, vex, afflict, 1, 261; disturb, concern, 7, 403.

rēmōtus, a, um, p. of removeo.

rēmōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, a., *to move away; remove, take away, 1, 723; withdraw, hide, G. 1, 131.*

rēmūglo, 4, n., *to bellow again or loudly; to resound, re-echo, 6, 99, et al.*

rēmūlcēo, mūlci, mūlsam, 2, a., *to stroke back; fondle; hide, 11, 813.*

Rēmūlus, i, m. 1. *A Rutullan, brother-in-law of Turnus, 9, 593.* 2. *Remulus, a Tiburtine, 9, 360.* 3. *A second Rutullan, 11, 636.*

rēmurmūro, 1, a., *to give back a murmur; resound, 10, 291.*

1. **rēmūs**, i, m. (*επεμύς*), originally *steering-oar; an oar, 1, 104.*

2. **Rēmūs**, i, m., *the twin brother of Romulus, by whom, tradition says, he was murdered for leaping over the new walls of Rome in mockery, 1, 292.*

3. **Rēmūs**, i, m., *a Rutullan warrior, 9, 330.*

rēnarro, 1, a., *to relate again; recount, 3, 717.*

rēnasoor, nātus sum, 3, dep. n., *to be born again; to be reproduced; grow again, 6, 600.*

rēnātus, a, um, p. of renascor.

rēnīdēo, 2, n., *to shine brilliantly; glitter, beam, flash, G. 2, 282.*

rēnōvo, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a., *to renew; revive, suffer again, 2, 3; brave, risk, dare, again, 2, 750.*

rēor, rātus sum, 2, dep. a., *to reason; reckon; think, believe, 3, 381; p.: rētus, a, um, active, having thought, believing, 11, 713; pass., determined by reckoning, settled, fixed, 9, 104; 10, 639.*

rēpello, reppīll (rēpīll), rēpulsum, 3, a., *to push or drive back; repel, 3, 13; reject, refuse, disdain, 4, 214; spurn (shoot up or rise from), G. 4, 232.*

rēpendo, pendī, pensum, 3, a., *to weigh again or in return; to compensate for, balance, 1, 239; repay, requite, return, 2, 161.*

rēpens, ntis, adj., *sudden, 12, 313; adv.: rēpētē, suddenly, unexpectedly, 1, 594.*

rēpētē, s. repens.

rēpercussus, a, um, p. of repercutio.

rēpercūtio, cussī, cussum, 3, a., *to strike back; reflect, 8, 23.*

rēpērio, reppēri (rēpēri), rēpertum, 4, a. (re and par, rt. of pario), *to find again; find by searching, discover, find out, detect (others, devise), 4, 128; find, 6, 343; discover, invent, G. 2, 22; p.: rēpertus, a, um, found, 6, 343; acquired, 6, 610.*

rēpētor, ōris, m. (reperio), *a finder; inventor, 7, 772; author, creator; father, 12, 829.*

rēpertus, a, um, p. of reperio.

rēpētītus, a, um, p. of repeto.

rēpēto, pētīvi or pētīll, pētītum, 3, a., *to seek again; return to, 2, 749; call back, 7, 241; renew (others, bring again), 2, 178; summon back, G. 1, 39; trace back, 7, 371; retrace, G. 4, 286; call to mind, recollect, 3, 184; speak of again, mention, 10, 36; repeat, 3, 436.*

rēplēo, ſvi, ſtum, 2, a., *to fill again; fill up, fill, 2, 679, et al.*

rēplētus, a, um, p. of replēo.

rēpōno, pōnīll, pōnītum (postum), 3, a., *to lay, place, put back, replace, 3, 231; lay aside or down, 5, 484; dismiss, G. 2, 416; put, lay up, store away, w. abl., 4, 403; lay, deposit, place, 6, 230; w. dat., 11, 594; restore, w. in and acc., 1, 253; restore, make good, G. 2, 202; return, repay, 12, 878; to alternate, change, shift in stepping (others, move swiftly), G. 3, 76; p.: rēpōnītus (rēpostus), a, um, replaced; hence, sumptuous (i. e., of many courses), G. 3, 527; treasured up, cherished, 1, 36; buried, 6, 655; remote, 3, 364.*

rēporto, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a., *to carry back, G. 3, 375; announce, report, 2, 115.*

rēpōscō, 3, a., *to demand back, demand again; require, 11, 240; demand in return, 2, 139; ask, 6, 580; summon, 10, 374; re-assert, 12, 573; w. two accusatives, demand back from, 7, 606.*

rēpōnītus (rēpostus), a, um, p. of repono.

reppīll, s. repello.

rēprimo, pressī, pressum, 3, a. (re and premo), *to press back; stop, restrain, withhold, G. 1, 132; check, arrest, 2, 373.*

rēpugno, ſvi, ſtum, 1, n. and a., *to fight against, resist, 11, 742.*

rēpulsus, a, um, p. of *repello*.

rēquies, *stis* or *si*, f., *repose, rest*, 3, 398; *respite*, 4, 433; *support, comfort*, 9, 439; *cessation*, 12, 241.

rēquiesco, *quiesvi*, *quiesum*, 3, n. and a., *to be completely at rest; rest, cease*, 2, 100; *sleep, abide*, E. 1, 80; perhaps active, *cause to rest, stay* (*curtus*, more probably Grk. acc. after *mutata*), E. 8, 4.

rēquiro, *quiesvi* or *quiesi*, *quiesum*, 3, a. (re and *quæro*), *to seek much or earnestly; seek out, search for*, 2, 170; *demand; ask, question*, 2, 390; *inquire*, 2, 506; G. 2, 237; *regret*, G. 3, 70; *speak with regret of, mourn* (others, *inquire about*), 1, 217.

res, *si*, f., *a thing*, in the most general sense; *object*, 1, 450; *treasure, store*, 12, 589; *state, situation, condition*, 1, 503; *circumstance; fortune*, 1, 204; *subject, theme*, G. 2, 174; *affair, business, interest*, 9, 227; *a side, party, cause*, 3, 54; 11, 400; *conflict*, 9, 154; *misfortune, calamity*, 1, 462; *commonwealth, state, empire, dominion, power*, 1, 268; *action, deed, exploit, achievement*, 1, 641; *adventure, fortune*, 4, 390; pl., *the universe*, 10, 40; *the world*, 1, 232; *nature, creation*, 9, 131; *res summa*, *the public interest, common weal*, 11, 302; *the chief conflict* (others, *the commonwealth*), 2, 322.

rescindo, *scidi*, *scissum*, 3, a., *to tear off or away, rase, tear down*, 6, 583; *lay open*, 12, 390; *cut open, lance*, G. 2, 453.

rescō, *secti*, *sectum*, 1, a., *to cut off*, G. 2, 73.

resero, *avi*, *atum*, 1, a., *undolt; open*, 7, 613.

reservo, *avi*, *atum*, 1, a., *to keep back or in reserve; save, keep, reserve*, 4, 368; *keep in store for, bring back upon*, 3, 484.

reses, *idis*, adj. (*resideo*), *that remains seated; fig., inactive, slothful, quiet*, 6, 813; *sluggish, torpid, dormant*, 1, 722.

residēō, *sedi*, 2, n. (re and *sedeo*), *to be or remain seated; remain behind*, 2, 739; *encamp*, 6, 503.

resido, *sedi*, 2, n., *to sit or settle down; seat one's self*, 1, 506; *settle, take*

up one's abode, 5, 702; *retreat*, 9, 539; *sink back, subside*, G. 2, 480; 7, 27; *come to an end*, 9, 643; of passion, *become quiet, calm, subside*, 6, 407.

resigno, *avi*, *atum*, *to unseal; fig., to open, of the eyes* (others, *seal up, close*), 4, 244.

resisto, *stisti*, 3, n., *to remain standing*, G. 4, 424; *stand revealed*, 1, 588; *oppose, withstand, resist*, 2, 335; *interpose*, 2, 599; *halt, stop, faller*, 4, 76; *be stiff or rigid*, G. 2, 502.

resolvo, *solvi*, *solutum*, 3, a., *to untie, loosen, unbind*, 3, 370; *break apart*, 9, 517; *dispel*, 8, 591; of the lips, *open*, 3, 457; of the body, *relax, unbend, extend*, 6, 422; of separation of body and spirit, *dissolve, separate, release*, 4, 695; G. 4, 225; *relieve, dismiss*, G. 1, 302; *unravel, disclose*, 6, 29; *break, violate*, 2, 157.

resolūtus, a, um, p. of *resolvo*.

resono, *avi*, 1, n. and a., *to sound again or loudly; re-echo, resound*, 4, 698; *murmur*, E. 7, 13; w. acc., *makes resound, fill*, 7, 12; *sing, echo the name of*, E. 1, 5; or *the song of*, G. 2, 322.

resorbeō, 2, a., *to suck back, draw back*, 11, 627.

respecto, freq. 1, n. and a. (*respicio*), *to look back or again; look behind*, 11, 630; *regard, care for*, 1, 603.

respergo, *spersi*, *spersum*, 3, n. and a. (re and *spargo*), *to sprinkle over; besprinkle, stain*, 7, 547.

respiro, *spexi*, *spectrum*, 3, n. and a. (re and *specio*), *to look back, again, or around*, 2, 564; *behold*, 2, 615; *look back upon*, 5, 3; *look back and observe or notice*, 2, 741; 9, 359; *look at again and again*, 2, 593; *consider*, 12, 43; *regard, care for, be mindful of*, 4, 235; *favor*, E. 1, 23; *heed*, G. 1, 425.

respiro, *avi*, *atum*, 1, n., *to breathe again; to breathe*, 9, 613.

resplendēō, 2, n., *to shine brightly; glitter*, 12, 741.

respondeo, *spondi*, *sponsum*, 2, n. and a., *to promise in return; answer, respond*, 6, 474; *to be in accord with, correspond, agree*, 1, 585; *to correspond in position, stand opposite*, 6, 28; *meet the desire; succeed*, G. 2, 64; *sing in response*, E. 7, 5; *answer, re-echo*, E. 10, 3.

reſponſo, 1, intens. a. and n. (reſpondeo), *to make answer; echo, reply*, 12, 757.

reſponſum, i. n. (reſpondeo), *an answer, reply*, 2, 376; *oracular answer, response*, 6, 799.

reſtinctus, a, um, p. of reſtinguo.

reſtinguo, ſtinxi, ſtinctum, 3, a., *to put out, quench*, 2, 686; *relieve, quench*, E. 5, 47.

reſtitũo, ſtitũi, ſtitũtum, 3, a. (re and ſtatuo), *to place again*, G. 2, 272; *re-eſtabliſh, reſtore*, 6, 846.

reſto, reſtiti, 1, n., *to remain in place; to ſtand, ſtop*, G. 4, 490; *to be left*, 2, 142; *remain*, 1, 556; *remain for infliction, wait to be repeated, be in reſerve*, 10, 29; w. abl., 1, 679.

reſulto, no perf., ſtum, 1, intens. n. (reſilio), *to leap back or again, rebound*, 10, 330; *re-echo, reverberate, reſound*, 5, 150.

reſũpiuus, a, um, adj., *bent back; lying extended on the back; ſupine, thrown backwards*, 1, 476; *ſtretched out*, 3, 624.

reſurgo, ſurrexi, ſurrectum, 3, n., *to riſe again*, 1, 306; *reviſe, return*, 4, 531.

reſtardo, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a. and n., *to delay, hinder, check, ſtop*, G. 3, 253.

reſte, ſe, n., *a net*, 4, 131.

reſtectus, a, um, p. of retego.

reſtego, texi, techum, 3, a., *to uncover; leave uncovered, unprotected*, 12, 374; *bring to light, reveal, diſcloſe*, 1, 356; *of the ſunlight, uncover, unveil, illuminate*, 4, 119.

reſtento, ſvi, ſtum, 1, intens. a. (reſtineo), *to hold back; reſtrain, retard*, 5, 278.

reſtexo, texti, textum, 3, a., *to weave again; fig., compaſs again, repeat*, 12, 763.

reſtinẽdũum, i. n. (reſtineo), *that which holds back; a halter, rein*, G. 1, 513; *cable, rope*, 4, 580; *a band, willow ſte*, G. 1, 265.

reſtinẽo, ſi, tentum, 2, a. (re and teneo), *to hold back; hold, retain, reſtrain*, 5, 669.

reſtorquẽo, torſi, tortum, 2, a., *to twiſt back; throw, fold or double, back*, 12, 400; *turn or hurl back, or away*, 12, 455; *change*, 12, 841.

reſtorquẽs, a, um, p. of reſtorqueo.

reſtracto, ſvi, ſtrum, 1, freq. a. and n., *to handle again; gripe or graſp again*, 10, 386; *take up again, reſume*, 7, 694; *recall*, 12, 11; *neut., heſitate, hold back*, 12, 669.

reſtrahẽo, traxi, tractum, 3, a., *to draw back*, 10, 307; *lead back, recall*, 5, 709.

reſtro, adv. (re), *back, backwards*, 2, 753.

reſtrorſum or **reſtrorſus**, adv. (reſtro and verſus fr. verſto), *backwards, back; again*, 3, 690.

reſtundo, tũdi, tuſum or tũsum, 3, a., *to beat back; pa.: reſtuſus (reſtuſus), a, um, *beaten or pounded back; blunted; blunt*, G. 2, 301.*

reſtuſus (-tũsus), a, um, p. of reſtundo.

reus, i, m. (res), *a party to a reſ, lawſuit or action; a defendant; the accused; hence, fig.: reus voti, liable in reſpect to a vow; bound by one's vow*, 5, 237.

reũvehẽo, vaxi, vectum, 3, a., *to carry, convey or bring, back*, 3, 37.

reũvello, valli, vulſum (volſum), 3, a., *to pull back; pluck out, tear out or off*, 4, 515; *rend, rip, tear open*, 12, 96; *ſnatch, bring away, reſcue*, 4, 545; *diſturb, violate*, 4, 427.

reũverto (-vorto), 3, n., and **reverſor** (-vorter), verſus ſum, 3, dep. n., *to turn back; go, come back, return*, 3, 101; *come back, ſprout, ſpring forth again*, G. 2, 312.

reũvinedo, vixi, vinctum, 4, a., *to bind back*, 2, 57; *bind faſt*, 3, 76; *bind around, wreath, feſtoon*, 4, 459.

reũvinctus, a, um, p. of reũvino.

reũvireſco, virũi, 3, inc. n., *to become green again; ſprout, grow, flouriſh again*, G. 2, 313.

reũviſo, 3, a. and n., *to look at again; viſit again, return to ſee; return to*, 2, 760; *reviſit*, 3, 313.

reũvũco, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a., *to call back, ſummon back; order back*, 5, 167; *re-hearſe*, 7, 40; *recall*, 1, 302; *reſtore*, 1, 265; *ſave*, 5, 476; *reſcover, renew, reſtore*, 1, 214; *retrace*, 6, 123.

reũvũlo, 1, n., *to fly back*, G. 1, 361.

reũvolvẽo, volvi, volũtum, 3, a., *to roll*

back, 5, 336; *fig., bring back, recall, repeat*, 2, 101; *retrace*, 9, 391; *go over again, suffer again*, 10, 61; *turn, change again*, 6, 449; *pass.: revolver, fall back, fall down*, 9, 476; *p.: revólütus*, a, um, *rolling*, 10, 660; *returning, following*, 10, 256.

revólütus, a, um, *p. of revolve*.

revómo, vómü, 3, a., *to vomit back or up; vomit*, 5, 162.

revulsus, a, um, *p. of revello*.

rex, régis, m., *a king, freq.; chief, ruler, sovereign*, 1, 65; *prince*, 9, 238; *king* (now known as *queen*) of bees, G. 4, 21; *of things: chief, king, of rivers*, G. 1, 482; *of mountains*, G. 2, 98.

Rhädämanthus, i, m., *Padaquarbes, son of Jupiter and Europa, and one of the judges in Hades*, 6, 566.

Rhaebus (Rhoebus), i, m., *the name of the war-horse of Mesentius*, 10, 861.

Rhaeticus, s. Raeticus.

Rhamnes, étis, m., *a Rutulian chief*, 9, 325, et al.

Rhêa, ae, f., *a priestess, mother of Acentinus*, 7, 659, et al.

Rhênus, i, m., *the river Rhine*, 8, 787.

Rhêsus, i, m., *Ῥήσος, a Thracian king allied with the Trojans*, 1, 409.

Rhipaeus, s. Rhiphaeus.

Rhipheus, s. Rhiphaeus.

Rhódus, a, um, *adj. (Rhodos), of Rhodes, a large island near the S. W. coast of Asia Minor; Rhodian*, G. 2, 102.

Rhódopë, es, f., *Ῥόδοπς, the name of a mountain-chain running south-easterly from Mount Haemus in Thrace, the modern Despotö Dagh*, E. 6, 80, et al.

Rhódopëus, a, um, *adj. (Rhodope), of Rhodope; Thracian*, G. 4, 461.

Rhoebus, s. Rhaebus.

Rhoecus, s. i. Rhoetus.

1. Rhoetus (-tëus), a, um, *adj., Ῥοῖτος, of Rhoeteum, a promontory on the coast of the Troad; Rhoetean*, 6, 505; *Trojan*, 12, 456.

2. Rhoeteus (dissyll.), ðos, m., *a Rutulian slain by Pallas*, 10, 899.

1. Rhoetus (Ribbeck reads Rhoecus), i, m., *a Centaur*, G. 2, 456.

2. Rhoetus, i, m., *king of the Mar-rubii, and father of Anchemotus*, 10, 388.

3. Rhoetus, i, m., *a Rutulian slain by Euryalus*, 9, 844.

ridëo, ris, risum, 2, n. and a., *to laugh or smile*, 5, 358; *laugh at, deride*, 5, 181; *pa.: ridens, flourishing, beautiful, of things*, E. 4, 20.

rigena, ntis, *p. of rigeo*.

rigëo, rigü, 2, n., *to be stiff*, 4, 251; *pa.: rigena, ntis, stiff*, 1, 648.

rigëscio, rigül, 3, inc. n. (rigeo), *to become stiff; stiffen, freeze*, G. 2, 863.

rigidus, a, um, *adj. (id.), stiff, inflexible, unbending*, E. 6, 28; *of iron weapons*, 12, 804.

ri-go, ðvi, ðtum, 1, a., *to moisten, wet, bedew*, 6, 699; *bespatter, stain*, 12, 808.

rigor, oris, m. (rigeo), *stiffness, hardness, temper*, G. 1, 143.

rigüus, a, um, *adj. (ri-go), watering, irrigating*, G. 2, 485.

rîma, ae, f., *a cleft; crack, chink, fissure*, 1, 123.

rîmor, ðtus sum, 1, dep. a. (rima), *to force open in cracks or chinks; to tear or till*, G. 2, 534; *fig., to ransack, explore, search*, 6, 599.

rîmösus, a, um, *adj. (id.), full of cracks or crevices; chinky, riddled*, G. 4, 45; *leaky*, 6, 414.

rîpa, ae, f., *the shore, border, or bank of a stream*, 6, 314; *for fumen*, 7, 106.

Riphaeus (Rhipaeus, Ripaeus), a, um, *adj. (Riphaei), pertaining to the Rhiphaean mountains in Scythia; Rhiphaean*, G. 1, 240, et al.

Ripheus (Rhipheus), (dissyll.), ði, m., *a Trojan slain in the sack of Troy*, 2, 839.

risus, ðis, m. (rideo), *a laughing; laughter*, G. 2, 336; *smiles*, E. 4, 60.

rîtë, adv. (ritus), *according to the ritual; properly, fitly, rightly*, 6, 145; *justly, meetly*, 3, 86; *well*, 3, 107.

ritus, ðis, m., *a form of religious ceremonial; a form, rite*, 12, 886; *custom, manner*, 7, 741; *abl.: ritu, in the manner of, like*, 11, 611.

rîvus, i, m., *a small stream; a rill, brook, rivulet, stream*, 3, 850; *a vein*, G. 2, 165.

rōbigo (rūbigo), *inis, f., rust*, G. 1, 435; *blight, mildew*, G. 1, 151.

rōbur (rōbus), *ōris, n., hard oak or wood*, 6, 181; *a tree*, 8, 315; *meton., timber*, G. 1, 162; *wood*, G. 2, 35; *trunk*, G. 2, 305; *a club*, G. 3, 420; *a wooden structure*; *fabric*, 2, 260; *fig., sturdiness, strength*, G. 2, 338; *firmness, courage, vigor*, 2, 639; *pl.: robora, wood, timber*, 4, 399; *vigor, flower*, 8, 518.

rōbustus, *a, um, adj. (robur), hardy, sturdy*, G. 2, 264; *strong, giving strength, hearty, nourishing*, G. 1, 219.

rōgito, *avi, ātum, 1, freq. a. (rogo), to ask again and again; question*, 1, 750.

rōgo, *avi, ātum, 1, a., to ask, inquire*, 2, 149; *desire, request*, 7, 229; *beg*, E. 5, 83.

rōgus, *i, m., a funeral pile*, 4, 640.

Rōma, *ae, f., Rome*, 1, 7, et al.

Rōmānus, *a, um, adj. (Roma), belonging to Rome; Roman*, 1, 38; *subs.: Rōmānus, i, m., a Roman*, 1, 224.

Rōmūlūs, *a, um, adj. (Romulus), of Romulus; Romulean*, 8, 654.

Rōmūlidae, *ārum, m. (id.), descendants or people of Romulus; Romans*, 8, 638.

1. **Rōmūlus**, *i, m. (Roma), Romulus, the eponymous founder of Rome, son of Mars and Rhea Silvia or Ila*, 1, 276, et al.

2. **Rōmūlus**, *a, um, adj. (Romulus), of Romulus; Romulean*, 6, 876.

rōro, *avi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (ros), to be moist with dew; fig., to drop, drip*, 8, 645.

rōs, *ōris, m., dew; freq.; water, brine*, G. 4, 431; *moisture*, 5, 854; *rosemary*, G. 2, 213; *roses, spray*, G. 1, 385; *drops of blood*, 12, 839.

rōsa, *ae, f. (rel. to ῥόδον), a rose*, 12, 69.

rōsārium, *īl, n. (rosa), a bed of roses*, G. 4, 119.

roscidus, *a, um, adj. (ros), covered with dew; dewy*, 4, 700; *wet*, 7, 688.

rōsētum, *i, n. (rosa), a bed or garden of roses*, E. 5, 17.

1. **rōseus**, *a, um, adj. (id.), pertaining to roses; rose-colored; rosy*, 1, 402.

2. **Rōseus** (Rōsalus), *a, um, adj. (Rosa), of Rosa, a region or district near Reate, now le Roscio; Rosean*, 7, 712.

rostrātus, *a, um, adj. (rostrum), beaked; adorned with beaks*, 8, 684.

rostrum, *i (rodo), a bill, beak*, 8, 597; *the beak of a ship*, 5, 143; *pl.: Rostra, ārum, n., the platform or tribunal for magistrates and orators in the Roman forum, so called because adorned with the beaks of the captured ships of Antium; the Rostra*, G. 2, 508.

rōta, *ae, f., a wheel*, 1, 147; *fig., circle or orbit of time*, 6, 748; *pl., chariot*, G. 2, 114; *cart*, G. 3, 170.

rōto, *avi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (rota), to move like a wheel; whirl about*, 10, 362; *to brandish*, 10, 577.

rūbens, *entis, p. of rubeo*.

rūbēo, **rūbīl**, *2, n., to be red, blush; redder*, G. 1, 431; *glow, redden*, 12, 77; *p.: rūbens, entis, red*, E. 10, 27; *blooming*, G. 2, 319.

rūber, *bra, brum, adj. (rubeo) red; crimson*, G. 3, 359; *ruddy*, 12, 247; **litore rubro**, *shore of the Mare Rubrum or Persian Gulf*, 8, 668.

rūbesco, **rūbīl**, *3, inc. n. (id.), to grow or turn red*, G. 2, 34; *begin to glow, redden*, 3, 521.

rūbēs, *a, um, adj. (rubus), of brambles or belonging to a bramble-bush; bramble*, G. 1, 266 (Ribbeck makes *Rubus* here a proper adjective, from the name of the Apulian town Rubi).

rūbicundus, *a, um, adj. (rubeo), ruddy; golden*, G. 1, 297.

rūbigo, *s. robigo*.

rūbor, *ōris, m. (rubeo), redness; a blush*, G. 1, 430; *glow*, 12, 66.

rūbus, *i, m., a bramble*, E. 3, 80.

1. **rūdēns**, *ntis, m., a rope; cord; pl.: rūdēntes, tum or tium, cordage*, 1, 87.

2. **rūdēns**, *ntis, p. of rudo*.

rūdimentum, *i, n. (rel. to rudis), a beginning; first lesson*, 11, 157.

rūdīs, *e, adj., uncultivated; rough*, G. 2, 211.

rūdo, *īvi, itum, 3, n. and a. (p. gen. pl. rudentum, 7, 16), to send forth a loud, rough sound; yell, roar, of men*, 8, 248; *of beasts*, 7, 16; *of the roaring sound of the rushing water*, 3, 561.

Rūfrae, *ārum, f., a town of Campania, now Lacceta Rufaria*, 7, 739.

rūga, ae, f., a wrinkle, 7, 417.

rūina, ae, f. (ruo), a falling down; fall, overthrow; convulsion, commotion, destructive force, 1, 129; onset, shock, 11, 613; pl., ruin, overthrow, destruction, 1, 288; remains, ruins, G. 4, 249; dare, trahere ruinam, to fall in ruins, 2, 310; bring destruction, 12, 454.

rūmīnor, 1, dep. a. and n., and *rūmīne*, act. (rumen), to chew, E. 6, 54.

rūmor, ōris, m. (ἀρμος), report, rumor, 4, 203; a cheer, shout (others, murmur of the water), 8, 90.

rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, a., to break, burst, tear, sever, freq.; split, G. 4, 135; break through, open, force, 2, 494; fill to bursting, G. 1, 49; rend, sever, cut, tear, 2, 640; dash, 11, 615; ag., break off, end, 4, 569; interrupt, 8, 110; violate, 4, 292; utter with fury, shout or shriek forth, 2, 246; pierce, stun, deafen, G. 3, 328; pass.: rumpi, to be torn; of envy, to burst, E. 7, 26; spring, G. 3, 498; p.: ruptus, a, um, breaking forth, bursting forth, 2, 416; darting, flashing, 8, 291; se rumpere, to dart forth, appear, G. 1, 446; to burst, 11, 549; rumpere vocem, to break silence, 2, 129.

rūo, rūi, rūtum (rūturus), 3, n. and a., to fall with violence; tumble down, fall, freq.; fall in battle, 10, 756; rush down, descend in showers, G. 1, 324; of the sun, go down, set, 3, 508; rush forward, 2, 64; of the chariot of Nox, hasten up; ascend, rise, 2, 250; advance,

10, 256; plunge, rush, 2, 258; flee, 12, 505; tremble, quake, 8, 525; hasten, pass away, 6, 559; G. 1, 313; causes to fall; cast down, 9, 516; cast, drive up, G. 2, 308; plow, 1, 35; cast, throw up, 1, 35; throw up or together, 11, 311; break up, level, G. 1, 105; ruere in pelus, hasten to ruin, G. 1, 200.

rūpes, is, f. (rumpo), a rock, cliff, crag, ledge, freq.; quarry, 1, 429; rocky height, E. 6, 29.

raptus, a, um, p. of rumpo.

rarsus or *rarsum*, adv. (for reversum fr. revertō), backward; again, anew, 2, 401; in turn, 4, 524.

rus, rūris, n., the country as opposed to the town; land, a farm, field, freq.; pl.: rūra, the fields, 1, 430, et al.

ruscum, i, n., and *ruscus*, i, m., butcher's-broom, a kind of shrub, used, like the willow, for grape-ties, G. 2, 413.

rusticus, a, um, adj. (rus), pertaining to the country; rural, rustic, E. 2, 84; downish, E. 2, 56; subs.: rusticus, i, m., a countryman, husbandman, G. 2, 406.

rūtīlo, ūvi, ūtum, 1, a. and n., to reddening; gleam, 8, 529.

rūtīlus, a, um, adj. (rel. to rubeo), of a red and gold color or flame-color; red, glowing, G. 1, 454.

Rūtīlī, ōrum, m., the Rutulians, an ancient tribe of Latium dwelling south of the Tiber, 1, 266, et al.

Rūtīlus, i, m., a Rutulian; Turnus, 7, 409; for the pl., the Rutulians, 8, 474; Volcens, 9, 442.

S

Sābaeus, a, um, adj. (Saba), Sabaeus, Arabian, 1, 416; pl.: Sābaei, ōrum, m., the Sabaeans or people of Arabia Felix, G. 1, 57, et al.

Sābellīcus, a, um, adj. (Sabellus), Sabine, G. 3, 255.

Sābellus, a, um, adj. (Sabelli), of the Sabelli or Sabines; Sabine, G. 2, 167.

Sābīna, s. 2. Sābīnus.

Sābīni, ōrum, m., an ancient people occupying the hill-country on the border of Latium, from whom were derived a part of the Roman people or Quirites, 7, 706.

1. *Sābīnus*, i, m., Sabinus or Sabus, the founder of the race of Sabines, 7, 178.

2. *Sābīnus*, a, um, adj. (Sabini), Sabine; subs.: Sabina, ae, f., a Sabine woman, 8, 685.

sāburra, ae, f., a ballast of sand, G. 4, 195.

sācellum, i, n. (sacer), a small sanctuary; chapel; holy cavern or grotto, E. 2, 9.

sācer, sācra, sācrum, adj., set apart, consecrated, holy, sacred, 2, 167, et al.; consecrated to, priest of, 6, 424; devoted to the infernal gods; damned, accursed,

s. 87; *subs.*: **sacrum**, *i*, *n.*, a *holy thing*; *pl.*: **sacra**, *orum*, *n.*, *sacred symbols, rites*, 12, 13; *sacred rites, ceremonies, sacrifices*, 2, 132; *sacred things, utensils, symbols*, 2, 208; *mysteries*, 3, 112; *charms*, *E.* 8, 66; **sacra ferre**, *to serve as priest*, *G.* 2, 476; **sacer ignis**, *the dreadful fire*; *fiery plague*, *G.* 3, 566.

sacerdos, *Otis*, *c.* (*sacer*), *a priest or priestess*, 2, 201; 1, 273; *a poet or bard* (as priest of the Muses), 6, 645.

Säces, *is*, *m.*, *a Latin*, 12, 651.

Säcrämus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *pertaining to the Sacraei*, *a Latin people*; *Sacraean*, 7, 796.

säcrärium, *li* (*sacrum*), *sanctuary*; *sacred court*, 12, 199.

Säcrätor, *Oris*, *m.*, *an Etruscan*, 10, 747.

säcrätus, *a*, *um*, *pa.* of *sacro*.

säcrilögus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*sacer and lego*), *impious*, 7, 536.

säcro, *avi*, *ätum*, 1, *a.* (*sacer*), *to set apart to the gods*; *devote, consecrate*, 2, 502; *w. acc. and dat.*, *devote*, 10, 419; *pa.*: **sacratu**, *a*, *um*, *holy*, 8, 371.

säcrum, *i*, *n.*, *s. sacer*.

säcülum (*secul-*, *-clum*), *i*, *n.*, *a generation, race*, *G.* 1, 406; *century, period, age, time*, 1, 291, et al.

saepe, *adv.* (*comp.*: **saeptus**; *superl.*: **saeptissime**), *often, frequently*, 2, 106, et al.; *cum saepe*, *when, as often happens*, 1, 148; *equivalent to valde*, 12, 259.

saepe (*sēp-*), *is*, *f.*, *a hedge*; *inclosure*; *orchard*, *E.* 8, 37.

saeptio (*sēp-*), **saepti**, **saeptum**, 4, *a.* (*saepe*), *to fence in*; *inclose, surround*, 1, 508; *envelop*, 1, 411; *pa.*: **saeptus** (*sēpt-*), *a*, *um*, *fenced in*; *inclosed*; *subs.*: **saepta**, *örum*, *n.*, *saeptoids*, *E.* 1, 34; *corridors*, *G.* 4, 189.

saeptus, *a*, *um*, *p.* of *saeptio*.

sæta (*sæt-*), *ae*, *f.*, *a bristle*; *a stiff hair*, 6, 245; *fur*, *G.* 3, 383.

sættiger (*sæt-*), **æra**, **örum**, *adj.* (*sæta and gero*), *bristle-bearing, bristly*, 7, 17.

sættösus (*sæt-*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*sæta*), *bristly*, *E.* 7, 29.

sævio, *li*, *ütum*, 4, *n.* (*sævus*), *to be fierce*; *to be furious, rage*, *G.* 1, 511, et al.; *ress*, *G.* 4, 456; *de angry*, 6, 544.

sævus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *fierce, fell, wrathful*, of men, animals, and things; *cruel*, 1, 458; *dreadful, direful, fearful*, 2, 559; *furious*, 9, 792; *stern, bloody*, 6, 884; *formidable, valiant, warlike*, 1, 99; *relentless*, 12, 849; *maddening, angering*; *bitter*, 1, 25; *mortal*, 12, 857.

Sägäris, *is*, *m.*, *Sagaris*, *a slave of Aeneas*, 5, 263.

sägitta, *ae*, *f.*, *an arrow*, 1, 187, et al.

sägittifer, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*sagitta and fero*), *arrow-bearing*, 8, 725.

sägulum, *i*, *n.* (*sagum*), *a soldier's cloak*, 8, 660.

säl, **sälis**, *m.*, **äl**, *sall*, *G.* 3, 408; *brine, salt-water*, 1, 173; *meton.*, *the sea*, 1, 35.

Sälämis, *Inis* (*acc.* *Salamina*), *f.*, *Salamis*, *an island opposite Eleusis*, *now Culuri or Salamis*, 8, 158.

Sälentinus, *s. Sali*.

sälletum, *i*, *n.* (*salix*), *a willow-plantation, willow-bed, or willow-hedge*, *E.* 1, 55.

sälignus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*id.*), *made of willow*; *willow-*, 7, 632.

Sälli, **örum** (*sallio*), *the Salli*, *or priests of Mars who had charge of the sacred shields called ancilia, which they bore once a year in solemn procession through the city with hymns and dances*, 8, 236.

sällo, **li**, **saltum**, 4, *n.* and *a.* (*rel.* to *ἐλλομαι*), *to leap, spring, jump, dance*, *G.* 2, 384; *bound*, *G.* 1, 449; *issues, bubble forth, spring*, *E.* 5, 47.

sälumca, *ae*, *f.*, *probably a kind of epikenard, an aromatic plant of the Alpine regions, now called by the Tyrolese seltunt*, *E.* 5, 17.

Sällus, **li**, *m.*, **Sallus**, *an Acarnanian*, 5, 298, et al.

sällix, **icis**, *f.*, *a willow*; *osier*, *E.* 5, 16.

Sallentinus (**Sälentinus**), *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *pertaining to the Sallentini, a people in Iapygia, southeast of Tarentum*; *Salentina*, 3, 400.

Salmöneus (*trisyli*), **äi**, *m.*, **Σαλμωνεύς**, *Salmones*, *king of Ethe, son of Aeolus and brother of Sisyphus*; *for attempting to imitate the thunder of Jupiter, cast into Tartarus by a thunder-bolt*, 6, 565.

salsus, a, um, adj. (salio), *made salty*; *salted*, 2, 133; *salt, briny*, 2, 173.
saltem, adv., *at any rate, at least*, 1, 557.

salto, avi, ātum, 1, intens. n. and a. (salio), *to dance*, E. 5, 73.

1. **saltus**, ūs, m. (salio), *a leap, bound, spring*, 2, 555; *an ascending*, 6, 515.

2. **saltus**, ūs, m., *woodland pasture, glade, forest*, 4, 72, et al.; *a pass*, E. 6, 56; *lawn*, E. 10, 57; *thicket, grove*, G. 1, 16.

sālūbris (also *saluber*, m.), e, adj. (salus), *health-bringing*; *healthful*, G. 2, 530; *healing*, 12, 418.

sālūm, i, n. (sālōs), *the tossing or heaving swell of the sea*; *the open sea, the main*, 1, 537.

sālūs, ūtis, f. (rel. to *salvus*), *the state of being well*; *safety*, 1, 555; *preservation, means of safety, remedy, relief, deliverance*, 1, 451; *relief*, G. 4, 234.

sālūto, avi, ātum (p. gen. pl. *salutantium*), G. 2, 463, 1, a. (salus), *to wish safe or well*; *greet, salute*, 3, 524; *welcome, hail*, 12, 257.

salvēō, 2, n. (salvus), *to be well*; *imperat., all hail!* *hail!* 5, 80.

salvus, a, um, adj., *safe*, E. 7, 9.

Sāmē, es, f., Σάμη, *Same, a name of Cephalonia, now Cephalonia, in the Ionian sea, west of the Gulf of Corinth*, 8, 271.

Sāmos (-us), i, f., Σάμος, *Samos, an island southwest of Ephesus, near the coast of Ionia, now Samo*, 1, 16.

Sāmōthrācia, ac, f., *Thracian Samos* (now *Samothraki*), *a small island about thirty-eight miles south of the Thracian coast, supposed by some to have been colonized from Samos*, 7, 208.

sanclo, sanxi, sanctum, 4, a. (sacer), *to make sacred*; *sanction, ratify*, 12, 200; *pa.*: *sanctus*, a, um, *sacred, holy*, 2, 700; *sacred, venerable*, 1, 426; *unstained, with untarnished honor*, 12, 648.

sanctus, a, um, p. of *sanclo*.

sandyx (-ix), icis, f., σάνδης or σάνδης, *scarlet or vermillion*, E. 4, 45.

sānē, adv. (sanus), *truly, indeed*, 10, 43, et al.

sanguīnēus, a, um, adj. (sanguis), *of blood*; *blood-shot*, 4, 643; *of bloody color or aspect, bloody*, 2, 207; *ferry, bloody*, 10, 273; *ruddy, burnished*, 8, 622; *red, purple*, E. 10, 27; *blood-thirsty*, 12, 332.

sanguis, inis, m., *blood*, 2, 30, et al.; *parentage, lineage, descent, race*, 1, 19; *offspring, son*, 6, 835.

sānics, em, e, f. (rel. to *sanguis*), *putrid, corrupt blood*; *bloody matter*; *gore*, 2, 618.

sānus, a, um, adj. (rel. to *saōs*, *saōs*, *sound*), *sound in body or mind*; *sane, right*, E. 8, 67; *male sanus, diseased, morbid with love, love-sick*, 4, 8.

sāpor, ōris, m. (sapio), *taste, flavor*, G. 2, 397; *juice*, G. 4, 267; *odor*, G. 4, 62.

Sārānus, i, s. *Serranus*.

sarelo, sarsi, sartum, 4, a., *to patch, mend, repair*, G. 4, 249.

Sardōnius (Sardōus), a, um, adj. (Sardi), *Sardinian, Sardonian*; *herbæ Sardonia*, (probably) *a species of ranunculus found in Sardinia, the concoction of which when drunk produced contortions of the face, giving the appearance of laughter*, E. 7, 41.

sarmentum, i, n. (sarpo), *a twig*; *pl.*: *sarmenta*, ōrum, *brushwood, fagots*, G. 2, 409.

Sarnus, i, m., *a river running into the Bay of Naples near Pompeii, now the Sarno*, 7, 738.

Sarpēdon, ōnis, m., Σαρπίδων, *Sarpedon, son of Jupiter and Europa, killed at the siege of Troy by Patroclus*, 1, 160, et al.

1. **Sarrānus**, a, um, adj. (Sarra), *of Sarra or Tyre*; *Tyrian*, G. 2, 506.

2. **Sarrānus**, i, m., s. *Serranus*.

Sarrastes, um, m., *the Sarrastes, a people dwelling near the Sarnus*, 7, 738.
sāt, s. *satia*.

sāta, ōrum, a. 1. *sero*.

Sāticūlus, i, m. (Saticula), *a Saticulan*; *of Saticula, a Campanian town*, 7, 720.

1. **sātio**, ōnis, f. (1. *sero*), *a planting*; *of cuttings, laying or planting*, G. 2, 319; *seed-time*, G. 1, 215.

2. **sātio**, avi, ātum, 1, a. (*satia*), *to satisfy*; *appease*, 2, 567.

sātius, a. *satia*.

sātis or *sāt*, adj. and adv., *sufficient*, *enough*; w. gen., 2, 314; alone as subject, 2, 291; as predicate, 2, 642; E. 7, 34; adv., E. 1, 48, et al.; comp.: *sātius*, *better*, *preferable*, 10, 59.

sātor, ōris, m. (l. sero), *a planter*; *stre*, *father*, 1, 254.

sātur, ūra, ūrum, adj. (sat), *full*, *well fed*, E. 10, 77; *fertile*, G. 2, 197; *well stored*, *plentiful*, G. 2, 214; *rich*, *deep*, G. 4, 335.

Sāthra, ae, f., *a place in Latium*, probably on the Pontine marshes, 7, 801.

Sātūrnīus, a, um, adj. (Saturnus), *belonging to Saturn*; *Saturnian*, G. 2, 173; *of the age of Saturn*, *of the golden age*, E. 4, 6; *sprung from Saturn*; *Saturnian*, 4, 372; subs.: *Sātūrnīus*, ii, m., *the son of Saturn*, 5, 799; *Sātūrnīa*, ae, f., 1. *Daughter of Saturn*, *Juno*, 1, 23. 2. *The city of Saturnia*, built by Saturn on the Capitoline hill, 8, 358.

Sātūrnus, i, m. (l. sero?), *a deified king of Latium whose reign was the "golden age;" identified by the Romans with the Greek Cronos*, 8, 319, et al.; *the planet Saturn*, G. 1, 836.

sātūro, ōvi, ōtum, i, a. (satur), *to fill*; *glut*, *cloy*, *appease*, 5, 608; *satisfy*, E. 10, 80; *enrich*, G. 1, 80.

sātus, a, um, p. of l. sero.

sātūrus, i, m., *σάτυρος*, *a satyr, a fabulous being half man and half goat*, E. 5, 72.

sancius, a, um, adj., *wounded*, 2, 223; *pierced*, 4, 1.

saxūs, a, um, adj. (saxum), *rocky*, *stony*, 9, 711; *of a rock*, G. 3, 145.

saxōsus, a, um, adj. (id.), *full of rocks*; *stony*, E. 5, 84; *closely connected with a partic., rocky, with rocks* (in old texts, adv.: *saxosum*, among the rocks), G. 4, 370.

saxum, i, n., *a large rough stone*, *rock*, freq.; *cliff*, *crag*, *stone*, 1, 150; 3, 699; *praeruptum saxum*, *a rocky height*, G. 2, 156.

scāber, bra, brum, adj. (scabo), *scabby*, *scaly*, *rough*, G. 2, 214; *corroding*, G. 1, 495.

scābles, em, e, f. (id.), *scabbiness*; a

scab, *mange*, G. 3, 299; *scurf*, *scales*, G. 2, 230.

Scæa, ae, adj., *western*; *Scæa Porta*, and pl.: *Scæa Portæ* (Σκαία Πύλαι), *the Scæan or western gate of Troy*, 2, 612.

scæna (scœna), ae, f., *σκήνη*, *the stage of a theatre*, 4, 471; *a sylvan scene*, *view*, 1, 164.

scālae, ūrum, f. (scando), *a ladder*; *scaling ladder*, 2, 442.

scando, scandi, scansum, 3, a., *to climb*, 2, 401; *ascend*, 2, 237.

scātēbra, ae, f. (scateo), *a bubbling, gushing stream*, G. 1, 110.

scēlōro, no perf., ūtum, i, a. (scelus), *to make impious*; *desecrate*, *pollute*, 3, 42; pa.: *scēlōrātus*, a, um, *fool with crime*; *polluted*, *impious*, *wicked*, 2, 231; *accused*, 6, 583; *pertaining to the guilty or to guilt*, *due to wickedness*, 2, 576; *sacrilegious*, 9, 137; *baneful*, G. 2, 250.

scēlus, ōris, n., *an evil or atrocious deed*; *a crime*, freq.; *wickedness*, 6, 742; meton., *punishment*, 7, 307; like *nefas* for *wretch*, *imp*; hence, *scelus artificis = artifex sceleratus*, *the accursed deceiver*, 11, 407.

scēna, a. *scæna*.

sceptra, i, n., *σκήπτρον*, *a royal staff*; *scepter*, 1, 653; freq.; meton., *rule*, *sway*, *power*, *royal court*, *realm*, 9, 9; 1, 253; *authority*, 11, 228; *reign*, G. 2, 583.

scīlīcet, adv. (scio and licet), *one may know or understand*; *be assured*; *certainly*, *in sooth*, *doubtless*; *for this purpose*, 6, 750; *ay*, *even this*, *for*, G. 1, 229; *indeed*, *but*, G. 3, 226; *ironical*, *forsooth*, 2, 577, et al.

scilla, ae, f., *σκίλλα*, *the sea-onion or squill*, *a marine bulbous plant*, G. 3, 451.

scindo, scīdi, scissum, 3, a. (σχίζω), *to cut asunder*; *split*, 6, 122; *part*, *separate*, *divide*, 1, 161; *tear*, 9, 478; *plow*, G. 1, 50; *fig.*, *divide*, 2, 89.

scintilla, ae, f. (σκήλη), *a spark*, 1, 174.

scintillo, ōvi, ūtum, i, n. (scintilla), *to emit sparks*; *sparkle*, *gleam*, *flash*, G. 1, 302.

scio (taken by Forbiger as a monosyll. in Vergil), ōvi or ūi, ūtum, 4, a., *to*

know, understand, 1, 68, et al.; *know how, be able, can*, G. 4, 489.

Scipianus, ae, m. (Scipio), *one of the Scipios, a Scipio*, 6, 843.

scissus, a, um, p. of *scindo*.

scitor, itus sum, 1, dep. intens. a. (scio), *to seek to know; ascertain; inquire*, 2, 106; p.: *scittans*, ntis (others, *scitatum*), *consulting, to consult*, 2, 114.

scōpulus, i, m., *scōpulos*, a *projecting ledge of rock; a high cliff or rock*, 1, 180; *crag*, 1, 45; *ledge, reef*, 1, 145; *detached rock, fragment of rock*, 12, 531.

Scorpius (-ies), i, and *Scorpio*, Onis, m., *σκόριος, scorios*, the *Scorpion, one of the signs of the zodiac*, G. 1, 35.

scrōbis (scrōbs?), is, m., and less freq. f., a *ditch, pit, trench*, G. 2, 260.

scrūpulus, a, um, adj. (scrupus), *consisting of jagged stones; scanty*, 6, 238.

scūtātus, a, um, adj. (scutum), *equipped or armed with a shield*, 9, 370.

scūtum, i, n. (σκήτρον, skide), an *oblong shield carried by the Roman legionary; a shield in general*, 1, 101, et al.

Scyllaceum (-ium), i, n., *Σκυλακίον*, a *town on the Bruttian coast, now Squillace*, 3, 553.

Scylla, ae, f., *Σκύλλα*. 1. A *dangerous rock on the Italian side of the Straits of Messina opposite Charybdis*, 2, 420; personified as a monster, half woman and half fish, 3, 424. 2. *The name of one of the ships of Aeneas*, 5, 122. 3. *Scylla, the daughter of Nereus, king of Megara, changed into the larv called Oiris* (see 4. *Nereus*), G. 1, 405; by the poets, as by Vergil in E. 6, 74, sqq., confounded with 1. *Scylla*.

Scyllaeus, a, um, adj. (Scylla), *pertaining to Scylla; Scyllaeus*, 1, 200.

scyphus, i, m., *σκήφος*, a *cup, goblet, bowl*, 8, 278.

Scyrius, a, um, adj. (Scyros), of *Scyros, an island in the Aegean N. E. of Euboea; Scyrian*, 2, 477.

Scythia, ae, f., *Σκυθία*, the *country of the Scythians; the regions of Asia and Europe north of the Black Sea; Scythia*, E. 1, 66.

1. *sc*, reflex. pron., a. sui.

2. *sc*, or, before vowels, *scd*, an in-

separable particle, identical with *sine*, denoting privation or separation; often meaning *without, apart, aside*.

Sībēthia, Idia or Ida, f., the *daughter of Sōbēthos, a river or river-god of Campania*, 7, 734.

sēcerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, a., *to separate*; p.: *sēcērtus*, a, um, *separated*; pa.: *apart, retired, solitary*, 2, 289; *secret; unnoticed*, 4, 494; sub.: *sēcērtum*, i, n., *anything apart; a solitary place, recess, cave*; pl.: *sēcērtā, ōrum*, *solitude, chamber*, 8, 408; *secret abode*, 6, 10; *resort*, G. 4, 403.

sēcensus, ūs, m. (secedo), *a going apart; a retreat, retirement; a recess*, 1, 159.

sēcūsus, a. secus and setina.

sēcūlum, s. saeculum.

sēcūdo, clisi, clisum, 3, a. (2. *se* and *claudo*), *to shut apart, off, out; shut up*, 3, 446; *shut out, dismiss*, 1, 562; pa.: *sēcūsus*, a, um, *sequestered, retired*, 6, 704.

sēcūsus, a, um, p. of *secludo*.

sēcū, sēcūl, sectum, 1, a., *to cut*, freq.; of a track or path, G. 2, 278; *lacerate, tear*, G. 3, 444; *cut off*, 4, 704; *engrave, carve*, 2, 464; *cut through, cleave*, 5, 218, et al.; of the channel of a river, 8, 63; *said through, pass*, 6, 98; *speed*, 6, 399; *shape out mentally, form*, 10, 107.

sēcērtum, i, s. secerno.

sēcērtus, a, um, p. of *secerno*.

secur, itus sum, 1, dep. intens. a. (sequor), *to pursue continually; hunt*, E. 3, 75.

sectus, a, um, p. of *saco*.

sēcūlum, s. saeculum.

sēcūm, a. sui.

sēcūdo, 1, a. (secundus), *to direct favorably; aid, favor, prosper; make auspicious*, 3, 36.

sēcūdum, adv. and prep. (sequor), *nigh, along*, G. 3, 143.

sēcūndus, a, um, adj. (2d.), *the following; second*, 5, 258; *inferior*, 11, 441; *preiding over or invoked at the second tables*, G. 2, 101; *favorable, fair*, 4, 562; *swiftly flying*, 1, 156; *fortunate, prosperous*, 1, 207; *successful*, 2, 617; *joyful*, 3, 20; 10, 226; *auspicious, propitious*, 4, 45; *easily flow*

ing, downwards; *secundo amni* or *fluvio*, with the current or down the stream, G. 2, 447.

secūris, is, f. (*seco*), an axe, 2, 224, et al.

secūrus, a, um, adj. (3. *se* and *cura*), free from anxiety; untroubled, no longer fearing, 1, 220; tranquil, undisturbed, G. 2, 467; peace-giving, peaceful, 6, 715; with gen., reckless, regardless, 1, 350; safe from, 7, 304.

secūrus, s. *secus* and *setina*.

secūrus (compar. *secūrius*, *secūlus*, or *secūlus*, the last form according to Corssen from a different root), (*sequor*), following, late; otherwise, differently; non or *haud secus*, not otherwise, not less; likewise, even so, 2, 222, et al.; none the less, nevertheless, 5, 222; *haud* or *non secus ac*, not otherwise than, G. 2, 346, et al. Also *setius*.

secūtus, a, um, p. of *sequor*.

1. *sēd* (*sēt*), conj. (etymologically the same as 2. *sē*, *sēd*, and *sine*, apart from; hence), except that; but, yet, freq.; *sed enim*, but indeed, however, 1, 12, et al.; denoting a return to the matter of discourse, E. 1, 19, et al.; *sed autem*, but yet, 2, 101.

2. *sēd*, s. 2. *se* and *sine*.

sēdātus, a, um, pa. of *sedo*.

sēdō, *sēdi*, *sessum*, 2, n. (*ἵσταμαι*), to sit, 1, 56; sit still, G. 2, 456; sit inactive, 9, 4; alight, 6, 122; fig., to be fixed, settled, resolved, 4, 15; to suit, be pleasing, 5, 418; circum *sedere*, to encamp about; to besiege.

sēdes, is, f. (*sedeo*), a seat of any kind, freq.; meton., an habitation, abode, dwelling (pl. for sing.), 2, 624; destined or proper place, 2, 222; foundation, 2, 465; of the sea, bottom, 1, 84; temple, shrine, 2, 742; palace, 2, 760; final resting-place, grave, tomb, 6, 222; realm, 7, 52.

sēdile, is, n. (id.), a bench, seat, 1, 167.

sēditio, ōnis, f. (3. *sed* and *eo* ?), a mutiny; faction, 11, 340; uprising, riot; outbreak, tumult, 1, 149.

sēdō, *avi*, *ātum*, 1, a. and n. (*sedeo*), to cause to sit, to render quiet; pa.: *sēdātus*, a, um, composed, calm, quiet, 9, 30; of the mind, 9, 740.

sēdūco, *duxi*, *ductum*, 2, a., to lead apart or away; to separate, 4, 225.

sēges, *ētis*, f., a field of grain; standing corn, 2, 304; *segi*, G. 1, 212; nursery plant or plantation, G. 2, 227; a tilled field, G. 1, 47; crop, harvest, growth of spears, 2, 46; pasture land, 4, 222; vineyard, G. 2, 411.

segnis, e, adj., tardy, sluggish, dilatory, backward, 11, 736; slothful, inactive, 2, 513; mean-spirited, cowardly, 9, 787; helpless, 10, 700; fig., idle, exhausted, G. 1, 72; barren, G. 1, 151; comp.: *segnior*, less glorious, less divine, 4, 149; less rapid, 7, 222.

segniter, adv. (*segnis*), sluggishly; comp.: *segnius*, more backward, less furiously; less impetuously, 12, 222.

segnities, ei, f. (id.), sloth, tardiness, delay, 2, 374.

segnius, a. *segnis* and *segniter*.

Sēlinus, untus, f., *Σελίνος*, *Selinus*, now *Selinonto*, a town on the southwestern coast of Sicily, 2, 705.

sellā, ae, f. (*sedeo*), a seat; chair; chair of state, 11, 324.

sēmēl, adv., once, even once, 2, 421; once for all, finally, 11, 412.

sēmen, inis, n. (1. *se*), seed, G. 1, 104, et al.; meton., a young animal, whelp, G. 2, 152; a vine transplanted, G. 2, 222; young shoots, G. 2, 222; fig., a spark, an element, 6, 6; pl.: *sēmīna*, seeds of things, vital germs, elements, 6, 721.

sēmētis, is, f. (*semen*), a sowing or seeding; seed-time, G. 1, 220.

sēmīneus (*sēmīneus*, *sēmīneus*), a, um, adj. (semi and 1. *edo*), half-eaten, 2, 244.

sēmīnāmis (in hexam. poetry pron. *semyanimis*), e, adj., half alive; dying, 4, 626.

sēmīfer, *fēra*, *fērum*, adj., half wild; savage; half brute, 10, 212; subs.: *semifer*, *fēri*, m. (scil. homo), half beast, 8, 227.

sēmīseus, s. *semenes*.

sēmīhōme, inis, m. (in hexam. poetry the oblique cases are pronounced *semyomin-*), a half-man, 2, 124.

sēmīnex (nom. not in use), *ēcis*, adj. (semi and *nex*), half slain, half dead, 5, 275.

sēmīno, *avi*, *stam*, 1, a. (semen), to plant, sow; produce, 6, 206.

sēmipūtātus, a, um, adj. (puto), half pruned, half dressed, E. 2, 70.

sēmīta, ae, f. (se and meo), a by-way, lane, 9, 883; path, 1, 418.

sēmīustus, s. **semustus**.

sēmīvir, *virī*, adj., m., half man, effeminate, unmanly, 4, 215.

semper, adv., always, ever, 2, 97, et al.

sēmustus (**sēmīustus**), a, um, adj. (semi and uro), half burned, half consumed, 3, 578.

sēnātus, *ūs*, m. (senex), the council of elders; a senate, 1, 426.

sēnecta, ae, f. (id.), old age, 5, 895.

sēnectūs, *ūtis*, f. (id.), old age, 5, 416; personified, 6, 275.

sēnex, *sēnis*, adj., old, aged, hoary, 7, 180; sube. (gen. pl.: *sēnum*, 9, 809), an old man, 4, 851; comp.: **sēnior**, *ōris*, older; very aged, 5, 179; hoary, 5, 704; sube., a very aged person; old man, 5, 409; sire, 2, 509; of beasts, an old horse, G. 3, 97.

sēni, ae, a, distrib. num. adj. (sex), six by six, six each; as a cardinal, six, 1, 333, et al.

sēnior, s. **senex**.

sensus, *ūs*, m. (sentio), feeling; emotion, 4, 406; faculty of sense; sense, 7, 855; taste, G. 2, 247; inclination, affection, 4, 22; spirit, soul, 6, 747; thought, purpose, 12, 914; pl., senses, reason, E. 8, 68.

sententia, ae, f. (id.), a feeling or thinking; opinion; resolution, design, purpose, 1, 287; 11, 21; judgment, 2, 35; plan, 4, 287; idea, thought, 1, 562.

sentia, *senal*, *sensum*, 4, a., to perceive by the senses; hear, 8, 669; see, 4, 568; perceive, 1, 126; of the intellect and moral faculties, understand, know, 3, 860; think, 10, 584; will, desire, 10, 623; w. acc. of person, know, 7, 434.

sentis, *is*, m. and f., a thorn, brier, bramble, 2, 379.

sentus, a, um, adj. (sentis), thorny; rugged; squallid, 6, 463.

sēpēlio, *pēlliri* or *pēlli*, *pultum*, 4, a., to perform the rites of sepulture, whether by interring (*humare*) or cremation (*cremare*); to bury, 3, 41; p.:

sēpultus, a, um, buried, 4, 34; of slumber, 6, 424, et al.

sēpes, s. **saepes**.

sēpio, s. **saepio**.

septa, *ōrum*, s. **saepus**.

septem, num. adj. (*septa*), seven, freq.

septemgēminus, a, um, adj., sevenfold, said of the Nile on account of its seven mouths, 6, 800.

septemplex, *icis*, adj. (septem and plico), sevenfold, 12, 925.

Septemtrio, or, by tmesis, **Septem trio**, s. **trio**.

septēni, ae, a, distr. num. adj. (septem), seven by seven, seven each; as a cardinal, seven, 5, 65.

Septentrio or **Septemtrio**, or, by tmesis, **Septem trio**, s. **trio**.

septimus (**septimūsus**), a, um, ordin. num. adj. (septem), the seventh, 1, 755.

septus, s. **saepio**.

sēpulatorum (*-chrum*), i, n. (sepelio), a place of burial; tomb, sepulchre, grave, G. 1, 497; burial, sepulture, 2, 542.

sēpultus, a, um, p. of **sepelio**.

sēquax, *ācis*, adj. (sequor), prone to follow; following, pursuing, swiftly pursuing; darting, lambent, 8, 438; rapid, 5, 198; penetrating, G. 4, 230; persistent, G. 2, 374.

sēquestra, ae, f. (id.), one with whom something is placed in trust; **sequestra pax**, a mediatory peace; a truce, 11, 183.

sēquius, adv., s. **secus** and **setius**.

sēquor, *secutus sum*, 3, dep. a. (*tro-mai*, accompany), to follow, 1, 185; follow closely, G. 1, 33; pursue, 5, 237; seek after, pursue, 3, 327; track, hunt, G. 1, 308; of cutaneous plague, pour over, cover, G. 3, 568; seek to reach, seek, 4, 381; 10, 198; desire, seek, E. 6, 49; pursue a plan or course, 3, 368; compass, attain, And. 6, 457; follow in narrative, recount, 1, 342; mention, G. 2, 434; relate, record, E. 6, 74; be obedient to, follow, G. 4, 448; of words responding to the will, 12, 912; yield to the hand, 6, 146; submit, yield to, G. 2, 53; attend, favor, 8, 15; p.: **sequens**, *ntis*, running, flowing, G. 1, 106.

sēra, s. **serus**.

sērēno, avi, stum, 1, a. and n. (serenus), *to make clear or calm*, 1, 255; **spēm sērēnāre**, *to exhibit the calm or cheerful look of hope*, 4, 477.

sērēnus, a, um, adj. (rel. to *Σαίρος*, summer-like), *clear, calm, tranquil*, serene, 3, 518, et al.; *fair*, 2, 265; subs.: **serenum**, 1, n. (sc. caelum), *a clear sky*, G. 1, 393.

Sēres, um (acc. pl., -as), m., *Σαῖρες*, the Seres or Chinese, *a people of Eastern Asia*, G. 2, 121.

Sērestus, i, m., *a companion of Aeneas*, 1, 611, et al.

Sergestus, i, m., *commander of one of the ships of Aeneas*, 1, 610, et al.

Sergius, a, um, adj. (Sergius), *of Sergius, founder of the Roman gens Sergia*; **Sergian**, 5, 121.

sēries, em, e, f. (s. sero), *a chain of things, train, row, succession, series*, 1, 641.

sērius, a, um, adj. (prphs. rel. to severus), *grave, important, serious*, E. 7, 17.

sermo, ōnis, m. (s. sero), *the joining of words; language, conversation, talk, discourse*, 1, 217; *report, rumor*, 4, 189; *speech, words*, 12, 223; *a language*, 18, 334.

1. **sēro**, sēvi, sātum, 3, a., *to sow or plant*; *sow*, G. 1, 299; with indefinite object omitted, 6, 844; *scatter, spread, disseminate*, 12, 228; p.: **sātus**, a, um, *planted*, G. 2, 141; *standing*, E. 8, 99; *bladed*, G. 3, 176; *begotten of, born of, sprung from*, with abl., 2, 540; *offspring, son of*, 5, 244; *daughter of*, 7, 331; subs.: **sāta**, ōrum, n., *things sown or planted; grain, growing corn; crops*, 2, 139; *plants*, G. 2, 423; *blades*, G. 1, 113.

2. **sēro** (sērūi), sertum, 3, a. (εἶπε, bind), *to join together; interweave, plait; interchange words; multa serere, to interweave many things, talk, communs much*, 6, 180; subs.: **serta**, ōrum, n., *things entwined; garlands, festoons, wreaths*, 1, 417, et al.

serpens, ntis (gen. pl. serpentum, 8, 426), m. and f. (serpo), *a creeping thing; snake, serpent*, 2, 214, et al.

serpillum, a, serpyllum.

serpo, pei, ptum, 3, n. (ἔπω), *to*

creep, glide, 5, 91; *to be entwined*, E. 8, 13; *steal on or over*, 2, 269.

serpyllum (serpill-, serpull-), i, n. (ἑρπυλλον), *wild thyme*, E. 2, 11.

serra, ae, f. (seco), *a saw*, G. 1, 143.

Serranus (Sārānus, Sarrānus), i, m. 1. *Serranus, a surname in the Attilian gens*, 6, 844. 2. *A Rutullan*, 9, 335.

sertum, 1, **serta**, ōrum, n., s. 2. sero.

1. **sērum**, i, n., *whew*, G. 3, 406.

2. **sērum**, s. serus.

sērus, a, um, adj., *late, freq.*; *late in life*, 6, 764; *slow, tardy*, 2, 373; *too late*, 5, 524; translated adverbially, E. 1, 28; adv.: **serum**, *late*, 12, 804; adv.: **sera** (n. pl.), *at a late season, late*, G. 4, 122.

serva, ae, f., *a female slave, slave*, 5, 284.

servans, ntis, s. servo.

servio, ūvi or ūi, ūtum, 4, n. (servus), *to be a slave; with dat., to serve, obey*, 2, 786.

servitium, ūi, n. (id.), *slavery, bondage*, 3, 327.

servo, avi, stum, 1, a., *to save*, 2, 86, et al.; *reserve*, 1, 207; *retain, keep*, 6, 200; *hold*, 7, 179; *continue, maintain*, 10, 840; *guard*, 2, 450; *preside over*, G. 4, 333; *keep, cherish*, 1, 20; *preserve, inherit*, 7, 52; *sit by*, 2, 568; *dwell, abide by*, 6, 402; *give heed to, watch, observe*, 6, 328; 11, 200; pa.: **servans**, ntis (superl.: **servantissimus**, s, um), *observant*, w. gen., 2, 437.

sescenti (sexcenti), ae, a, num. adj. (sex and centum), *six hundred*, 10, 172.

sēsē, s. sui.

sēt, s. 1. sed.

sēta, ae, f., s. saeta.

sētiger, ēra, ērum, adj., s. saetiger.

sētius, adv., the more correct form of secius (see accus), *less, the less; non setius, not the less*, G. 3, 367; *nec setius, and just as much*, G. 2, 277.

sētōsus, a, um, adj., s. saetosus.

seu, s. sive.

1. **sēvērus**, a, um, adj. (εἶψα, reverse), *stern, strict, exacting; controlled by inflexible laws or fate; fatal, dreadful*, 6, 374.

2. *Sāvēras*, i, m., a mountain in the Sabine country, now *Vissa*, 7, 713.
sex, num. indecl. adj. (ēf), six, 9, 272, et al.

sexcenti, s. sescenti.

af, conj. (ai, ei), if, freq.; causal, if indeed, since, 2, 102; equivalent to cum, 5, 64, et al.; whether, w. subj., 4, 110; w. indic., 1, 578; for *O* ei, would that, w. subj., 6, 187.

afbilo, 1, n. and c. (sibilus), to hiss, 7, 447.

1. sībilus, i, m., a hissing; whispering, E. 5, 82.

2. sībilus, a, um, adj. (1. sibilus), hissing, 2, 211, et al.

Sībylla (Sibylla), ae, f., Σιβυλλα, a prophetess, a sibyl; the Cumaean sibyl, *Deiphobe*, 3, 452, et al.

af, adv., in this manner; in such a manner; so, thus, G. 1, 82, et al.; explanatory, 2, 440, et al.; referring to a preceding participle, 1, 226; in invocation, E. 10, 4.

Sicāni, Gram, m., Σικανοί, the Sicilians or Sicilians, 5, 298, et al.

Sicānia, ae, f., Σικανία, Sicily, 1, 557.

Sicānus (Sicānius), a, um, adj. (Sicani), Sicilian, Sicanian, 5, 24, et al.

siccō, avi, ātum, 1, a. (siccus), to make dry, drain, suck, E. 2, 42; dry up, wipe away, 4, 687; wash, 10, 834.

siccus, a, um, adj., dry, 3, 125; thirsty, dry, hungry, fasting, 2, 258; nearly equivalent to carens or privatus, with abl. foll., drained of blood, 8, 261; hence, thirsting for blood, 9, 64; subs.: siccum, i, n., dry ground, sand, or land, 10, 301.

Sicēlia, Idia, f. (Siculi). a Sicilian maiden; adj. pl.: Sicēlides, um, f., Sicilian, E. 4, 1.

Sicchaesus, a. Sychaesus.

afcūbi, adv. (si and cubi for ubi), if anywhere, 5, 677; wheresoever, where, G. 3, 333.

Sicūlus, a, um, adj. (Siculi), pertaining to the Siculi, an ancient race, part of which migrated from Latium to Sicily; Sicilian, 1, 84, et al.

afcut (afcuti), adv., so as, just as, even as, 8, 22.

Sicŷōnius, a, um, adj. (Sicyon), of

Sicyon, a town in Peloponnesus near the Isthmus, the country around which abounded in olives; Sicyonian, G. 2, 519.

sīdŷŷus, a, um, adj. (sidus), abounding in stars, starry, 10, 3; star-lighted, 2, 586; glittering, flashing, 12, 167.

Sīdicinus, a, um, adj. (Sīdicini), pertaining to the Sīdicini, or people of Teanum and its territory in the northern part of Campania; Sīdicinian, 7, 727.

sīdo, sīdi, sessum, 2, n. (sēs), to seat one's self; perch, alight, 6, 208.

Sīdon, ōnis, f., Σιδών, one of the capitals of Phoenicia, now *Saida*, 1, 619.

Sīdōnius, a, um, adj., Σιδώνιος, of Sidon; Sidonian; Phoenician, Tyrian, 1, 678, et al.

sīdus, ōris, n., a constellation, E. 10, 68; fig., season, 4, 809; star, 6, 298; bright aspect; shining, rising, G. 2, 324; weather; storm, 12, 451; pl.: sīdŷŷra, um, weather, vicissitudes of weather, 5, 628.

Sīgus (-gŷius), a, um, adj. (Sigeum), pertaining to Sigeum, a promontory and town in the Troad (now *Yeni-scher*), at the mouth of the Dardanelles, about five miles N. W. of Troy; Sigeian, 2, 312.

significo, avi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (signum and facio), to make a sign, signal, beckon, 12, 692.

signo, avi, ātum, 1, a. (signum), to distinguish by a mark or symbol, 6, 780; mark, mark out; indicate, designate, 2, 697; impress, print, G. 2, 171; inscribe, record, 2, 267; of the mind, observe, mark, notice, 2, 423.

signum, i, n., a sign, mark, impress; a brand, G. 1, 263; token, 1, 442; sign, 2, 868; signal, of games, 6, 315; of battle, 10, 310; goal, 5, 120; figure, 1, 646; standard, 7, 628; meton., a body of men following a standard, troop, battalion, 11, 517; a statue, G. 3, 84.

Sīla, ae, f., an extensive forest in the country of the Bruttii in Southern Italy, 12, 715.

Sīlŷrus, i, m. (Σίλαρις), a river flowing into the sea south of Salerno, between Campania and Lucania, now the *Sele*, G. 3, 146.

silems, ntis, p. of **sileo**.

silentium, li, n. (silens), of the absence of any kind of sound; *noiselessness, silence, stillness*, 1, 780; pl., 2, 255.

Silēnus, i, m., Σειληρός, an old satyr, who had charge of Dionysus or Bacchus in his youth, and was always his companion, E. 6, 14.

sileo, ūi, 2, n. and a., *to be, keep, remain silent*, 2, 126; *be hushed, calm, still*, 1, 164; w. acc., *to pass over in silence; leave unmentioned, unsung*, 10, 793; impers.: **silēstur**, it is, they are, hushed, G. 4, 189; pa.: **silens**, ntis (gen. pl. -tum, 6, 423), *still; silent, noiseless, voiceless*, 6, 264.

siler, ēris, n., a brook-willow, osier, G. 2, 12.

silesco, 3, inc. n. (sileo), *to become still*, 10, 101.

silex, icis, m. and f., a hard stone, flint, 1, 174; rock, 6, 602; crag, 6, 471.

silliqua, ae, f., a pod, husk, G. 1, 196.

silva (syl-, -ua), ae, f. (ῥύλη), a forest, wood, or grove, 6, 444, et al.; *stubble*, 10, 406; a sylvan or rustic theme, E. 4, 3; fig., forest or mass of spears, 10, 887.

Silvanus (Sylv-), i, m. (silva), **Silvanus**, the god who presides over woods, E. 10, 24, et al.

silvestris (sylv-), e, adj. (id.), *pertaining to the woods and fields; woody, sylvan, in the wood*, E. 3, 70; *sylvan, pastoral*, E. 1, 2; *living in the forest*, 9, 673.

Silvia, ae, f. (id.), daughter of Tyrrhus, 7, 487.

silvicola (sylv-), ae, c. (silva and colo), an inhabitant of the woods, 10, 551.

Silvius (Syl-), li, m., the name of several of the descendants of Aeneas, who were kings of Alba, 6, 703.

similis, e, adj. (comp.: **simillior**, ius; superl.: **similissimus**, a, um (ἕμῃ, ὅμοι), like, similar, 1, 136, et al.

Simōis, Simōentis, m., Σιμόεις, a river which falls into the Scamander near Troy; now the Mendes, 1, 100, et al.

simplex, plicis, adj. (fr. sem or sam, once, and plico), uncompounded, simple; unmixed, 6, 747; single, one, the same, G. 2, 78; one, single, G. 3, 488; simple, G. 3, 528.

simul, adv. (ἅμα, ὁμοίως), at once, together, at the same time, 1, 144, et al.; w. abl. (cum being omitted), 5, 857; **simul** ac or atque, as soon as, 4, 90; without ac, as soon as, when, E. 4, 26, et al.; w. et, 1, 144; **simul-simul**, and at the same time—and, 1, 631; both—and, 1, 513, et al.; as soon as—then, no sooner—than, 12, 268.

simulacrum, i, n. (simulo), an effigy, an image, 2, 172; phantom, specter, ghost, apparition, 2, 773; shadow, spirit, G. 4, 472; representation, image, 5, 536.

simulo, ſvi, ſtum, 1, a. (similis), to make similar; imitate, 6, 591; pretend, 2, 17; to make a false show of, feign, 1, 209; p.: **simulatus**, a, um, made to imitate, counterfeiting, 4, 512; dissembling, 4, 103; imitating, resembling, 8, 349.

simus, a, um, adj., σιμός, flat-nosed, E. 10, 7.

sin, conj. (si and 2. ne), but if, if on the contrary, 1, 555, et al.

sine (archaic, sē or sēd), prep. with abl., without, 1, 123, et al.; connecting substantives, 6, 202; 10, 636; after its case, G. 1, 161. For se or sed in composition, s. 2. se.

singuli, ae, a., distrib. num. adj. (rel. to simul and simplex), one by one; one each; separate, single, 3, 343, et al.; subs.: **singula**, ōrum, n., all things individually, 1, 453; everything, every object or part, 8, 618.

singulto, no perf., ſtum, 1, n. and a. to sob, rattle in the throat, gulp, 9, 333.

singultus, us, m., a gasp, G. 3, 607.

sinister, tra, trum, adj., left, 7, 689; on the left side or left hand, 6, 548; fig., wrong-headed, perverse, 11, 347; adverse, inauspicious, unlucky, ill-boding, E. 9, 15; noxious, G. 1, 444; subs.: **sinistra**, ae, f. (sc. manus), the left hand, 2, 443, et al.

sino, ſvi, ſtum, 3, a., properly to lay down (so only in pono for po-sino) to allow, permit, suffer, 1, 18; leave off, forbear, 10, 15; with inf. or subj. following, suffer, let, 10, 433; 5, 163; not to hinder, not to forbid, G. 4, 7; spare, 10, 538; leave, w. acc. and dat., 9, 630.

Sinon, ōnis, m., Σίνων, a Greek, son of Acisus, 2, 79, et al.

sinum, i, n. (and **sinus**, i, m.), a large drinking-vessel with bulging sides; a pail or bowl. E. 7, 33.

sinuō, avi, itum, 1, a. (sinus), to make into a fold or folds; to coil, wind, 2, 208; of a horse, to bend or fold the legs in lifting or pacing. G. 2, 192.

sinuōsus, a, um, adj. (id.), winding, tortuous, 11, 753.

sinus, tis, m., a fold, 1, 320; coil, G. 2, 424; fig., sail, canvas, 5, 16; a slit or notch, G. 2, 76; bosom, 4, 686; a gulf or bay, 1, 243; winding stream, a winding, 6, 132; a winding, curvature, depth, 1, 161; G. 4, 430; curving billow, G. 3, 238; 11, 636; border, tract of country, region, G. 2, 123.

siqua, s. qua.

siquando, s. quando.

siquis, s. quis.

Sirēnes, um, f., Σειρῆνες, the Sirens, fabulous beings, in the form of birds with the faces of virgins, dwelling on dangerous rocks near the coast of Campania, to which they attracted mariners by their songs, 6, 864.

1. **Sirius**, ii, m., Σείριος, **Sirius** or **Canicula**, the dog-star, 3, 141.

2. **Sirius**, a, um, adj. (Sirius), of the dog-star; **Sirian**, 10, 373.

sisto, stitē (stiti?), stātum, 3, a. and n. (στημι), to cause to stand, put, set, place, w. abl. of place, 2, 245, et al.; place before one, bring, 4, 634; flz. plant, 10, 323; stop, 12, 355; arrest, stay, 6, 465; support, sustain, maintain, 6, 858; set, place, 6, 676; n., stand still, G. 1, 479; to stop, remain, abide, 3, 7; stand in fight, 11, 873.

sistrum, i, n., σείστρον, a metallic rattle, consisting of a small frame of horse-shoe form with sliding cross-bars, used by the priests of Isis, 8, 686.

Sithōnius, a, um, adj. (Sithonii), of the Sithonians, a Thracian people; **Thracian**, **Sithonian**, E. 10, 66.

sitiens, ntis, s. sitio.

sitio, ivi or ii, 4, n. and a. (sitis), to thirst; to be parched, G. 4, 403; pa.: **sitiens**, ntis, thirsty, parched with thirst, G. 4, 435; eager, G. 3, 137.

sitis, is, f., thirst; dryness, drought, 4, 42; heat, fever, G. 3, 483.

situs, tis, m. (sino), position; order,

3, 451; being let alone; of fallow land, rest, G. 1, 72; neglect, roughness, squalor, mold, 6, 463; rust, decrepitude, dotage, 7, 440.

sive or **seu**, conj. (si and ve), or if, freq.; or, 5, 69; elliptical, 11, 327; **sive** (seu)—**sive** (seu), whether—or, 1, 509, 570; either—or, 4, 240, 241.

sōbōles, s. suboles.

sōcer, eri, m., a father-in-law, 6, 830, et al.; pl.: **sōcēri**, ōrum, **parent-in-law**, parents, 2, 457.

sōcia, ae, f. (socius), a companion, E. 6, 30.

sōcio, avi, itum, 1, a. (socius), to make one a socius; to share, unite, associate, 1, 600; join in marriage, 12, 27.

1. **sōcius**, ii, m., an associate, ally, 9, 150; companion, friend, comrade, 1, 198, et al.

2. **sōcius**, a, um, adj. (socius), allied, friendly, 3, 15; confederate, 2, 613; of one's country or countrymen, 5, 86; kindred, 3, 352.

sōciālis, e, c., a comrade, companion, 10, 386.

sōl, sōlis, m., the sun, 1, 431, et al.; a day, 3, 203; sunlight, 2, 475; summer, G. 1, 48; summer's heat, G. 1, 48; as a god: **Sol**, i, 568, et al.; pl.: **soles**, days, 3, 203; rays of the sun, G. 1, 303.

sōlācium (**sōlātium**), ii, n. (solor), a soothing; solace, consolation, 5, 387.

sōlāmen, inis, n. (id.), a means of consoling; a solace, 3, 661; consolation, 10.

sōlātium, s. solacium.

sōlemnis and **sōlennis**, s. sollempnis.

sōlēo, sōlītus sum, 2, n., to be wont, accustomed, 2, 456; p.: **sōlītus**, a, um, having been accustomed, wont, 9, 591; pa., wonted, usual, habitual, 7, 357, et al.; subs.: **sōlītum**, i, n., custom; **præter solitum**, unusually, G. 1, 412.

sōlers, s. sollers.

sōlleito, s. sollicito.

sōlleitus, s. sollicitus.

sōlido, avi, itum, 1, a. (solidus), to make firm or solid, G. 1, 179.

sōlidus, a, um, adj. (σλος), the whole, whole, entire, 6, 253; massive, 2, 765; solid, hard, 6, 553; sound, unimpaired,

2, 689; subs.: *sōlidum*, i, n., *solid wood*, G. 2, 79; *solid ground*, G. 2, 231; fig., 11, 427.

sōlitum, i, n., s. *soleo*.

sōlitus, a, um, p. of *solco*.

sōlium, ii, n., a *seat*, 8, 173; *throne*, 1, 506.

sollemnis (*sōlemnis*, *sollennis*, *sōlēnis*), e, adj. (*solius*, *whole*, and *annus*), *coming at the completion of a year*; *annual*; *stated*; *ceremonial*; *religious*, *solemn*, 5, 53; *festive*, 2, 202; *customary*, 12, 193; subs.: *sollemne*, is, n., pl.: *sollemnias*, ium, *solemnities*, *sacristial rites*, *offerings*, 5, 605.

sollers (*sōl-*), ntis, adj. (*solius* and *ars*), *skilled*, *skillful*; *watchful*, G. 4, 327.

sollēto (*sōl-*), āvi, ātum, i, a. (*sollēto*), *to stir up*, *agitate*, of the sea, G. 2, 508; of the ground, G. 2, 418; *try to pull out*, 12, 404; *make anxious*, *disquiet*, *disturb*, 4, 380; w. acc. for *ad aliquid*, *incite to*, G. 8, 131.

sollēto (*sōl-*), a, um, adj. (*solius*, *whole*, and *cleo*), *wholly excited*; of the water, *aroused*, *stirred up*, G. 4, 262; of the mind, *solicitous*, *troubled*, *burdened with care*, *anxious*, 3, 389.

sōlor, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to solace*, *console*, 5, 770; *assuage*, *comfort*, *aid*, *relieve*, 5, 41; *console one's self for*, 1, 229.

solstitium, ii, n. (*sol* and *sto*), *the standing still or stopping of the sun*; *solstices*; *summer solstices*; *summer*, G. 1, 100; *midsummer's heat*, E. 7, 47.

1. *sōlum*, i, n., *the bottom or ground of anything*; *soil*, *earth*, *ground*, 1, 867, et al.; *land*, 3, 698; *foundation*, 10, 102; *the water beneath a ship*, as its support; *the water*, *sea*, 5, 199; *support*, *table*, 7, 111; pl.: *sola*, *soils*, *fields*, G. 1, 80.

2. *sōlum*, adv., s. *solus*.

sōlus, a, um, adj., *alone*, *sole*, *only*, 1, 664, et al.; *alone of all animals*, G. 4, 153; *solitary*, 4, 82; *lonely*, 4, 462; *remote*, *solitary*, 11, 545; *one only*, *an only*, 7, 52; adv.: *solum*, *only*, E. 5, 48.

sōlūtus, a, um, p. of *solvo*.

solvo, solvi, *sōlūtum*, 3, a. (2. *se* and *ino*), *to unbind*, *loosen*, 6, 652, et al.;

unfurl, 4, 574; *unfasten*, *cast off*, 5, 773; *unyoke*, *unharness*, G. 2, 542; *uncoll*, G. 3, 424; of the hair, *undo*, *dishevel*, 3, 65, et al.; *reduce to pulp*, *dissolve*, G. 4, 302; *break up*, *demolish*, G. 4, 214; *dissolve*, *confound*, *mix*, 12, 205; *separate*, *divide*, 5, 581; fig., *set free*, *release*, *disenthral*, 4, 487; *exempt*, *release*, 10, 111; *break*, 10, 91; *pay*, *fulfill*, *perform*, 3, 404; *dispel*, *cast off*, *banish*, 4, 55; 1, 463; *unnerve*, *relax*, G. 4, 199; *paralyze*, 1, 92; 12, 951; of sleep or drunkenness, *relax*, 5, 856; *drown*, 9, 189; pass.: *solvor*, *sink*, 4, 530.

somnifer, āra, ārum, adj. (*somnus* and *fero*), *sleep-bringing*; *soothing*, 7, 738.

somnium, ii, n. (*somnus*), *a dream*, 5, 840; *personified*, 6, 283.

somnus, i, m. (*śvros*), *sleep*, *slumber*, 1, 680, et al.; *a dream*, 1, 353; *night*, 1, 470, et al.; personif.: *Somnus*, *the god of sleep*, 5, 838, et al.

sōnans, ntis, s. *sono*.

sōnipes, ādis, adj. (*sonus* and *pes*), *noisy-hoofed*; subs., m., *horse*, *courser*, *steed*, 4, 135.

sōnitus, ās, m. (*sono*), *a sounding*; *noise*, 2, 732, et al.; *roaring*, 2, 209; *thunder*, 6, 568; *clang*, *din*, G. 1, 474.

sōno, sōnāi, sōnātum, 1, n. and a., *to sound*, *resound*, freq.; *murmur*, 3, 442, et al.; *chirp*, 12, 477; *rattle*, 4, 149; *tramp*, G. 3, 191; *roar*, 1, 246; *thunder*, 2, 118; w. acc., *indicate by sound*, *betray*, *reveal*, 1, 328; *boast*, 12, 529; pa.: *sōnans*, ntis, *sounding*, *resounding*, *murmuring*, *rustling*, *rattling*, freq.

sōnor, ōris, m. (*sono*), *a noise*, *sound*; *clash*, *clang*, *din*, 2, 651.

sōnōrus, a, um, adj. (*sonor*), *loud-sounding*; *roaring*, 1, 52; *ringing*, *re-sounding*, 12, 712.

sona, ntis, adj., *hurtful*; *guilty*, 6, 570.

sōnus, i, m. (*sono*), *a sound*, *noise*, 2, 728; *passim*.

Sōphoclēus, a, um, adj. (*Sophocles*), *of Sophocles*; *Sophoclean*, *tragic*, E. 8, 10.

sōpio, īvi or īi, ītum, 4, a. (*sopor*), *to put to sleep*; p.: *sōpius*, a, um, *lulled to sleep*, 1, 680; *slumbering*, 5, 743.

sōpor, ōris, m. (rel. to *śvros*), *sleep*; *sound*, *deep slumber*, 2, 263; *personified*, 6, 273.

sōpōrifēr, ēra, ērum, adj. (sopor and fero), *somniferous, sleep-bringing*, 4, 486.

sōpōrō, *no perf.*, ātum, 1, a. (sopor), *to cause to sleep or to render sleepy; to make soporific; to drug*, 5, 855.

sōpōrus, a, um, adj. (id.), *sleep-bringing, drowsy*, 6, 380.

Sōracte, is, n., and **Sōractes**, is, f., *Soracte or Soractes (now Monte di S. Silvestro), in Etruria northeast of Rome, on which in ancient times was a temple of Apollo*, 7, 696.

sorbēo, ūi, 2, a. (σώβω), *to suck; absorb, draw on*, 3, 422.

sorbum, i, n. (sorbus), *the berry of the sorbus; sorb-apple, service-berry*, G. 3, 380.

sordēo, 2, n., *to be dirty, foul; fig., to be mean, despised*, E. 2, 44.

sordidus, a, um, adj. (sordeo), *unclean, filthy, unsightly, squalid*, 6, 301; *mean, humble*, E. 2, 23.

sōror, ōris, f., *a sister*, 1, 322; pl.: **sōrōres**, um, *the Muses*, E. 6, 65; **sōrōres Tartarēae**, *the Furies*, 7, 327.

sors, tis, f., *a lot*, 5, 490, et al.; *fate, lot, destiny, fortune, condition*, 6, 114; *hazard*, 12, 54; *luck, success, victory*, 12, 932; *oracular response, oracle*, 4, 346; 7, 254; *allotment, designation*, 6, 431; *division, part*, 10, 40.

sortior, ūtus sum, 4, dep. n. and a. (sors), *to cast lots; obtain, get, take by lot*, 3, 634; *share*, 8, 445; *distribute*, 3, 510; *assign, allot, appoint*, 3, 376; *select, choose*, 2, 18; 12, 930; *select, substitute by choosing with care*, G. 3, 71.

1. **sortitus**, a, um, p. of sortior.

2. **sortitus**, tis, m. (sortior), *a drawing of lots; allotment*, 3, 323.

sospes, itis, adj., *saved; safe*, 11, 56; *alive*, 3, 470.

spādic, icis, c., *swādiq*, *a branch of the date-palm broken off with its fruit; adj., date-colored, chestnut, bay*, G. 3, 82.

spargo, sparsi, sparsum, 3, a., *to scatter, strew*, E. 5, 40, et al.; *cast in fragments*, 3, 605; *spread over*, G. 2, 347; *disperse*, 1, 602; *shower, hurl*, 12, 51; *sprinkle*, 4, 512; *besprinkle, bedew, stain*, 3, 645; *spot*, E. 2, 41; *infuse*, 4, 486; *fig., spread abroad, disseminate*, 2, 98; *bring over or upon, diffuse*, 7, 754.

sparsus, a, um, p. of spargo.

Sparta, ae, f., Σπάρτα, *Sparta, or Lacedaemon, in Laconia, now Mistra*, G. 3, 403, et al.

Spartānus, a, um, adj. (Sparta), *Spartan*, 1, 816.

spārus, i, m., *a rustic weapon having an iron head with projecting hook or blade, something like a halberd; a hunting spear*, 11, 682.

spātior, ūtus sum, 1, dep. n. (spatium), *to walk about or to and fro; move about*, 4, 62.

spātium, ii, n. (σπᾶν, draw), *room, space, distance*, 5, 331, et al.; *course, voyage*, 10, 219; *place, direction*, 5, 534; *respite, time*, 4, 483; pl.: **spātia**, ūrum, *course, track*, 5, 316; G. 1, 513; *bounds, limits*, G. 4, 147.

spēcies, ei, f. (specio), *aspect, appearance*, 6, 208; *sight*, 2, 407; *form*, G. 4, 406; *mental state, impression*, G. 1, 420; *kind, species*, G. 2, 108; *in a moral sense, reputation, propriety, honor*, 4, 170.

spēclimen, ūtis, n. (id.), *a means of seeing or knowing; token, symbol, emblem*, 12, 164; *experiment, trial, proof*, G. 2, 241.

spēclacūlum, i, n. (specto), *a striking object of sight; a sight, show, spectacle*, 6, 37; *marvelous object, marvel*, G. 4, 3.

spēclātor, ōris, m. (id.), *a beholder*, 10, 443.

specto, ūvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. and n. (specio), *to look at, view, gaze at*, 5, 655; *fig., examine, prove, try, test, approve*, 3, 151; *estimate*, 9, 235; n., *look on*, 10, 760; *have regard*, w. ad, E. 3, 48.

spēcūla, ae, f. (id.), *a look-out; watch-tower*, 4, 556; *eminence*, *hill*, 3, 239; *a height*, 11, 536; *top*, E. 3, 60.

spēclilātor, ōris, m. (speculor), *a look-out; scout, spy*, 12, 349.

spēclōr, ūtus sum, 1, dep. a. and n. (specula), *to look out, mark, survey, behold, spy*, 7, 477; *watch, consider, observe*, 1, 516.

spēcūs, tis, m., f., and n., *a cave, cavern*, G. 4, 418; *cavity, deep wound*, 9, 700.

spēlācum (-sum), i, n., *evēlācum*, *a cavern, den*, E. 10, 52.

spelunca, ae. f. (σπηλυς), a cavern, 1, 60; grot, G. 2, 469; retreat, 5, 213.

Sperchēos (-sus, -tus), ei or ti, m., Σερχειος, the Sperchius (now the Hella-da), a river rising in Mt. Othrys, and flowing through Thessaly into the Mæ-lac Gulf, G. 2, 487.

sperno, spēvi, spētum, 3, a., to sever, remove; fig., reject, despise, scorn, disdain, 4, 678; insult, 1, 27.

spēro, svi, ūtum, 1, a. (speo), to hope, w. acc.; hope for, 1, 451; expect, fear, 1, 543; E. 8, 26; look for, expect, 4, 419; w. acc. and inf., 9, 158; w. inf. fut., 4, 369; w. inf. pres., 4, 333.

spes, ei, f., hope, expectation, prospect, freq.

spicēus, a, um, adj. (spica), of the wheat-ear; bristling with the ears of wheat; bearded, G. 1, 314.

spicūlum, i, n. (dim. of spicum), a sharp point; meton., an arrow, E. 10, 60, et al.; a dart, javelin, spear, 5, 307; sting, G. 4, 74.

spina, ae. f., a thorn, 3, 594, et al.; the vertebrae, spine, backbone, 10, 383.

spīnētum, i, n. (spina), a clump of thorns; thorny brake or underwood, E. 2, 9.

spīnus, i, f. (id.), the black-thorn tree, G. 4, 145.

Spīo, ūs, f., Σπώ, Spīo, one of the Nereids, 5, 826.

spīra, ae. f., σπειρα, a fold, coil, especially of serpents, 2, 217, et al.

spīrābilis, e, adj. (spīro), that may be breathed; vital, 3, 600.

spīrācūlum, i, n. (id.), a breathing-place; fig., of Hades, breathing vent, mouth, 7, 508.

spīrāmentum, i, n. (id.), a means of breathing; of the lungs, breathing-cell, air-duct, channel, 9, 580; a cran-ny, G. 4, 39; pore, G. 1, 90.

spīritus, ūs, m. (id.), a breathing; breath; air; blast, 12, 365; life, soul, spirit, 4, 336; inspiration, E. 4, 54; di-vine air, mien, 5, 648.

spīro, svi, ūtum, 1, n. and a., to breathe, blow, 5, 844; palpitate, 4, 64; pant; breathe heavily, 7, 510; fig., of water, to steam, foam, G. 1, 327; heave, boil, 10, 291; of odors, breathe forth, exhale, emit; w. acc., 1, 404; p.: spi-

rans, ntis, breathing fragrance, G. 4, 81; pa., life-like, breathing, 6, 847.

spissus, a, um, adj., compact, thick, dense, 2, 621; hardened, 5, 338; closely worked or wrought, G. 2, 241.

splendēo, ūi, 2, n., to shine, gleam, 7, 6.

splendesco, dūi, 3, inc. n. (splen-deo), to become shining, to become bright, G. 1, 46.

splendīdus, a, um, adj. (id.), gleam-ing, shining; bright, brilliant; splen-did, sumptuous, stately, 1, 637.

spōlio, svi, ūtum, 1, a. (spolium), to take the spoils; to strip; despoil, 12, 297; plunder, rob, 5, 661; with acc. and abl., strip, deprive, despoil of, 5, 224, et al.

spōllum, ūi, n., that which is taken from the body of a slain man or beast; spoil, trophy, 1, 289; spolia opima, the arms or spoils taken by a victorious general from the body of a hostile com-mander slain in battle, 6, 855.

sponda, ae. f., the frame of a bed-stead or couch; a couch, 1, 698.

spondēo, spēndi, sponsum, 2, a. (rel. to σπένδω, to make a libation, ratify a covenant), to promise, pledge, give assurance, 5, 18, et al.

sponša, ae. f. (spondeo), one promised as a bride; the betrothed, 2, 345.

sponte, f., abl. of spono, of which only the gen., spontis, and abl. occur (rel. to spondeo); by or of one's own will, of its own or their own, will, 4, 341; of one's self, of itself, of themselves, 6, 88; freely, voluntarily, spontaneously, G. 2, 501; non sponte, helplessly, 11, 828.

spēstus, a, um, p. of sperno.

spūma, ae. f. (spuo), froth, foam, spray, 1, 35; pl., spray, 3, 208; foam, G. 3, 516; silver-eyume, litharge, G. 3, 449.

spūmēus, a, um, adj. (spuma), foamy, frothy, foaming, 2, 419.

spūmo, svi, ūtum, 1, n. and a. (id.), to foam, 3, 534, et al.

spūmōsus, a, um, adj. (id.), full of foam; foaming, 6, 174.

spūo, ūi, ūtum, 3, n. and a., to spit; spit upon, G. 4, 97.

squālen, entis, p. of squalo.

squālō, ūi, 2, n., to be rough, foul,

neglected, waste, G. 1, 507; p.: *squalens*, ntis, *foul, filthy, neglected, squalid*, 2, 277; *rough*, G. 2, 348; of armor, *scaly, covered with work of scales, embossed*, 10, 314; *spotted, speckled*, G. 4, 18.

squalor, ōris, m. (squalor), *foulness, roughness, filth, squalor*, 6, 299.

squāma, ae, f., *a scale of fishes, serpents, bees, etc.*, G. 4, 93; of the small plates or scales of armor, 11, 488; singular as a collective, *scales*, 5, 88, et al.

squāmēus, a, um, adj. (squama), *covered with scales; scaly*, 2, 218.

squāmōsus, a, um, adj. (id.), *covered with scales; scaly*, G. 4, 408.

stābīlia, e, adj. (sto), *steadfast, lasting, permanent*, 1, 73.

stābūlo (usually, *stābūlor*, ātus sum, dep.), 1, n. (stabulum), *to be in a stall or standing-place; to stall or pasture*, G. 3, 224; *to stay, harbor, dwell*, 6, 286.

stābūlum, i, n. (sto), *a standing-place, stable, stall*, 2, 499; *pen, fold*, E. 6, 85; G. 4, 433; *a shepherd's dwelling, grange*, 7, 512; *hive*, G. 4, 14; *den, haunt*, 6, 179; *cattle-camp*, 8, 207.

stagnō, āvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (stagnum), *to be stagnant, to form a standing pool; to overflow*, so as to form standing pools or lakes; *overflow*, 3, 698; G. 4, 288.

stagnum, i, n. (sto), *a collection of standing water; a pond, pool, lake*, G. 8, 430; *sluggish water or stream*, 6, 823; pl.: *stagna*, ōrum, *deep waters of the sea*, 1, 126; *marshy waters, ponds*, G. 1, 384; *waters*, 6, 330.

stātio, ōnis, f. (id.), *a standing; place of standing; station, post*, 9, 183; *anchorage*, 2, 23; *resting-place, haunt*, 5, 123; *location*, G. 4, 8.

stātūo, stātūi, stātūtum, 3, a. (status), *to station, place, set*, 1, 724; *to place at or on the altar; present, offer*, E. 5, 68; *found, build*, 1, 573; *set up*, 8, 271; *restore, stay*, 12, 506; of the mind, *resolve, determine, decide*, 11, 802; *decrees, appoint*, G. 1, 353.

stātus, ūs, m. (sto), *a standing; position, state, condition*, 7, 38.

stella, ae, f. (stēlla), *a star, freq.; a meteor*, 2, 694; *constellation*, G. 1, 222.

stellans, ntis, a. stello.

stellātus, a, um, a. stello.

stellio (stēllio), ōnis, m. (stella), *a spotted newt; lizard*, G. 4, 243.

stellio, no perf., ātum, 1, n. and a. (id.), *to cover over with stars; to stud with stars; pa.: stellans, ntis, starry*, 7, 210; *pa.: stellātus*, a, um, *set with stars; fig., glittering, gleaming*, 4, 261.

stērilis, e, adj. (στερής, hard), *unproductive, unfruitful*, A. 2, 141; *barren*, 6, 251; *wild*, E. 5, 87.

sternax, ācis, adj. (sterno), *throwing flat; throwing the rider; plunging*, 12, 384.

sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, a. (στροφνυμι), *to spread out; to stretch*, G. 4, 432; *scatter, strewn*, E. 7, 54; *spread*, 1, 700; *stretch on the ground, strike down, slay*, 1, 190; *cast down, prostrate, devastate*, 2, 808; *make level, smooth, calm*, 5, 763; *spread, cover*, 8, 719; *strew, litter*, G. 3, 298; *overthrow, conquer*, 6, 858; *cast down, dismay*, G. 1, 331; *pass: sternor*, i, *to stretch one's self, lie down*, 3, 509; *pa. subs.: stratum*, i, n., *that which is spread out; a layer, cover; bed, couch*, 3, 513; *pavement*, 1, 422.

Stērōpes, is, m., Στερόπης, *a lightning-forger; a cyclops at the forge of Vulcan*, 8, 426.

Sthēnelus, i, m, Σθένης. 1. *Sthenelus*, an Argive chief, charioteer of Diomed, 2, 261. 2. *A Trojan slain by Turnus*, 12, 341.

Sthēnius, ii, m., *a Rutullan slain by Pallas*, 10, 288.

Stimileon (-chon), ōnis, m., *a shepherd*, E. 5, 55.

stimūlo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (stimulus), *to spur; to rouse, urge*, 4, 578; *insurrate, incite*, 4, 302.

stimūlus, i, m., (στίγμα), *a prick; spur, fig.*, 6, 101, et al.; *incentive, sting*, G. 3, 210.

stipes, itis, m. (στυπος, a stock), *a log or post, stem, trunk of a tree*, 3, 43; *club*, 7, 524.

stipo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (rel. to στίβω, tread down), *to tread down, compress; pack together, store up*, 1, 433; *load*, w. acc. and dat., 3, 465; *throng around, attend*, 4, 136; p.: *stipātus*, a, um,

pressing on, charging together, 10, 328; surrounded, 4, 544.

stipula, ae, f., *stubble, straw*, G. 1, 289; a stalk, G. 1, 315; a shepherd's pipe, syrinx, or Pandeian reeds, E. 3, 27.

stirra, ae, f., an icicle, G. 3, 366.

stirpa, is, f. (rarely m.), the lower part of the trunk together with the roots of plants and trees; the extremity, end, G. 1, 171; stock, cutting, G. 2, 24; root, G. 2, 209; branch, G. 2, 367; bark, G. 2, 379; trunk, trees, 12, 770; fig., origin, descent, lineage, stock, race, 1, 626, et al.

stiva, ae, f., a plow-tail or plow-handle, on the right side of the buris, G. 1, 174.

sto, stēti, stitum, 1, n. (sternus), to stand, E. 7, 32, et al.; stand up or erect, 2, 774; remain standing, remain, 1, 366; rise, 6, 554; stand one's ground, fight, 5, 414; of blood, to be stanch, 12, 422; stand complete, be built, 3, 110; stand at anchor, be moored, 3, 277, 408; to be situated, lie, 3, 210; remain firm, persistent, 7, 374; to stand out with, be filled with, 6, 800; to be thick with, 12, 408; emphatic for esse, to be, 6, 471, et al.; of the mind, to be fixed, 1, 646; to depend, 2, 163; impers.: stat, it is fixed, determined, resolved, 2, 750, et al.; stare pro, to defend, 3, 658.

stōmichus, 1, m., *εσμάχος*, the gullet; chest, stomach, 9, 689.

strāges, is, f. (stra, root of sterno), a prostrating; slaughter, havoc, carnage, 6, 829, et al.; dare or edere stragem, to make havoc, 9, 784; G. 3, 247.

strāmen, inis, n. (sterno), something spread out; a couch, litter, 11, 67.

strātum, 1, s. sterno.

strātus, a, um, p. of sterno.

strēpito, 1, intens. n. (strepo), to make a noise; to rustle, G. 1, 413.

strēpitus, ūs, m. (id.), a noise, G. 3, 79; an uproar; din, 6, 559; stir, noise of festivity, 1, 725; confused noise, 1, 422.

strēpo, ūi, itum, 3, n. and a., to make a noise; of animals, scream, E. 9, 36; murmur, 6, 709; of music, resound, 8, 2; of arms, ring, rattle, clash, 10, 568.

strictūra, ae, f. (stringo), a mass or bar of hot iron, 3, 421.

strictus, a, um, p. of stringo.

stridō, 2, n., and **strido**, stridi, 3, n., to produce a grating or shrill sound; to creak, 1, 449; gurgle, 4, 689; rustle, 1, 397; whiz, roar, 1, 102; hiss, 6, 420; twang, 5, 502; hum, buzz, G. 4, 310; pa.: stridens, ntis, squeaking, E. 3, 27.

stridor, ōris, m. (strido), a harsh, grating or whizzing sound; a creaking, whistling, 1, 87; din, clank, rattling, 6, 558; humming, 7, 65; roaring, G. 2, 162.

stridulus, a, um, adj. (id.), hissing, whizzing, twanging, 12, 267.

stringo, strinxī, strictum, 3, a. (σπάω), to draw tight, bind, G. 1, 317; of a sword, draw out, draw, 2, 334; graze, touch lightly, go near, 5, 163; trim up, cut, 1, 552; pluck, strip off, E. 9, 61; prune, G. 2, 368; fig., touch the mind, 9, 294; reap (acc. to Voss), G. 1, 317.

Strōphādes, um, f., *Στροφάδες*, the Strophades (now Strofadia or Strivali), two small islands in the Ionian Sea off the coast of Messenia, where the Harpies were allowed to remain, where Zeles and Calais turned back from the pursuit of them. Hence the name, from στροφή, to turn; the islands of turning, 3, 210.

structus, a, um, p. of struo.

strūo, struxī, structum, 3, a. (rel. to sterno), to place side by side or upon; to pile up; build, erect, 3, 84; cover, load, 5, 54; arrange, 1, 704; like instruo, to form or draw out a line of battle, 9, 42; fig., to plan, purpose, intend, 4, 271; bring about, effect, 2, 60.

Strŷmon, ōnis, m., *Στρυμών*, a river of Thracia near the boundary of Macedonia, now the Struma, G. 4, 508.

1. **Strŷmōnius**, a, um, adj. (Strŷmon), Strymonian, Thracian, G. 1, 120.

2. **Strŷmōnius**, ūi, m., an Arcadian follower of Pallas, 10, 414.

stūdium, ūi, n. (studeo), earnest feeling or effort; eager or deep anxiety, 12, 181; desire, impatience, 4, 400; emulous zeal, rival acclamation, applause, 5, 143; desire, purpose, 2, 89; application, care, G. 3, 318; pursuit, study, G. 4, 564; amusement, E. 2, 5; sympathy, interest, 5, 450; delight, 11, 739; abl.:

stūdio, with zeal, earnestly, thoughtfully, 6, 681, et al.

stultus, a, um, adj. (rel. to stolidus), foolish, silly, E. 2, 39.

stūpa, a, stuppa.

stūpēs, s. stuppens.

stūpēfacio, feci, factum, 3, a. (stupere and facio), to amaze, stupefy, astound, bewilder, 5, 643; surprise, 7, 119.

stūpēfactus, a, um, p. of stupefacio.

stūpēo, ūi, 2, n. and a., to be amazed or dazed; to be bewildered, confounded, lost in wonder, 1, 495; to be dazzled, fascinated, G. 2, 508; to be charmed, G. 4, 481; wonder at, 2, 31.

stūpōr, ōris, m. (stupere), stupor; insensibility, deadness, G. 3, 523.

stūppa (stūpa), ae, f. (stūpa, tow), the coarse part of flax; the calking of a ship; tow, 5, 662.

stūppēs (stūpens), a, um, adj. (stuppa), made of tow or flax; flaxen, 2, 236; hempen, G. 1, 309.

Stygius, a, um, adj. (Styx), pertaining to the Styx; of Hades; Stygian, 4, 638, et al.

Styx, ŷgis, f., Ἰδης, the hateful; the Styx, the river of Hades which encompassed the final abode of the dead, 6, 439, et al.

suādeō, suāsi, suāsum, 2, n. and a. (fr. rt. suad, whence suavis), to advise, warn, urge, exhort, 1, 337, et al.; invite, 2, 9; impel, prompt, 11, 254; compel, force, 10, 367.

suāvē, adv., s. suavis.

suāvis, e, adj. (rel. to suavis, suavis), sweet, pleasant, agreeable, E. 2, 55; n. acc., suavē, as adv., sweetly, E. 3, 63.

sub, prep. with abl. and acc. (sub); with abl., under, denoting situation; beneath, under, freq.; at the foot of, 8, 5; in the lower part of a thing, in, 1, 453; down in, deep in, 1, 36; by, close to, 5, 837; under or beneath (the eddy), G. 4, 529; of time, in, 4, 560; at, G. 4, 116; on the verge of, G. 4, 490; of rank or order, just behind, next after, 5, 323; close to, in subjection to, subordinate to, under, 9, 643; by reason of, under, 2, 83; sub armis, in arms, armed, G. 3, 116; after its case, G. 4, 338; with acc., de-

noting tendency, down to, 4, 243; down under, into, 4, 654; down before, 6, 191; near to, 5, 327; in the midst of (others, abl.), 12, 811; of approaching the foot of some high object, up to or close to, 2, 442; to or towards, 6, 541; of some object situated above or on high, up to, towards, 3, 432, et al.; of time, just before or after; just before, G. 1, 67; towards, about, G. 3, 402; following after, in reply to, 5, 394; coming under, subject to, under, 4, 618; sub noctem, at nightfall, 1, 662.

In composition the *b* of *sub* is assimilated to a following *c, f, g, p*; either assimilated or unchanged before *m* and *r*; is sometimes irregularly unchanged before *p*; becomes *s* (for *ds*) in *suspicio*, *susculo*, *suspendo*, *sustineo*, *sustento*, *sustuli* (from *sustollo*, see *tollo*); and is lost in *suspicio* and *suspiro*. Everywhere else it is unchanged.

subiectus, a, um, p. of subigo.

subditus, a, um, p. of subdo.

subdo, didi, ditum, 3, a., to put under; place or fasten under, 12, 675; bury, 7, 347; to cause to penetrate, G. 3, 271.

subducō, duxi, ductum, 3, a., to haul, draw up, 1, 578; w. abl. of place, 3, 135; w. acc. and dat., draw, rescue from, 10, 81; draw, take, away stealthily, withdraw, 6, 594; steal from, E. 3, 6; draw from beneath, 3, 565; so subducere, of the sloping, vanishing, or leveling-out of the foot of a hill into the plain, to disappear, vanish, E. 2, 7.

subductus, a, um, p. of subduco.

subēo, ii, itum (p. subiens, eantis), 4, n. and a., to go or come under, into, or up to; alone, or with acc. and prep., or with dat.; without a case, come up, 2, 216; go under, bend, stoop down under, 10, 523; come after; follow, 2, 725; succeed, G. 3, 67; grow, spring up, G. 1, 180; take one's place, 12, 471; enter, penetrate, G. 2, 349; enter, 1, 171; come into or upon the mind, suggest itself, occur, 2, 580; with acc. and prep., go, advance towards, 8, 359; with dat., come or go up to, down to, into, 5, 308; succeed to, 5, 178; come after, follow, 10, 371; w. acc., approach, enter, 1, 400; go under a burden, bear, with abl. of

instrum., 2, 708; *go under the yoke*, draw, 3, 118; *enter the mind of*, strike, occur to, 9, 757; *suffer, endure*, E. 10, 66; *approach, reach*, 3, 512; *approach*, 7, 22; *meet, encounter*, 10, 796; *attack*, 9, 344; *pa.*: *sūbitus*, a, um, *having come up suddenly; unexpected, sudden*, 2, 692; *suddenly*, 3, 225; *adv.*: *sūbito*, *suddenly*, 1, 83, et al.

sūber, ēris, n., *the cork-tree*, 7, 742.

subf., s. suff.

sūbēuntia, ti, etc., s. *subiens*, p. of *subeo*.

sūbiclo (*subiclo*), lēci, lectum, 3, a. (*sub* and *lacio*), *to cast, throw, place or put under*, 2, 226; *fig.*, *to excite, kindle*, 12, 66; *to subjoin, utter in reply*, answer, 3, 314; *se subicere*, *to throw itself up, spring, shoot up*, G. 2, 19; *p.*: *subiectus*, a, um, *cast up* (others, *sublata*), G. 4, 385; *cast under, put under*, 6, 228; *situated under*, G. 3, 361; *bowed, bending*, 2, 721; *put down, subdued, conquered*, 6, 853.

subiecto, āre, freq. a. (*subicio*), *to toss or cast up*, G. 3, 241.

subiectus, a, um, p. of *subicio*.

sūbiens, ēuntis, p. of *subeo*.

sūbigo, ēgi, actum, 3, a. (*sub* and *ago*), *to drive under or up; drive, push, row*, G. 1, 202; *spade down, dig deep*, G. 2, 50; *force, drive on, urge, compel*, 5, 794; *subdus*, *subject, conquer*, 1, 268; *urge on, exasperate*, 12, 404; *plow*, G. 1, 146.

subiclio, s. *subicio*.

sūbito, *adv.*, s. *subeo*.

sūbitus, a, um, *adj.*, s. *subeo*.

subiunctus, a, um, p. of *subiungo*.

subiungo, iunxi, iunctum, 3, a., *to join under or to; harness, yoke*, E. 5, 29; *fasten*, 10, 157; *fig.*, *conquer*, 8, 502.

sublābor, lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., *to slip or glide beneath*, 7, 354; *sink down, decline, ebb, wane*, G. 1, 200; 2, 109; *pass silently by*, 12, 686.

sublapeus, a, um, p. of *sublabor*.

sublātus, a, um, p. of *tollo*.

sublāgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, a., *to gather from beneath; to take, pick up stealthily, pry, steal; catch*, E. 9, 21.

sublēvo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to lift from beneath; uplift, raise*, 10, 831.

sublīgo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to bind*

under; bind, gird on, 8, 459; *attach, fasten*, 11, 11.

sublīmē, *adv.*, s. *sublimis*.

sublīmīs, e, *adj.* (*sublēvo* 7), *raised up, elevated, uplifted*, 11, 602; *aloft; on high*, 1, 259; *through the air*, 1, 415; *on high* (others, *noble*), 6, 720; *to heaven*, 5, 255; *lofty*, G. 1, 242; *of lofty soul*, 12, 788; *adv.*: *sublīmē*, *loftily, aloft, on high*, 10, 664.

sublūcō, 2, n., *to shine faintly; gleam*, G. 4, 275.

sublūstris, e, *adj.* (*sub* and *lūstro*), *faintly gleaming, lurid*, 9, 373.

submergo (*sum-*), mersi, mersum, 3, a., *to plunge beneath; submerge, sink*, 1, 40.

submersus (*sum-*), a, um, p. of *submergo*.

submitto (*sum-*), mlsi, misum, 3, a., *to send or put under; yield*, 4, 414; *breed, rear*, E. 1, 46; G. 3, 73; *p.*: *submitus* (*sum-*), a, um, *let down; bowing down, kneeling, prostrate*, 3, 93; *submissive*, 10, 611; *humble*, 12, 807.

submōtus (*sum-*), a, um, p. of *submoveo*.

submōvēo (*sum-*), mōvi, mōtum, 2, a., *to move from beneath; remove, drive away*, 6, 316; *raise up, uplift, suspend high*, E. 6, 93; *separate*, 7, 226.

subnecto (*nexūi*, *Forcell.*), nexum, 3, a., *to tie beneath; to bind under*, 1, 492; *bind, fasten*, 4, 139; *tie or bind up*, 10, 138; *p.*: *subnexus*, a, um, *bound under, fastened*, 4, 217.

subnixus (*subnexus*), a, um, p. of obs. *subnitor*; *resting or seated on*, 1, 506; *sustained, defended by*, 3, 402; *held up by or bound under* (found in nearly all the MSS. instead of *subnexus*), 4, 217.

sūbōles (*sūbōles*), is, f. (*subolesco*, *to begin to grow*), *a shoot; twig, sprout; offspring*, of men, 4, 328; of animals, G. 3, 71; *swarm, breed*, G. 4, 100.

subrēmigo (*surr-*), 1, n., *to row lightly, swim along*, 10, 227.

subridō (*surr-*), risi, 2, n., *to smile*, 1, 254, x, 742.

subrigo (*surrigo*, *surgo*), 3, a. (*sub* and *rego*), *to raise up, erect*, 4, 183; and s. *surgo*.

subaldium, ſi, n. (*sub* and *sedeo*),

that which remains behind; a reserve; support; relief, 10, 214; aid, 12, 733.

subaldo, sôdl, sessum, 3, n. and a., to sit or settle down, 12, 492; to sink down, fall, subside, 5, 820; remain, 5, 498; subside, remain below, be lost or disappear (others, settle), 12, 836; w. acc., to lie in wait for, remain, or watch for the spoils of, 11, 268.

subalsto, stlil, 3, n. and a., to stand after; halt, stand still, 2, 243; wait, remain, 11, 506; tarry, remain behind, 2, 739; stop, 12, 491; withstand, resist, hold out, 9, 806.

subsum, no perf., esse, irreg. n., to be under, G. 2, 888; to linger, E. 4, 31; dwell, lie, G. 2, 49.

subtēmen (subtegmen), Inis, n. (subtexo), that which is woven under or passed under or across the warp in weaving; the cross thread, weft, woof, or filling; thread, 3, 483.

subter (supter), prep. w. acc. and abl., and adv. (sub.); prep., below, beneath, under, 3, 695; beneath, 4, 182; adv., beneath, under, G. 3, 298.

subterlabor (or separately: subter labor), lapsus sum, 3, dep. n., to glide or flow beneath, G. 2, 157.

subtexo, textū, textum, 3, a., to weave beneath; to veil or cover from below; cover, veil, 3, 582.

subtrāho, traxi, tractum, 3, a., to draw from beneath; withdraw, 6, 465; sweep away, 5, 199.

suburgēo (-gūo), 2, a., to push up to, 5, 202.

subvecto, 1, frôq. a., to carry up often, carry up, bring up, 11, 474; transport, convey, 11, 131; carry across, 6, 303.

subvectus, a, um, p. of subveho.

subvēho, vxi, vectum, 3, a., to carry up; pass., ride up, ascend, 11, 478; 5, 721; sail, float up, 8, 58.

subvēnio, vni, ventum, 4, n., to come up to; relieve, succor, 12, 406.

subvolvo, volvi, vultum, 3, a., to roll up, 1, 424.

succēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, n. and a., to go, come up to or under, with dat., or acc. and prep., or without a case, to go up to, visit, 8, 507; ascend, 12, 235; come up to, advance to, 2, 478; approach,

7, 214; encounter, 10, 847; enter, 1, 687; creep under, disappear beneath, 5, 98; to descend into the earth, to be buried, 11, 108; take up, take upon one's self, 2, 723; go under, be yoked to, 3, 541; to follow, 11, 481; come next, succeed, G. 2, 138; to turn out well; succeed, come to pass, 11, 794.

succendo, cendi, census, 3, a. (sub and rt. can in candeo), to set on fire from beneath; fig., inflame, incite, 7, 496.

succēpi, s. suscipio.

successus, ſis, m. (succedo), a going up, an advance; success, good fortune, 2, 886; speed, 12, 616.

1. **succido**, 3, n. (sub and cado), to fall down; sink down, 12, 911.

2. **succido**, cidi, cisum, 3, a. (sub and cado), to cut beneath; reap, G. 1, 297; cut, sever, 9, 762.

succinctus, a, um, p. of succingo.

succingo (sub-), cinxi, cinctum, 3, a., to gird beneath; gird up; wrap, 10, 634; gird, 1, 323.

succipio, s. suscipio.

succisus, a, um, p. of 2. succido.

succumbo (sub-), cūbui, cūbitum, 3, n. (sub and cubo), to fall down; succumb, yield, 4, 19.

succurro (sub-), curri, cursum, 3, n., to run up; run to assist; with dat., to aid, succor, relieve, help, 1, 630; impers.: succurrit, it comes into the mind, occurs, seems, 2, 317.

Sūcro, ōnis, a Rutulian, 12, 505.

sūcus (succus), i, m. (sugo), juice, G. 2, 69; sap, G. 1, 90; vital juice or moisture, E. 3, 6.

sūdes (sūdis), is, f., a stake, G. 2, 25; a pallsade, 11, 473.

sūdo, ſvi, ſtum, 1, n. and a., to sweat, w. abl., 2, 582, et al.; ooze out, distill, G. 2, 118; emit, distill, E. 4, 30.

sūdor, ōris, m. (sūdo), sweat, 2, 174.

sūdus, a, um, adj. (3. se and ūdus), dry; clear, G. 4, 77; subs.: sūdum, i, n., clear weather; clear sky, 8, 529.

sūesco (usually dissyll. in poetry), sūēvi, sūētum, 3, inc. n. and a. (sueo), to become accustomed, to be wont, used, accustomed, 3, 541.

sūētus, a, um, p. of sūesco.

suffectus, a, um, p. of sufficio.

sufféro (sub-), sustūh, sublatum, ferre, irreg. a., to carry from beneath, bear up, sustain; resist; withstand, 2, 493. For the tenses of the perfect stem and participle in the sense of *lift up, take away*, etc., s. *tollo*.

sufficere (sub-), fēci, factum, 3, a. and n. (sub and facio), to make or produce underneath or within anything; dye; tinge, suffuse, 2, 310; raise up, produce, secure, furnish, G. 4, 203; supply, lend, afford, 2, 618; to be adequate to, sufficient for; strong enough, able, 5, 23.

suffio (sub-), fivi, or fili, fitum, 4, a., to burn underneath, to fumigate, perfume, G. 4, 241.

suffodire (sub-), fōdi, fossum, 3, a., to dig underneath; pierce, stab, run through (in some texts, *suffuso*), 11, 671.

suffragus (sub-), a, um, p. of *suffragio*.

suffundere (sub-), fādi, fūsum, 3, a. (sub and fundere), to pour from below; pour through; overspread, suffuse, 1, 228.

suffusus (sub-), a, um, p. of *suffundo*.

suggere (sub-), gessi, gestum, 3, a., to bring or put under or up to; supply, reach, 10, 333; place beneath, apply to, 7, 463.

sui (gen.), **sibi** (dat.), **se** or, emphasized, **sees** (acc. and abl.), reflex. pron., sing. and pl. (σφε), of himself, herself, itself, themselves, etc., freq.; abl. with 1. cum: **secum**, with one's self, 4, 29.

sulco, **sui**, **atum**, 1, a. (sulcus), to plow, 5, 158.

sulcus, 1, m. (ἀλές), a furrow, 6, 844; *furrow* (others, *foundation ditch*), 1, 435; a ditch or trench, G. 2, 24; plowed ground, land, soil, G. 2, 518; of the private parts of the female of animals, G. 3, 136; track, train, 2, 697.

Sulmo, **Onis**, m., a Latin, 9, 412.

sulphur (-pur, -fur), **uris**, n., *sulphur*, 2, 698; pl.: **sulphura**, *sulphur*, G. 3, 449.

sulphureus (sulp-, sulf-), a, um, adj. (sulphur), *sulphureous*, 7, 517.

sum, **fui**, **esse**, irreg. n. (ειμι), to be, as the copula between subject and predicate, freq.; to exist, to be, 2, 325, et

al.; to pertain to, belong to; one has or possesses, 3, 433, et al.; impers., to be possible, one can, one may, 6, 596; imperat.: **esto**, be it so, grant, 4, 85; p. fut.: **futurus**, a, um, about to be; future, 4, 622; subs.: **futurum**, 1, n., the future, 4, 508; pl., things to come, 6, 12; archaic forms: pres. subj.: **fūam**, as, at, -ant, from *fuo*, 10, 106; imperf. subj.: **fōrem**, es, et, -ent, inf.: **fōre**, 1, 235; **res est alicui cum aliquo**, one has a contest with one, 9, 155.

summa, ae, f. (f. of *summus*, ac. res), the chief thing; chief point, 12, 572; the sum and substance; all, the whole, 4, 287; **summa belli**, the command or direction of the war, 10, 70.

summitto, **summissus**, **summovēo**, **summotus**, etc., s. *submitto*, etc.

summus, a, um, s. *superus*.

sumo, **sumpsi** (**sumsi**), **sumptum** (**sumtum**), (sub and emo), to take up, 2, 518; to take, accept, receive, E. 5, 88; to exact, take, inflict, 2, 576; adopt, select, choose, 4, 284; assume, put on, G. 2, 387.

sumptus, a, um, p. of *sumo*.

sūo, **sui**, **sūtum**, 3, a., to sew or stitch; to fasten, form compactly; to compact, G. 4, 83; p.: **sūtus**, a, um; pa. subs.: **sutum**, 1, n., texture, plate, or scale of a coat of mail, 10, 318.

sūpellex, **lectilis**, f., household stuff, utensils, furniture, G. 1, 165.

sūper, prep. with acc. and abl., and adv. (ἐπί), w: acc. over, above, 1, 879; beyond, 6, 794; upon, on, 1, 205, 680; besides, G. 2, 373; **super usque**, even beyond, beyond, 11, 817; w: abl. *upon*, 1, 700; over (him or his body), 5, 432; about, of, concerning, 1, 750, et al.; for, for the sake of, 4, 283, et al.; adv., above, 4, 684, et al.; above, from above (others, *meanwhile*), 10, 384; moreover, 4, 606; besides, 1, 29; more than enough, 2, 642; remaining, surviving, *leis* (w. ellipse of *esse*), 3, 489, et al.; still (or above), 4, 684; of time, in, during, 9, 61.

sūpera, **Orum**, s. *superas*.

sūperadditus, a, um, p. of *superaddo*.

sūperaddo (**addidi**), **additum**, 2, a., to add over and above; put, carve, inscribe upon, E. 5, 42.

sūperbia, ac, f. (superbus), *haughtiness, pride, arrogance, audacity, insolence*, 1, 522.

sūperbus, a, um, adj. (super), *overbearing, haughty, proud, insolent, fierce*, 1, 522; *superior, mighty*, 1, 21; *audacious*, 12, 326; *hard, cruel*, 12, 877; *stately, superb, magnificent, splendid*, 1, 639.

sūpercilium, li, n., *the eyebrow*, E. 8, 34; *fig., the brow of a hill, ridge, summit*, G. 1, 108.

sūp̄ereminēo, 2, n. and a, *to rise above, lower above*, 1, 501.

sūp̄eresso, s. *supersum*.

sūperfundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, a., in some texts for *superinfundo*, 6, 254.

sūp̄eri, s. *superus*.

sūp̄erilicio, lēci, lectum, 3, a., *to throw above or over; overcast, overtop*, 11, 625.

sūp̄erimminēo, 2, *to overhang, press upon*, 12, 806.

sūp̄erimpōno, no perf., pōsitum, 3, a., *to place above; lay upon*, 4, 497.

sūp̄erinfundo, no perf., fūsum, 3, a., *to pour out upon* (by imesis), 6, 254.

sūp̄eriniēo (*sūp̄eriniēo*), lēci, lectum, 3, a., *to cast upon*, G. 4, 46.

sūperinesterno, instrāvi, instrātum, 3, a., *to spread over; pass., to cover*, understood by some as used by imesis in 2, 722.

sūpernē, adv. (supernus), *from above, out above, above*, 6, 658.

sūp̄ero, āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (super), *surmount; go over*, 6, 676; *step over*, G. 3, 317; *rise above*, 2, 219; *pass by or beyond*, 1, 244; *makes one's way through*, 8, 95; *overpower, slay*, 1, 350; *overcome, conquer*, 2, 311; *prevail*, 5, 22; *surmount*, 3, 368; *abound*, G. 1, 189; *remain over and above*, G. 2, 235; *remain, survive, be still living*, 3, 339; *be left; remain*, 12, 873; *be proud, elated, rejoice*, 5, 473; *superare ascensu, to mount, ascend*, 2, 803.

sūperstans, ntis, p. of *supersto*.

sūperstes, itis, adj. (supersto), *remaining over; surviving*, 11, 160.

sūperstitio, onis, f. (id.), *a standing over anything; religious awe; superstition*, 8, 187; *sacred oath, fear-inspiring oath*, 12, 817.

sūpersto, no perf. nor sup., 1, a., *to stand over*, 10, 540.

sūpersum, fūi, esse, irreg., n., *to be over; to be left, remain* (separated by imesis), 2, 567; E. 6, 6; *continue, be spared*, G. 3, 10; *survive*, 8, 399; *surmount, be fully equal to*, G. 2, 127.

sūp̄erus, a, um, adj. (super), *above, upper, supreme*, 3, 20; *of the upper world as opposed to Hadēs*, 2, 91; 10, 40; G. 4, 486; *superas sedes, the sky, Olympus*, 11, 533; *supera, the upper world*, 7, 562; *the sky, heaven*, 6, 787; subs.: *sūp̄eri*, ōrum, m., *those of the upper world, the living as opposed to the dead*, 6, 481; *the gods above, or gods of Olympus as opposed to the infernal gods*, 1, 4; superl.: *sūp̄rēmus*, a, um, *the highest*, G. 4, 460; *most exalted* (others, *most remote*), 10, 250; *illustrious*, 7, 220; *extreme*, 3, 590; *last, final*, 2, 11; subs.: *sūp̄rēmus*, i, n., *the end*, 12, 808; pl.: *sūp̄rēma*, ōrum, *the last honors, rites*, 6, 213; adv.: *sūp̄rēmus*, *for the time*, 3, 68; superl.: *summus*, a, um (fr. *supinus*, *supinus*), *the uppermost, topmost, highest*, 2, 463; *extreme, smallest*, G. 2, 28; *end of*, G. 3, 453; *situated on a height; high*, 2, 106; *the highest part of, summit of, top of*, 2, 302, et al.; *surface of*, 5, 819, et al.; *main, chief*, 1, 342; *utmost, greatest*, 5, 197; *supreme*, 1, 665; *most important*, 9, 227; *latest, last*, 2, 324, et al.; *summa res, the chief or common interest, common weal*, 11, 808; *the chief conflict* (others, *the state, the common weal*), 2, 323; subs.: *summus*, i, n., *the top*.

sūp̄ervēnō, vēni, ventum, 4, n., *to come over or upon; come unexpectedly*, E. 6, 20; *fall upon*, 12, 356.

sūp̄ervōlito, āvi, ātum, 1, freq. n. (supervolo), *to fly or flutter over*, E. 6, 81.

sūp̄ervōlo, āvi, ātum, 1, n., *to fly over or above*, 10, 522.

sūp̄ino, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (supinus), *to lay a thing on the back; turn, plow up*, G. 2, 261.

sūp̄inus, a, um, adj. (sub), *on the back; bent backward; of the hands bent back in supplication, suppliant*, 3, 176.

supplēo (sub-), āvi, ātum, 2, a., *to*

fill up; to *supply*, *furnish*, 3, 471; *replenish*, E. 7, 86.

supplex (sub-), *icis*, adj. (*supplicio*), *bending the knee under*; *kneeling*; *entreating*, *suppliant*, 3, 439; subs.: **supplex**, *icis*, c., a *suppliant*, 2, 542.

suppliciter (sub-), adv. (*supplex*), *in a suppliant manner*; *suppliantly*; *as a suppliant or supplicants*, 1, 481.

supplicium (sub-), *ii*, n. (*id.*), a *kneeling*, to *receive blows*; *punishment*, 4, 383; *penalty*, 6, 740; *hurt*, *wound*, 6, 439.

suppono (sub-), *pōstū*, *pōstūm*, 3, a., to *put*, *place under*, 6, 24; *put to the throat*, *thrust under*, 6, 248; p.: **suppositus** or **suppositus**, a, um, *placed under*, G. 3, 492.

suppositus (*suppositus*), a, um, p. of *suppono*.

supra, prep. w. acc., and adv. (f. *supra*, sc. parte), *over*, 3, 194; *above*, 12, 889; *upon*, 9, 558; after its case, 4, 240; *supra* *morem*, *unusually*, G. 2, 227; adv., *above*, 7, 32.

supremus, s. *superus*.

super, s. *subter*.

sūra, ae, f., *the calf of the leg*; *the leg*, 1, 337.

surdus, l, m., a *shoot*, G. 2, 87, et al. **surdus**, a, um, adj., *deaf*, E. 10, 8.

surgo (*subrigo*, *surrigo*), *surrexi* or *subrēxi*, *surrectum* or *subrectum*, 3, a. and n. (sub and rego), to *raise*, *prick up*, 4, 183; *rise*, *spring up*, *arise*, 3, 518, et al.; of plants, E. 5, 89; as an enemy, 10, 28; *be built with*, G. 3, 29; to *swell* (others, *rise*), 9, 30; to *tower up*, 10, 725; *increase*, *grow*, *rise*, 4, 274; *impending*, *threaten*, 4, 43.

Sūrius, s. *Syrus*.

surrigo, s. *subrigo*.

sūs, *ūs*, com., a *hog*, *swine*, 1, 635; *sow*, 3, 300; *wild boar* (others, *tame swine*), G. 3, 255.

susceptus, a, um, p. of *suscipio*.

suscipio (*succipio*), *cēpi* (*succēpi*), *ceptum*, 3, a. (sub and capio), to *take up*, 4, 391; *receive*, *catch*, 1, 175; *conceive*, *beget*, 4, 327; *undertake*, 6, 629; *reply*, 6, 723; to *take up the new-born child*; pass., to *be born*, 4, 327.

suscito, *avi*, *ātum*, 1, a., to *stir up*, *turn up*, G. 1, 97; to *rekindle*, 5, 743;

rouse, *incite*, 2, 618; *call forth*, 8, 455; *bring upon*, G. 4, 436.

1. **suspectus**, a, um, p. of *suspicio*.

2. **suspectus**, *ūs*, m. (*suspicio*), a *looking up*; *upward views*; *distance upward*, *height*, 6, 579; *elevation*, 9, 530.

suspendo, *pendi*, *pensum*, 3, a., to *hang up*, 6, 859; *hang*, 1, 318; *form or mold in arches*, G. 4, 162; *lift the soil or plow*, G. 1, 68; p.: **suspensus**, a, um, *suspended*, scarcely touching the ground or water, 7, 810; *hanging*, 8, 190; pa., in *suspense*, *uncertain*, *doubtful*, in *doubt*, 6, 722; *anxious*, 2, 729; *filled with awe*, 3, 372.

suspicio, *speci*, *spectrum*, 3, a. and n. (sub and specio), to *look up to*, 6, 668; *gaze upon*, E. 9, 46; *behold*, *see*, G. 4, 59; *look upon with wonder*; *admire*; *survey*, 1, 438; pa.: **suspectus**, a, um, *suspected*, *conjectured*, *guessed at*, G. 1, 443; in *suspicion*, *suspicious*, *mistrusted*, 2, 36; *causing suspicion*, *fear*, *apprehension*; *distrusted*, 3, 550.

suspiro, *avi*, *ātum*, 1, n. and a., to *breathe from beneath* or *deeply*; to *sigh*, 1, 371.

sustento, *avi*, *ātum*, 1, intens. a. (*sustineo*), to *uphold*; *hold up*, *support*, *sustain*, 10, 339; *poise*, 10, 304; *second*, *support*, 11, 224; *maintain*, 12, 682; *bear up against*, *withstand*, 11, 873.

sustineo, *tinū*, *tentum*, 2, a. (sub and teneo), to *hold up*; *sustain*, *bear*, 7, 736; *hold up*, *poise*, 12, 726; *hold*, *wave*, 7, 398; *check*, *withstand*, 10, 799; *keep off*, 11, 750; *repel*, 9, 706; *sustain*, *produce*, G. 2, 227; *maintain*, *support*, G. 2, 515.

sustūli, s. *tollo*.

sūsurro, *avi*, *ātum*, 1, n. (*sasurro*), to *make a low whispering*, *murmuring*, or *buzzing sound*; to *hum*, G. 4, 360.

sasurro, l, m., a *low*, *subdued* *notes*; *murmur*, *humming sound* or *drone*, E. 1, 56.

sūtilis, e, adj. (*suo*), *stitched together*, *sowed*; *made of stitched hides* or *skins*, 6, 414.

sūtum, l, s. *suo*.

sūus, a, um, poss. pron. (*sui*), *his*, *her*, *its*, *their*; *his own*, etc., 6, 641, et al.; *proper*, *appropriate*, *peculiar*; *fit*

ting, 5, 54; *favorable, friendly, propitious*, 5, 832; *genial, welcome*, G. 4, 22; *emphatic for eius*, 4, 688; *subs.*: *sūi, ōrum*, m., *one's friends, kinsmen, countrymen, followers*, etc., 6, 611, et al.

Sýbāris, is, m., *Σύβαρις*, a Trojan warrior, 12, 363.

1. *Sýchaëus* (Sī-), i, m., a Tyrian prince, the husband of Dido, 1, 343, et al.

2. *Sýchaëus* (Sī-), a, um, adj. (*Sychaeus*), pertaining to *Sychaeus*, of *Sychaeus*, 4, 562.

Sýmaethlus, a, um, adj. (*Symaethum*), of *Symaethum*, a river and town

on the eastern coast of Sicily; *Symaethian*, 9, 584.

Sýrakōselus (-āsine), a, um, adj. (*Syracussae*), belonging to *Syracusa*, the chief city of ancient Sicily; *Syracusae*, Sicilian, E. 6, 1.

Sýrius (Sār-), a, um, adj. (*Syria*), of *Syria*, a country on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean; *Syrian*, G. 2, 88.

Syrtis, is, f., *Σύρτις*, a sand-bank or shoal in the sea; esp., *Syrtis Major*, now the Gulf of Sidra, and *Syrtis Minor*, now the Gulf of Gabes, on the northern coast of Africa, 4, 41; a sand-bank, shoal, 1, 111.

T

tābō, 2, n., *to melt; drip, be drenched*, 1, 173; *to waste away, be wan*, 12, 221.

tābes, is, f. (*tabeo*), a melting, wasting away; *repining, woe, grief*, 6, 442.

tābidus, a, um, adj. (id.), *melting away; wasting, consuming*, 3, 187.

tābūla, ae, f., a board, plank, 1, 119.

tābūlārium, īi, n. (*tabula*), the place of tablets or records; the office of the public records or archives on the central part of the Capitoline hill overlooking the Forum; the *tabularium*, G. 2, 502.

tābūlātum, ī, n. (*tabulatus* fr. *tabula*), a planking; floor, platform, story, 2, 464; the horizontal branches of the vine, or those which run from stake to stake, or from limb to limb on the same tree; a stage, G. 2, 361.

tābum, ī, n. (*tabeo*), corrupt matter; putrid blood; gore, 3, 29; poison, G. 2, 481.

Tāburnus, ī, m., a ridge of the Apennines south of *Caudium*, now *Tavurno* or *Rocca Ratinola*, G. 2, 88.

tācō, īi, ītum, 3, n. and a., *to be silent, not to speak*, 2, 94; *to be still, quiet, hushed*, 4, 525; *leave unmentioned*, G. 4, 123; p.: *tācens*, ntis, *noiseless, silent*, 6, 265; p.: *tācitus*, a, um, *passed over in silence, unmentioned*, 6, 841; *unobserved*, 2, 568; pa., *unexpressed, secret, hidden*, 4, 67; *secret, secretly*, E. 9, 21; *silent, in silence*, 2, 125; *silent, speechless*, 4, 364; *still, noiseless*, 6, 396;

calm, 1, 502; *quiet, solitary, in the night*, 7, 343; *per tacitum, in silence, quietly*, 9, 31.

1. *tactus*, a, um, p. of *tango*.

2. *tactus*, ūs, m. (*tango*), a touching; touch, 2, 683.

tactu, supine of *tango*.

taeda, ae, f., *pitch-pine*, 4, 505; a brand, 7, 71; torch, nuptial torch, 4, 18; marriage, 4, 339.

taedet, *taedūt* or *taesum est*, 2, *impers. a.*, *it irks, wearies, disgusts me, thee, etc.*; *I (thou, he, etc.) am wearied, tired*, 4, 451.

taedium, īi, n. (*taedet*), *irksomeness, weariness*; pl., *dislike, aversion*, G. 4, 332.

Taenārius, a, um, adj. (*Taenarus*), of *Taenarus*, *Taenarum*, or *Taenara*, a promontory of *Laconia* where there was a cavern supposed to be one of the entrances to *Hades*; *Taenarian*, G. 4, 467.

taenia, ae, f., *ravia*, a band, fillet; hair-band; ribbon, braid, forming the ends of the villa, 5, 269.

taeter (tēter), tra, trum, adj. (*taedet*), *disagreeable; foul, loathsome*, 2, 223.

Tāgus, ī, m., a *Rutulian*, 9, 418.

tālāris, e, adj. (*talus*), pertaining to the ankle; subs.: *tālāria*, iam, n., sandals; winged sandals, 4, 239.

tālentum, ī, n., *τάλαντον*, a *Grecian monetary weight or sum, varying in different periods and countries; a talent*;

the *Attic* of 60 minas = \$1,182.19; that of *Aegina* of 80 minas = \$1,408.80; a large sum, weight, or amount, 5, 112, et al.

tālis, e, adj. (probably from a demonstr. rt. *ta*, rel. to *re*), *such*, in kind or nature; correlative to *qualis*, *such*, 1, 508; *such*, of *such sort or kind*, 1, 74; without *qualis*, *such as* has been said, 1, 50; *such as* follows; *this*, 1, 181; *so distinguished*, *so great*, 1, 335; *so critical*, 11, 308; introducing a comparison, 9, 710.

talpa, ae, f.; m. only in Vergil; a mole, G. 1, 183.

Tālos, i, m., a *Rutullan*, 12, 513.

tam (rt. *ta* as in *talis*), correlative to *quam*, *so much*, *by so much*, 7, 787; without *quam*, *so as*, *so much*, in *such a manner*, to *such a degree*, freq.; however, G. 2, 315.

tāmen, conj. (*tam*), *however*, *notwithstanding*, *nevertheless*, *still*, *yet*, freq.; *after all*, E. 9, 62; w. ellipsis of the correlative *quam*, E. 1, 23, et al.

tamquam (*tanq-*), adv., *so as*, *just as*, *as if*, E. 10, 60, et al.

Tānāger, gri, m., a river in *Laconia*, now the *Negro*, G. 3, 151.

1. **Tānāis**, is, m., the river *Don*, G. 4, 517.

2. **Tānāis**, is, m., a *Rutullan*, 12, 513.

tandem, adv. (*tam*), *at length*, *at last*, *finally*, 2, 78, et al.; *pray then*, now, 1, 369.

tango, tēgi, tactum, 3, a. (obs. *tago*, *revayér*, *seizing*), *to touch*, 3, 394, et al.; of lightning, *strikes*, *blast*, E. 1, 17; of touching a shore, *reach*, *enter*, *arrive at*, 4, 612; fig., *affect*, *move*, 1, 463; *encounter*, *experience*, 4, 551; *overtake*, *come home to*, 4, 596; *supine*: *tactu*, *to be touched*, G. 3, 416.

tanquam, s. *tamquam*.

tantus, a, um, adj., *so great*, *such*, regularly followed by *quantus*, G. 4, 101; alone, 1, 600, et al.; explanatory, *so great*, *such*, 1, 33, et al.; *so great as* usual, *that great*, G. 2, 153; followed by *quam*, *so great as*, 6, 362, et al.; adv.: *tantum*, *so much*, 6, 877; *just so much*; *only*, 2, 28; *just then*, E. 6, 16; *tanto*, *by so much*, *so much*, 6, 79; *post tanto*, *afterwards by so much*, *so*

long after, G. 3, 476; in *tantum*, *to such a degree or height*, *so high*, 6, 876; *tantum*—*quantum*, *so great* (*such so much*)—*as*, E. 1, 25, et al.

tāpēte, is, n., and **tāpes**, stis (acc. pl.: *tāpētas*), m., a *coverlet*; *tapestry*, *hanging*; a *carpet*, 9, 358; abl. pl.: *tāpētis* (phrs. fr. *tāpētum*, f), *with housings*, 7, 277.

Tarcho (-on), Onis or ontis, m., an *Etrurian prince*, ally of *Aeneas*, 11, 727, et al.

tardē, adv. (*tardus*), *slowly*, G. 2, 3.

tardo, avi, atum, 1, a. and n. (id.), *to render slow*; *hinder*, *cripple*, *delay*, 5, 453; *impede*, *enfeeble*, 6, 731; *hold back*, *detain*, *retard*, 11, 21.

tardus, a, um, adj., *slow*, *sluggish*, *tardy*, 5, 154; *backward*, *lingering*, *coming on late*, 1, 746; *continuing*, *lingering*, *indelible*, G. 2, 126; *sluggish*, *gross*, *carnal*, 6, 720.

Tārentum, i, n. (*Tāpes*), *Tarentum*, a city of Greek origin (now *Taranto*), on the coast of lower Italy, 3, 551.

Tarpēia (trisyll.), ae, f., a follower of *Camilla*, 11, 656.

Tarpēius (trisyll.), a, um, adj., *pertaining to the Tarpēian rock or precipitous part of the Capitoline Mount at Rome*; *Tarpēian*, 8, 347.

Tarquinus, a, um, adj. (*Tarquinii*), *Tarquinian*; the designation of the Roman gens to which belonged *Tarquinus Priscus* and *Tarquinus Superbus*, 6, 817; subs.: *Tarquinus*, il, *Tarquinus* or *Tarquā*, 3, 646.

Tarquitus, i, m., a *Rutullan* slain by *Aeneas*, 10, 550.

Tartāra, s. *Tartārus*.

Tartāreus, a, um, adj. (*Tartarus*), *pertaining to Tartarus*; *Tartarean*, 6, 551; in a general sense, *infernal*, *Tartarean*, 6, 295.

Tartārus, i, m., pl., *Tartāra*, ōrum, n., *Tétrapos*, pl., *Tétrapā*, the lower world, *Hades*; especially that portion which was set apart for the wicked; *Tartarus*, 5, 734, et al.; *depths*, *recesses*, G. 4, 488.

Tātius, il, m., *Titus Tatius*, a Sabine king, at first hostile to *Romulus*, but at last joint king with him over *Romans* and *Sabines*, 3, 638.

taurŭs, a, um, adj. (taurus), of bulls; bull's-, 9, 706.

taurinus, a, um, adj. (id.), of a bull or bull's, 1, 363; of bull's-hide, leathern, G. 4, 171.

taurus, i, m., ταῦρος, a bull, steer, ox, bullock, 2, 302, et al.; the constellation *Taurus*, G. 1, 218.

taxus, i, f., a yew-tree, E. 9, 30.

Tăygētē, es, f., Ταΰγέτη, one of the *Pleiades*, G. 4, 232.

Tăygētus, i, m., and **Tăygēta**, ōrum, n., Ταΰγερος, *Taygetus* or *Taygeta*, a ridge of mountains in *Laconia*, G. 3, 44; G. 2, 488.

tectum, i, n. (tego), a covering; roof, 2, 302; a house, 1, 425; building, 3, 134; 6, 29; palace, 1, 632; habitation, dwelling, abode, 6, 211; shelter, haunt, covert, 6, 8; home, G. 4, 424; battlement, 9, 558; cell.

tectus, a, um, p. of *tego*.

tēcum, s. tu.

Tēgăeus, a, um, adj. (Tegea, Τεγέα), of *Tegea*, a town in *Arcadia*; *Tegean*, *Arcadian*, 5, 290.

tegmen (tēgimen, tēgumen), inis, n. (tego), a means of covering; skin, hide, 1, 275; clothing, 3, 504; shield, 9, 577; tegmen erarum, close-fitting trousers worn by *Phrygians*, drawers, 11, 777.

tēgo, texti, tectum, 3, a. (τέγω, to cover), to cover, 3, 25, et al.; cover in the funeral urn, inclose, 6, 228; surround, encompass, 11, 12; protect, defend, shield, 2, 430; shelter, 3, 553; hide, conceal, 3, 236; shut up, 2, 126; close, G. 4, 414; overshadow, 8, 95.

tēgumen, s. tegmen.

tēla, ae, f. (for *texela* fr. *texo*), a web; the long thread of a woven fabric; the warp, G. 1, 264; web, 4, 264; yarn, wool, G. 3, 562; licia telae addere, to attach the leashes to the warp; commence weaving; to weave, G. 1, 285.

Tēlēbăae, ōrum (ūm), m., Τηλεβᾶες, a people of *Acarnania*, a part of whom migrated to the island of *Capreae* in the Bay of *Naples*, 7, 735.

tellŭs, ūris, f., the earth, 6, 140; ground, soil, earth, 1, 358; land, 1, 171; a land (of an island), 1, 34; a country, territory, state, kingdom, 11, 245; per-

sonified, *Tellus*, the goddess *Tellus* or *Earth*, 4, 166.

Tēlon, ōnis, m., king of the *Teleboans* in the island of *Capreae*, 7, 734.

tēlum, i, n. (tendo), a missile weapon, freq.; a bolt, 1, 665; shaft, arrow, 1, 191; spear, lance, javelin, 1, 99; weapon, 2, 447; point, 12, 387; blow or caetus, 5, 438; pl.: tela, ōrum, arms, E. 9, 12.

tēmērē, adv. (obsol. *temerus*), by chance; promiscuously, 9, 329; in rain, 9, 375.

tēmēro, ūvi, ūtum, i, a. (id.), to treat recklessly; outrage; desecrate, defile, profane, 6, 840.

temne, 3, a., to despise, disdain, scorn, defy, 1, 665; p.: temnendus, a, um, to be despised; pa., insignificant, small, 10, 737.

tēme, ōnis, m., the tongue or pole of a plow or cart, G. 1, 171; wagon, chariot, 12, 470.

Tempē, n., pl. indecl., Τέμπε, a valley in *Thessaly* on the *Peneus*, G. 4, 317; fig., any beautiful valley, G. 2, 469.

tempēro, ūvi, ūtum, i, a. and n. (tempus), to attempt; combine in due proportions; with acc., regulate, adjust; refresh, G. 1, 110, et al.; allay, moderate, calm, 1, 146; restrain, 1, 57; with abl. or dat., abstain from, 2, 8; with *sibi* and abl. of the thing abstained from, to spare, G. 1, 360.

tempestas, ūtis, f. (for *tempotas* fr. *tempus*), a portion of time; a season; weather, G. 1, 263, 417; flashing light; radiances, 9, 20; a storm, tempest, 1, 53; cloud, tempest of missiles, 12, 284; storm of war, 7, 223; calamity, 11, 423; cloud, personif.: *Tempestātes*, um, demons of storms, storms, 5, 772.

tempestivus, a, um, adj. (tempestas), well timed; at the fitting or proper time, G. 1, 256.

templum, i, n. (rel. to *templum* and *templum*), a portion of the heavens marked out or cut off for auguries; a place set apart as holy; holy ground; a shrine, fane, chapel, temple, 1, 416, et al.

temptāmentum (tent-), i, n. (tempto), a trial; essay; experiment; approach, 8, 144.

tempto (tento), ūvi, ūtum, i, freq.

a. (teneo), to hold much; handle, feel; try, use, G. 3, 563; make trial in any way; taste, G. 2, 247; examine, investigate, search out, test, sound, explore, 2, 38; G. 4, 323; seek for, attempt to find, seek, 3, 146; seek to win the mind, approach, conciliate, gain, 4, 113; attempt, try, essay, 2, 334; dare, E. 4, 32; assail, attack, 11, 330; stir up, provoke, 10, 87; afflict, G. 3, 441; hurt, E. 1, 50.

tempus, ōris, n. (rel. to tēpus). 1. Limited duration; time in general, G. 3, 284, et al.; a period, time, 1, 278; interval or space of time, 4, 433; crisis, circumstance, juncture, 7, 37; season, fitting time, opportunity, proper moment, 4, 294; ex longo (tempore), in or for a long time, 9, 64. 2. The temple of the forehead, 9, 418; commonly pl., 2, 684; of animals, 12, 173.

tēnax, ācis, adj. (teneo), holding on or fast; tenacious, G. 2, 134; viscous, G. 4, 57; adhering to, persistent in, w. genit., 4, 188.

tendo, tēndi, tentum or tensum, 3, a. and n. (teivw), to stretch; stretch forth or out, 6, 314; strain, lift, raise, 2, 405; hold, reach, out or up, 2, 674; hold up in sacrifice, offer, G. 4, 535; direct, 1, 410; aim, 5, 489; strain, bend, 7, 184; shoot, 9, 606; impose, apply, G. 4, 400; stretch, ill. 3, 268; distend, G. 3, 366; neut., reach, extend, descend, 4, 446; hold, direct one's course, go to, proceed, 5, 266, et al.; advance, 12, 917; 9, 796; hasten, 2, 321; make for, advance, 2, 205; hold one's flight, fly, 6, 198; make one's way to, visit (ad omitted), 6, 696; maintain, keep one's course, 5, 21; stretch the tent; encamp, 2, 29; tend, lead, 6, 541; struggle, endeavor, strive, 5, 155; contend, 12, 553; design, purpose, intend, 1, 18; essay, try to answer, 9, 377; quo tenditis, what is your purpose? 5, 670.

tēnēbrae, ārum, f., darkness, 9, 425; gloom, 6, 298; 2, 92; dark abode, 6, 545. tēnēbrōsus, a, um, adj. (tenebrae), dark, dusky, murky, 5, 839.

Tēnēdos, i, f., Tēnedos, an island in the Aegean about five miles from shore in sight of Troy, now Tenedo, 2, 21.

tēnō, ūi, tentum, 2, a. and n. (rel. to tendo and teivw), to hold in every sense,

freq.; hold fast, grasp, 2, 530; 12, 754; cling to, 2, 490; keep, hold, 1, 482; inhabit, 1, 12; gain, reach, 1, 400; seize upon, 12, 673; occupy, cover, G. 1, 116; hold one's course through, traverse, 7, 237; hold, direct one's way, 1, 370; retain, 6, 235; to have, inherit, 5, 121; preserve, maintain, observe, 3, 406; possess, preside over as a deity, G. 3, 16; govern, rule, 1, 236; detain, 1, 670; hold in, repress, G. 4, 483; withhold, forbid, 12, 819; bind, control, 2, 159; fill, possess, 1, 132; keep in mind or memory, E. 9, 45; neut., have possession, be master, 2, 506; prima tenere, to take the lead, 10, 157; se tenere, stand fast, 7, 589.

tēner, ēra, ōrum, adj. (rel. to tendo), tender, 2, 405; young, 11, 578; fluid, elastic, E. 6, 34; slender, E. 7, 12; gentle, genial, G. 2, 331; light, delicate, 3, 449; thin, 9, 699; a teneris, in teneris, m., from, in, the young; from, in, their tender years, G. 3, 74; G. 2, 272.

tēnor, ōris, m. (teneo), a holding on; a continuous course; course, G. 2, 337.

tentamentum, s. temptamentum.

tento, s. tempto.

tentōrium, īi, n. (tendo), a tent, 1, 409.

tēnūis, e (sometimes in poetry, as G. 1, 397, pronounced *ten-wis*, *ten-we*, etc.), adj. (rel. to tendo, teivw), stretched out; slender, thin, 4, 278; light, 3, 448; little, 10, 511; narrow, G. 4, 38; vapory, G. 3, 249; scant, brief, G. 1, 92; airy, ethereal, 6, 222; clear, G. 3, 335; delicate, fine, 4, 264; scanty, yielding a scanty livelihood, 3, 409; reduced, perishing, sinking, 5, 690; simple, trivial, humble, G. 1, 177.

tēnūio, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (tenuis), to make thin; reduce, G. 3, 129.

tēnus, prep. w. gen. or abl., placed after its case (rel. to tendo), as far as; down to, G. 3, 53; up to, 2, 553; down to, to, 3, 427; to, 1, 737; hac tenus, separated by tunc, thus far, 5, 603.

tēnvis, e. s. tēnūis.

tēpēfācio, fāci, factum, 3, a., pass., tēpēfio, fīeri, factus sum, to make tepid or warm; to heat, G. 4, 308; pass., to reek, 9, 333.

tēpēfactus, a, um, p. of *tepefacio*.
tēpō, 2, n., *to be moderately warm*;
to reek, 8, 196; *pa.*: **tēpens**, ntis,
lepid, warm, G. 2, 330.

tēpesco, ūi, 3, inc. n. (*tepeo*), *to grow warm*, 9, 701.

tēplidus, a, um, adj. (id.), *lukewarm, tepid*; *warm*, 3, 66; *smoking, reeking*, 9, 455.

tēr, num. adv. (*tres*), *thrice, three times*, 1, 94, et al.

tērēbinthus, 1, f., *repābarthos*, *the turpentine-tree*; *a kind of ebony*, 10, 136.

tērēbro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (*terebrā*), *to bore through*; *perce, penetrate*, 2, 38; *take out by boring, bore out*, 3, 635.

tēres, ētis, adj. (*terō*), *rubbed or rounded off smooth*; *tapering*, 7, 665; *polished*, 5, 313; *well twisted, strong*, 11, 579.

Tēreus (disyll.), ōi or ōos, m., Τηρεός. 1. *A king of Thrace, husband of Procne*. E. 6, 78. 2. *A Trojan*, 11, 675.

tergēminus, a, um, adj., *of threefold birth*; *threefold, having three bodies*, 8, 202; *of three forms or names*; *triple*, 4, 511.

tergo, 3, a. (rel. to *terō*), *to wipe*; *clean, polish*, 7, 636.

tergum, i, and **tergus**, ōris (1, 211; 9, 764), n., *the back of men or animals*, 1, 296, et al.; *the stern of a ship*, 5, 168; *skin, hide*, 1, 211; *gauntlet, hide*, 5, 408; *form, frame, body*, 2, 231; *carcase, body*, 1, 635; *length, long body*, 2, 206; *surface*, G. 3, 361; *ridge, glebe, clod in plowing*, G. 1, 97; *side*, G. 2, 271; *a layer, plate*, 10, 482; *pl.*: **terga**, ōrum, *members, frame*, 6, 422; *gauntlets*, 5, 419; *a tergo, behind*, 1, 186; *stealthily*; *by stealth*, G. 3, 406; *in tergum, to the rear*, 11, 653; *vertere or dare terga, to run away, retreat*, 6, 491; 9, 794.

tergus, ōris, n., s. **tergum**.

termino, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (*terminus*), *to put bounds to*; *limit*, 1, 287.

terminus, i, m. (*τέρμα, aim*), *a boundary-line*; *limit, end, destiny*, 4, 614.

terni, ae, a, distr. num. adj. (*tres*), *three each*, 5, 247; *as a cardinal, three*,

1, 266; *once in the sing.*: **terno ordine**, *in triple rank, in three tiers*, 5, 120.

tēro, trivi, tritum, 3, a. (rel. to *terpes*, rub), *to rub*; *wear*, E. 2, 84; *clash, strike*, 5, 324; *pound, bruise*, G. 4, 63; *thresh*, G. 1, 192; *to make round, turn, form*, G. 2, 444; *of time, spend, pass*, 9, 609; *waste*, 4, 271.

ternus, a, um, s. **terni**.

terra, ae, f., *the earth*, G. 1, 330; *a land, country*, 3, 12; *land as opposed to sea or water*, 1, 598, et al.; *to air, sky*, 4, 184, et al.; *ground*, 1, 395; *mold, marl, soil*, G. 2, 92; *kind of land, soil, glebe*, G. 2, 179, et al.; *dirt, dust*, G. 4, 97; *an estate, a farm*, 6, 811; *pl.*: **terrae**, ārum, *lands for the sing.*, 6, 18; *the world, all lands*, 4, 607; *orbis terrarum, the world, the whole earth*, 1, 233; *sub terras, to the lower world*, 4, 654; **terram petere**, *to fall upon the ground prostrate in awe and fear*, 3, 93; *in death*, 10, 489; *personified, Terra, Earth, the goddess Earth*, G. 1, 278.

terrēnus, a, um, adj. (*terra*), *made of earth*; *earthen, of earth*, 11, 850; *earthly, earth-born*, 6, 732.

terrō, ūi, itum, 2, a. (*trēō*), *to frighten, alarm, appall, terrify*, freq.; *scare away*, G. 1, 156; *threaten, seek to terrify*, 10, 879.

terrēus, a, um, adj. (*terra*), *of earth; earth-born* (the reading in many good texts for *ferrea*), G. 2, 341.

terribilis, e, adj. (*terreo*), *frightful, appalling, terrible, fearful*, 6, 299, et al.

terrificus, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (*terrificus*), *to affright, terrify*, 4, 210.

terrificus, a, um, adj. (*terreo and facio*), *causing terror; dread-inspiring, alarming, terrifying, dreadful, dread*, 5, 534.

terrīto, 1, freq. a. (*terreo*), *to fill with alarm*; *affright, alarm*, 4, 187.

terrītus, a, um, p. of *terreo*.

terror, ōris, m. (*terreo*), *fright, fear, dread, alarm*, 7, 552, et al.

tertius, a, um, ord. num. adj. (*tres*), *the third*, 1, 265, et al.

tessera, ae, f., *trāscapes*, *a square tablet; a ticket inscribed with the watch-word*; *the watch-word or pass-word*, 7, 687.

testa, ae, f., any kind of pottery or terra-cotta; a lamp of terra-cotta, G. 1, 391; a tile, G. 2, 351.

testis, is, c., a witness, 5, 789.

testor, itus sum, 1, dep. a. (testis), to testify, bear witness to, with acc. of object witnessed, 3, 487; to call to witness, appeal to, with acc. of witness called upon, 2, 155; invoke, 12, 496; w. object omitted, *adjure, implore*, 3, 599; declare, proclaim, 6, 619; beseech (call to witness the offering), 11, 559.

testudo, inis, f. (testa), a tortoise; tortoise-shell veneering, tortoise-shell, G. 2, 463; a tyre, resembling in its form a tortoise-shell, and said in fable to have been formed of a tortoise-shell, G. 4, 464; a vaulted roof, vault, 1, 505; a *testudo*, formed of the shields of soldiers held over their heads, 2, 441.

tæter, s. taeter.

Têthys, yos, f., Τηθύς, the wife of Oceanus and mother of the sea, G. 1, 81.

Têtrica, ae, m., a mountain in the Sabine country, 7, 718.

Teucer (Teucrus), cri, m., Τεύκρος. 1. Teucer, first king of Troy, son of the river-god Scamander, and father-in-law of Dardanus, 1, 235. 2. Teucer, son of Telamon and Hesione, half-brother of Ajax, and founder of Salamis in Cyprus, 1, 619.

Teuceri, ðrum, m. (Teucer), the Trojans, descendants of Teucer, 1, 88, et al.; adj., Teucrian, Trojan, 9, 779, et al.

Teucoria, ae, f. (id.), the Trojan land; Troy, 2, 20.

Teucrus, i, s. Teucer.

Teuthras, antis, m., an Areadian follower of Pallas, 10, 402.

Teutonicus, a, um, adj. (Teutoni), Teutonic, Germanic, 7, 741.

texo, xti, xtum, 3, a., to weave, G. 1, 206; to build cunningly; form, fashion, fabricate, construct, 2, 186; make intricate movements, interweave, 5, 598; p.: **textus**, a, um, woven, constructed, made, 5, 589; subs.: **textum**, i, n., that which is woven or plaited; a textile, 8, 625.

textilis, e, adj. (texo), woven, embroidered, 3, 485.

textum, i, n., s. texo.

textus, a, um, p. of texo.

Thaemon, s. Themon.

thälämus, i, m. (θάλαμος), a bed-chamber; chamber, 2, 503; couch, 6, 380; chamber or cell of bees, G. 4, 189; marriage, 4, 18; *bridals, the bride*, 7, 388; pl.: **thälämi**, ðrum, nuptials, wedding, marriage, 6, 94.

Thälia (Thäläsa), ae, f., Θάλεια. 1. Thalia, one of the muses, E. 6, 2. 2. Thalia, an Oceanid or sea-nymph, 5, 698.

Thämÿris, is, m., a Trojan, 12, 341.

Thapsus, i, f., Θάψος, Thapsus, a city and peninsula of the eastern coast of Sicily, now *Peninsula Magnisi*, 3, 689.

Thäslus, a, um, adj. (Thasos), of Tharus or Thasos, an island in the Aegean near the coast of Thrace; Thasian, G. 2, 91.

Thaumantias, ädis, f. (Thaumas), the daughter of Thaumas, Iris, 9, 5.

Thäano, us, f., the wife of the Trojan Amycus, 10, 708.

thästrum, i, n., θέατρον, a place for seeing; a theatre, 1, 427; any place suited for public spectacles; *theatrical circus, the curving area of a theatre*, formed by nature, 5, 288.

Thäbae, ärum, f., Θήβαι, Thebes, the capital of Boeotia, 4, 470.

Thäbänus, a, um, adj. (Thebe), of Thebe, in Mysia; Theban, 9, 697.

Thämilla, ae, m., a Trojan, 9, 576.

Thämon (Thaemon), ðnis, m., a Lycian, follower of Aeneas, 10, 126.

Thermödon, ontis, m., Θερμῶδων, a river of Pontus (now the Terna or Termei Tchak), in the country of the Amazons, 11, 659.

Thëron, ðnis, m., a Latin warrior slain by Aeneas, 10, 812.

Thersillöchus, i, m. 1. A Paeanian allied with the Trojans, and slain by Achilles, 6, 483. 2. A Trojan.

thëssaurus (thensaurus), i, m., θησαυρός, a treasure, 1, 359; store-house, honeycomb, G. 4, 229.

Thëseus (disyll.), äi or äos, m., Θησεύς, Theseus, son of Aegeus and king of Athens, who descended with Perithous into Hades to aid him in his at-

tempt to carry away Proserpina, 6, 123, et al.

Thēseides, ac, m. (Theseus), a son or descendant of Theseus; an Athenian, G. 2, 333.

Thessandrus, i, m., *Thessandrus*, a Grecian chief, 2, 261.

Thestylis, is, f., a shepherdess, E. 2, 10.

Thētis, Idis or Idos, f., *Θέτις, Thetis*, daughter of Nereus and Doris, married to Peleus, of Thessaly, by whom she became the mother of Achilles, 5, 825; for the sea, E. 4, 32.

thiāsus, i, m., *θιάσος*, a dance in honor of Bacchus, E. 5, 30; a wild dance, 7, 551.

Thōas, antis, m., *Θέας*. 1. *Thoas*, a Grecian chief, 2, 262. 2. An Arcadian, follower of Pallas, 10, 415.

thōlus, i, m., *θόλος*, a cupola, dome, the vault of a temple, vaulted shrine, 9, 408.

thōrax, acis, acc. pl. -acis, m., *θώραξ*, a corselet, breast-plate, cuirass, 7, 633.

Thracā (Thracea), ac, f., *Θράκη*, Thrace, 12, 335.

Thracōes, s. Thrax.

Thracius (Thraceus), a, um, adj., *Θρακίος*, Thracian, 5, 538, et al.

Thraecius, s. Threicius.

Thracissus, s. Threissus.

Thrax (Thraex), acis, adj., *Θράξ*, Thracian; subs. pl.: *Thracōes*, um, Thracians, 3, 14, et al.

Thracicus (Thraecius), a, um, adj., *Θρακίος*, Thracian, 3, 51, et al.; Thracian in character, northern, 11, 659.

Thraēsus (Thraecissus), a, um, adj., *Θραήσιος*, Thracian, 1, 316, et al.; subs.: *Thraēssa*, f., a huntress, 11, 558.

Thronius, ii, m., a Latin, 10, 753.

Thūlō (-yle), es, f., *Θούλη* or *Θύλη*, the remotest northern land of Europe, perhaps "Mainland," the largest of the Shetland islands, or Iceland, G. 1, 30.

thūreus, thūricōemus, thūrifēr, s. tureus, etc.

thus, s. tus.

Thybrinus, s. Tiberinus.

1. **Thybris**, s. Tiberis.

2. **Thybris**, Idis, m., an ancient king of Latium, 8, 330.

Thyās (disyll.), ādis, f., *Θυάς*, a

female worshiper of Bacchus; a Bacchant, Bacchanal, or Thyiad, 4, 302.

Thymer (-brus), bri, m., a Rutulian, son of Daucus, 10, 391.

thymbra, ac, f., *θύμברה*, the herb savory, G. 4, 31.

1. **Thymbraeus**, a, um, adj. (Thymbra), of Thymbra, a town in the Troad, in which was a temple of Apollo; hence, *Thymbraean*, an epithet of Apollo, 3, 85.

2. **Thymbraeus**, i, m., a Trojan warrior, 12, 458.

Thymbris, Idis, m., a Trojan, 10, 134.

Thymoetes, ac, m., a Trojan, 2, 32, et al.

thymum, i, n., *θύμον*, the herb thyme, 1, 436, et al.

Thyrsis, Idos, m., a shepherd, E. 7, 69, et al.

thyrsus, i, m., *θύρσος*, the stalk of a plant; a staff wreathed with ivy and vine-leaves, and borne by Bacchus and his worshipers; the thyrsus, 7, 390.

tiāra, ac, f., and **tiāras**, ac, m., *τιάρα* or *τιάρας*; a head-band or crown worn by the Asiatics; a tiara, 7, 247.

Tibērinus (Tibrinus, **Thybris**), Ribb., 12, 35), a, um, adj. (Tiberis), pertaining to the Tiber; Tiberine, 1, 13, et al.; subs.: **Tibērinus**, m., the river-god, Tiber, G. 4, 369, et al.; the Tiber, 6, 873, et al.

Tibēris, is, and poet., **Tibris**, **Thybris**, **Tybris**, Idis; acc. -brim, voc. -bri; the river Tiber (also called the *Albula*), G. 1, 499; poet. form, **Thybris**, 2, 782, et al.

tibī, s. tu.

tibia, ac, f., the larger of the shin-bones; a pipe or flute, as this bone was used for a musical pipe, E. 8, 21, et al.

Tibrinus, a, um, s. Tiberinus.

Tibur, ūris, n., a city on the eastern border of Latium, now Tivoli, 7, 630.

Tiburnus, i, m., another name for Tiburtus, the founder of Tibur, and found in some MSS. instead of Tiburti, 11, 519.

Tiburs, tis, adj. (Tibur), of Tibur, 9, 360; n. pl.: **Tiburtia**, 7, 670; subs.: **Tiburtes**, tum, m., the people of Tibur; the Tiburtines, 11, 757.

Tiburtus, i, m., the founder of Tibur, 7, 671.

tignum, i, n., a timber; a rafter; pl., the eaves, G. 4, 307.

1. **tigris**, is or idis, c., *typps*, a tiger or tigris, 4, 367, et al.

2. **Tigris**, is or idis, f., the name of a ship, 10, 166.

3. **Tigris**, idis, m., the river Tigris, E. 1, 63.

tilla, ae, f., the linden or lime-tree, G. 1, 173, et al.

Timävus, i, m., the Timavus, a river at the head of the Adriatic, north-west of Trieste, now the Timao, 1, 244, et al.

timēo, ūi, 2, a. and n., to fear, dread, 1, 661, et al.; show fear or terror; to tremble, 5, 505.

timidus, a, um, adj. (timeo), subject to fear; fearful, cowardly, trembling, timid, 6, 268, et al.

timor, ōris, m. (id.), fear, apprehension, dread, anxiety, 1, 302; personified, Fear, 9, 719.

tinēa (tinia), ae, f., a moth, G. 4, 246.

tingo (tinguo), tinxī, tinctum, 3, a. (*typps*, moisten), to wet; moisten, 3, 665; wash, dip, bathe, 1, 745; imbrue, 12, 358; stain, G. 2, 8.

tinnitus, ūs, m. (tinnio), a jingling, rattling, tinkle, tinkling, 9, 809.

Tiphys, -yos, m., *Tifys*, the pilot of the ship Argo, E. 4, 34.

Tirynthius, a, um, adj. (Tiryns), of Tiryns, a town in Argolis, where Hercules was brought up; Tirynthian; subs.: Tirynthius, ūi, m., the Tirynthian; Hercules, 7, 662.

Tisphōnē, ea, f., *Tisphōnē*, one of the three Furies, 6, 571, et al.

Titan, anis, m., *Titēs*, a Titan, one of the six sons of Coelus and Terra; any descendant of a Titan; the Sun (son of Hyperion), 4, 119.

Titānus, a, um, adj. (Titan), Titanian, consisting of Titans, 6, 580; of Titanian origin, 6, 725.

Tithōnius, a, um, adj. (Tithonus), of Tithonus; Tithonia coniunx, Aurora, 8, 384.

Tithōnus, i, m., *Tithōnēs*, brother of Priam, lover of Aurora, by whom he became father of Memnon, 4, 585, et al.

tītābo, ūi, ātum, 1, n. and a., to

toller; p.: **tītābātus**, a, um, made to totter; tottering, unsteady, 5, 382.

Tityos, i, m., *Tityōs*, a giant, son of Jupiter and Elara, who was slain by Apollo for offering violence to Latona, 6, 595.

Tityrus, i, m., the name of a shepherd, E. 1, 1, et al.; in gen. for a shepherd, E. 8, 55.

Timārius (Iamārius), a, um, adj. (Tmaros), of Tmaros; Tmarian, 5, 620.

Timāros (-us), i, m., a mountain in Epirus near Dodona, E. 8, 45.

Timārus, i, m., a Rutulan warrior, 9, 685.

Timōlius (Mōlius), i, m., *Τμήλος*, a mountain of Lydia, G. 1, 56.

tōfus (tōph-), i, m., *tufa*, a kind of volcanic stone, G. 2, 214.

tōgātus, a, um, adj. (toga), wearing the toga; of the toga, 1, 253.

tōlērābilis, e, adj. (tolero), that can be borne; endurable, 5, 768.

tōlōro, ūi, ātum, 1, a. (rt. tol, as in tollo), to sustain; support, maintain, 8, 409; endure, 8, 515.

tollo, sustulī, sublātum, 3, a. (rt. tul), to lift up, raise, rear, 1, 66, et al.; carry, bear, 1, 692; bear off, 5, 390; remove, 8, 175; take or carry away, 3, 601; lift, impel, 10, 305; remove, take away; end, cause to cease, 12, 39; destroy, cut down, 12, 771; rouse, excite, 9, 127; exalt, praise, extol, 3, 158; so tollere, to rise, spring up; grow, G. 2, 57; p.: sublātus, a, um, lifted up in spirit; haughty, proud, 10, 502.

Tōlammīus, ūi, m., a Latin chief and soothsayer, 11, 439, et al.

tondēo, tōndi, tonsum, 3, a. (*rdare*), to shear; *shear*, 1, 702; shave, E. 1, 29; clip, trim, 5, 556; mow, G. 4, 277; reap, harvest, G. 1, 71; peck, pick, browse, feed upon, graze upon, G. 2, 451, et al.

tōnītrus, ūs, m. (tono), thunder, 4, 123, et al.; thunderbolt, 8, 391.

tōno, ūi, 1, n. and a., to thunder, 3, 571, et al.; of speech, 11, 383; w. acc., utter, invoke with a loud voice, thunder forth, 4, 510.

tonsa, ae, f. (tondeo ?), an oar, 7, 28.

tonsus, a, um, p. of tondeo.

tōphus, s. tōfus.

tormentum, i, n. (torqueo), *an engine for hurling missiles by means of twisted ropes; a catapult or ballista*, 11, 616; *punishment by the rack, torture*, 6, 487.

tornus, i, m., *τόρνος, a lathe*, E. 8, 86.

torpēo, ūi, 2, n., *to be numb, torpid; unmoved*, 9, 499; *to be inactive*, G. 1, 124.

torpor, ōris, m. (torpeo), *numbness; fig., dread*, 12, 887.

Torquātus, i, m. (torques), *a surname of Titus Manlius, who wore the collar or torques of a Gallic champion whom he had slain in single combat*, 6, 825.

torquēo, toral, tortum, 2, a. (rel. to *τρίω*), *to wind, turn, twist*, 4, 575; *wreath*, G. 1, 349; *bend*, G. 2, 448; *whirl, cast up*, G. 4, 589; *twist, distort*, G. 2, 247; *roll along*, 6, 551; G. 2, 254; *whirl, hurt*, 3, 308; *twirl*, G. 1, 309; *shoot*, 5, 497; *cast, dash*, 1, 108; *turn*, G. 1, 174; *direct*, 4, 220; *turn away*, 6, 547; *turn, cause to revolve*, 4, 269; *control*, 12, 180; *pa.*: **tortus**, a, um, *whirling, impetuous*, 7, 587.

torques (torquus), is, m. and f. (torqueo), *a twisted ring or collar; a collar*, G. 2, 168, et al.; *a wreath*, G. 4, 276.

1. **torrens**, ntis, p. of torreo.

2. **torrens**, ntis, m., s. torreo.

torrēo, ūi, tostum, 2, a. and n. (*τρίωμαι*, *become dry*), *to burn, scorch, roast, parch*, 1, 179; *rush, roll*, 6, 550; *of a river-bank*, 9, 105; *p.*: **torrens**, ntis, *drying up, burning*, G. 4, 425; *rolling, boiling, rapid*, G. 2, 451; *subs.*: **torrens**, ntis, m., *a torrent*, 7, 587.

torridus, a, um, adj. (torreo), *burning, scorching*, G. 1, 284; *hot, sultry*, E. 7, 48.

torris, is, m. (id.), *a fire-brand; brand*, 7, 506.

tortilis, e, adj. (torqueo), *of twisted work, winding*, 7, 851.

1. **tortus**, a, um, p. of torqueo.

2. **tortus**, ūis, m. (torqueo), *a twisting; coil*, 5, 276.

tōrus, i, m., *a bed, couch*, 1, 708; *seat*, 5, 888; *royal seat, throne*, 8, 177; *bank*, 6, 674; *the swelling part of flesh; a brawny muscle*, G. 2, 81, et al.

torvum and **torva**, adv., s. **torvus**. **torvus**, a, um, *stern, grim, wild; savage, lowering*, 2, 677; *fierce*, 6, 671; *shaggy*, 3, 636; *adv.*: **torvum** and **torva**, *sternly, wildly*, 7, 899; 6, 487.

toetus, a, um, p. of torreo.

tōt, num. adj. pron., indecl., *so many*, 4, 182, et al.

tōtidem, num. adj. pron., indecl. (tot and idem), *just, even so many; as many*, 4, 183, et al.

tōtīens (tōties), num. adj. (tot), *so many times, so often*, 1, 407, et al.

tōtus, a, um, adj., *the whole, total, entire*, 1, 128, et al.; *at full height*, E. 7, 81; *toto corpore*, *with all one's strength*, 12, 920.

trābilla, e, adj. (trabe), *of beams; like a beam*, 12, 294.

trābēa, ae, f., *a toga of purple cloth, or one of white cloth with horizontal purple stripes, worn by Roman dignitaries, and ascribed to the primitive Latin kings*, 7, 612.

traba, ābis, f., *a beam; timber*, 1, 552; *post, jamb* (others, *architrave*, *Antel*), 1, 449; *trunk*, 6, 181; *tree*, 9, 87; *ship*, 3, 191.

tractābilis, e, adj. (tracto), *that can be handled; indulgent, yielding, flexible*, 4, 439; *non tractabilis*, *unfavorable, inclement*, 4, 53.

tractim, adv. (traho), *connectedly, continuously; droning*, G. 4, 260.

tracto, āvi, ātum, 1, a., freq. (traho), *to haul; to take in hand, handle, touch*, G. 3, 502.

1. **tractus**, a, um, p. of traho.

2. **tractus**, ūis, m. (traho), *a dragging, drawing*, G. 3, 183; *an extending; length, train*, G. 2, 154; *track, course*, G. 1, 267; *stretch of space, tract, region of land, sea, or sky*, 2, 188; *piece of ground, soil*, G. 2, 182.

trādo, dīdi, dītum, 2, a., *to give over; give up, submit*, 4, 619; *intrust, consign*, 5, 718.

trādūco, duxi, ductum, 2, a., *to lead over; transfer*, E. 8, 90.

trāhēa (trāha), ae, f. (traho), *a drag or sledg without wheels, for thrashing grain*, G. 1, 164.

trāho, traxi, tractum, 2, a. (inf. *traze* for *traxies*, 5, 785), *to draw, pull*;

draw along, drag, 1, 477; implying difficulty, G. 4, 94; *tear*, 9, 340; *draw, haul in, furl*, G. 4, 117; *carry, sweep along, away*, 2, 307; *bring, conduct*, 6, 753; *lead, conduct*, 2, 457; *draw, catch*, 4, 701; *contract, absorb*, G. 3, 485; *draw in, drink*, of passion, 4, 101; *derive*, 8, 511; *draw out; extend, protract*, 1, 748; *spend*, 6, 537; *allure, lead*, E. 2, 65; *trahere sorte, draw or assign by lot, distribute*, 1, 508; *pass*: *trahit, to be connected; to follow immediately the present*, G. 4, 393.

trāciō (trāliciō, transaciō, transaliō), īclī, lectum, 3, a. and n. (trans and laciō), *to throw across, over; pass over, cross*, 6, 536; *pierce*, 2, 273; *transact*, 1, 355; p.: **tralectus**, a, um, *drawn or passed through*, 5, 488; *trans-acted, pierced*, 9, 419.

trālectus, a, um, p. of traicio.

trāliciō, s. traicio.

trāmes, Itis, m. (transmeo), *a cross-way; by-path or narrow way; a pass*, 11, 515; *gutter, channel*, G. 1, 108; *course, line, track*, 5, 610.

trāno (trans-), āvi, ātum, 1, a. and n., *to swim or sail across*, 6, 671; *fly across or through*, 4, 245.

tranquillus, a, um, adj., *calm, still*, 2, 203; subs.: **tranquillum**, ī, n., *a calm; calm weather*, 5, 127.

trans, prep. w. acc., *across*, with verbs of motion, *over, beyond, across*, G. 3, 213; *through, athwart*, 7, 65; *over or behind*, E. 8, 102; of rest, *on the other side of, beyond*, 3, 408. In composition *trans* becomes regularly *tran* before *s*, and always before *sc*, and is either *tra* or *trans* before *t* (and *t=j*), *d*, *l*, m, n. Before other letters it remains unchanged.

transābēo, ābīi, ābītum, īre, irreg. a. and n., *to go through, pierce through*, 9, 432 (an old reading is *transādīgī*).

transādīgo, ādēgi, ādactum, 3, a., *to drive through, thrust*, 12, 508; of the object which is stabbed, *pierce*, 12, 276.

transcribo, scripsi, scriptum, 3, a., *to transfer by writing; enroll*, 5, 750; *transfer, convey*, 7, 422.

transcurro, curri or cūcurri, cursum, 3, n. and a., *to run across; flash or shoot across*, 5, 528; *traverse*, 9, 111.

transēo, īi, Itum, īre, irreg. n. and a., *to go across; go through, pass*, 12, 926; *pass by*, 5, 326; *pass away*, 1, 266; *run over*, 5, 274; *pass through*, 9, 413; *pass over in silence*, G. 2, 102.

transfēro, tūllī, lātum, ferre, irreg. a., *to carry over; transfer, remove*, 1, 271; *give over*, 2, 327.

transfigo, fixi, fixum, 3, a., *to pierce, transfuse*, 1, 44.

transfixus, a, um, p. of transfigo.

transfōdiō, fōdi, fōssum, 3, a., *to dig through; run through, transfuse*, 9, 544.

transformo, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to change the form, transform*, 7, 416.

transiciō, s. traicio.

transillo (trans-), īvi, īi or īi, sultum, 4, n. and a. (trans and salio), *to leap over; pass over*, 10, 658; *fly through*, 12, 859.

transmissus, a, um, p. of trans-mitto.

transmitto (tramitto), mīsi, mīsum, 3, a. and n., *to send across; bear or convey across or over*, 3, 408; *give over*, 3, 329; *to cross, pass over, fly over*, w. acc. of the space crossed over, 4, 154; *to make across, of a passage or voyage*, 6, 313.

transno, s. trano.

transporto, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to carry across, over, governing the acc. of the space crossed*, 6, 328.

transtrum, ī, n. (trans), *a cross-timber; a thwart, transom, or bench for rowers; bench*, 3, 289.

transverbēro, āvi, ātum, 1, a., *to beat or strike through; pierce through*, 10, 484.

transversa, adv., s. transverto.

transversus, a, um, p. of transverto.

transverto, verti, versum, 3, a., *to turn across; pa.: transversus*, a, um, *turned across; across the path or course*, 5, 19; *crosswise*, G. 4, 26; adv.: **transversa**, *aslant, sideways, askant*, E. 3, 8.

trāpētus, ī, m., and **trāpētum**, ī, n., also pl., **trāpētes**, um, *τραπέτες* and *τραπέτρων*, *an olive-oil mill*, G. 2, 519.

trēcenti, se, a, num. adj. (tres and centum), *three hundred*, 10, 173, et al.

tremēbundus, a, um, adj. (tremo), *quivering*, 10, 522.

tremēfacio, fēci, factum, 3, a. (tremo and facio), *to cause to tremble or quake; to shake*, 9, 108; *make to tremble with fear; cause to tremble*, 6, 803; p.: **tremēfactus**, a, um, *trembling*, 2, 382; 10, 102; *quivering*, 2, 629.

tremēfactus, a, um, p. of tremefacio.

tremendus, a, um, p. of tremo.

tremesco (tremisco), 3, inc. n. and a. (tremo), *to begin to tremble; to tremble, quake*, 5, 694; *to tremble at*, 3, 648.

tremo, ūi, 3, n. and a. (τρέμω), *to tremble, quake, shake, quiver*, 5, 198; *tremble at, fear, dread*, 8, 296; pa.: **tremendus**, a, um, *to be trembled at; dreadful, fearful, terrible*, 2, 199.

tremor, ōris, m. (tremo), *a trembling; quaking*, G. 2, 479; *tremor, a shudder, horror*, 2, 121.

tremulus, a, um, (id.), *tremulous*, 7, 395; *quivering, wavering*, E. 8, 106.

trepido, ōvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (trepidus), *to be in trepidation, alarm or panic*, 10, 788; *to hurry, hasten to and fro or about*, 2, 685; *to hasten (with inf.)*, 9, 114; *to strive nervously, make trembling effort*, 12, 403; foll. by dat. (according to Voss and Forbiger; others, abl.). G. 4, 69.

trepidus, a, um, adj. (τρέπω), *agitated, uneasy, disturbed, trembling, afrighted*, 2, 890; *excited, tumultuous*, 11, 300; G. 4, 78; *confused, in disorder*, 10, 283; *alarmed, fearful of, anxious for*, w. gen., 12, 539; *panic-stricken*, 12, 538.

trēs (treis, tris), trīs, gen. trīum, acc. tres or tris, adj. (τρεῖς, τρία), *three*, 1, 108, et al.

tribōlus (tribūlus), l, m., τριβόλος, *a kind of thistle; land-caltrops*, G. 1, 153.

tribulum, i, n. (tero), *a machine for rubbing out or thrashing grain; a thrashing-sledge*, G. 1, 164.

tribus, ūis, f. (rel. to tris and fu in fui), *one of three original grand divisions of the Roman people; and retained as the designation of similar bodies of the people when they were multiplied; a (Roman) tribe*, 7, 708.

trīcorpor, ōris, adj. (tris and corpus), *three-bodied*, 6, 289.

tridens, ntis, adj. (tris and dens), *three-pronged, trident*, 5, 143; subs.: **tridens**, ntis, m., *a triple-pointed spear; trident*, 1, 138.

triētēricus, a, um, adj., τριετηρικός, *triennial*, 4, 302.

trifaux, faucis, adj., found only once (tris and faux), *three-throated, three-voiced, triple*, 6, 417.

triginta, num. adj., indecl. (τριάκοντα), *thirty*, 1, 269.

trilix, icis, adj. (tris and lictum), *of three threads or leashes; of three layers of thread; three-ply; triple*, 3, 467.

Trinācria, ac, f., Τρινακρία, *the three-cornered land; Sicily, Trinacria*, 3, 440.

Trinācorius, a, um, adj. (Trinacria), *Sicilian*, 3, 384.

trio, ōnis, m. (tero), *an ox as the breaker of the sod in plowing; the "Team" or "Wain"; with septem, Septentrio or Septemtrio* (sometimes separated by tmesis), *the north pole*, G. 3, 381; pl.: **Trīōnea**, um, m., *the constellation of the greater and lesser bear*, 1, 744.

triplex, icis, adj. (tris and plico), *three-fold, triple*, 10, 784, et al.

tripus, ōdis, m., τριπύς, *a three-footed vessel or seat; a tripod*, 5, 110; *the seat of the priestess of Apollo; an oracle*, 3, 360.

tris, tria, s. tres.

tristis, c, adj., *sad, sorrowful*, 1, 223, et al.; *melancholy, woful, mournful; dismal, gloomy*, 4, 243, et al.; *grim, stern*, 6, 315; *dire*, 2, 337; *inauspicious*, 11, 259; *fearful*, 3, 368; *fatal*, 5, 411; *bitter to the taste*, G. 3, 448; subs.: **triste**, is, n., *a baneful thing, a pest*, E. 3, 80.

trisulcus, a, um, adj. (tris and sulcus), *three-furrowed; three-forked*, 2, 475.

triticus (-ītus), a, um, adj. (triticum), *of wheat; wheaten*, G. 1, 219.

Tritōn, ōnis, m., Τρίτων, *Triton, a son of Neptune*, 1, 144; pl.: **Trītōnea**, um, m., *sea-gods of the form of Triton*, 5, 824.

Trītōnia, ac, f., s. Tritonius.

Trítōnis, *Idis*, *f.* (Triton), *Pallas* or *Minerva*, so called from Lake Triton near the Lesser Syrtis in Africa, near which, according to an Egyptian fable, she was said to have been born, 2, 226.

Trítōnius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*id.*), *pertain- ing to the lake Triton* (see Tritonis); *Tritonian*, an epithet of *Pallas*, 2, 615, et al.; subs.: **Trítōnia**, *ae*, *Minerva*, *Tritonia*, 2, 171.

trítūra, *ae*, *f.* (*tero*), *a rubbing; a thrashing; meton., yield, return*, G. 1, 190.

trítus, *a*, *um*, *p.* of *tero*.

tríumpho, *avi*, *atum*, 1, *n.* and *a.* (*triumphus*), *to have the honor of a triumph; w. acc. of the country concern- ing which the triumph is held, to tri- umph over, to conquer*, 6, 836.

tríumphus, 1, *m.* (*ἐπικαλῶς*), *the grand procession at Rome awarded to a victorious general; a triumph*, G. 1, 504; *a victory*, 2, 578.

Trívía, *ae*, *f.* (*trivium*), *an epithet of Hecate or Diana, whose images were placed at the forks of roads*, 6, 13, et al.

trívium, 11, *n.* (*tris* and *via*), *the in- tersection of three roads; a road-cross- ing; a public place*, 4, 609.

Tróās, *adis* or *ados*, *f.*, *Troas*. 1. *The Trojan country, the Troad*. 2. *A Trojan woman*, 5, 613.

Trōes, *a*, *Tros*.

Trōia, *ae*, *f.*, *Troia*. 1. *Troy, the capital of the Troad*, 2, 625, et al. 2. *A city built by Helenus in Epirus*, 3, 340. 3. *A part of the city of Acceia in Sicily*, 5, 758. 4. *The name of an equestrian game of Roman boys*, 5, 602.

Trōiānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*Troia*), *Tro- jan*, 1, 19; subs.: **Trōiānus**, 1, *m.*, *a Trojan*, 1, 286; *pl.*: **Trōiāni**, *orum*, *m.*, *the Trojans*, 5, 686.

Trōilus, 1, *m.*, *Troilus*, *one of the sons of Priam*, 1, 474.

Trōiūgēna, *ae*, *c.* (*Troia* and *gig- no*), *of Trojan descent; Trojan*, 3, 359;

Trōiūgēnae, *arum*, *c.*, *Trojans*, 3, 117.

Trōius, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *Troian*, *of Troy*, *Trojan*, 1, 119.

trōpaenium (*troph-*), 1, *n.*, *τρώπαιον*, *a memorial of the turning or rout of an enemy; the trunk of a tree on which*

were hung the arms or spoils of an enemy slain; any memento of victory; a trophy, G. 3, 32.

Trōs, *ois*, *m.*, *Trois*, *Tros*, *one of the kings of Troy*, G. 3, 36; *adj. m.*, *Trojan*, 6, 52, et al.; subs.: *m.*, **Trōes**, *the Tro- jans*, 1, 30, et al.

trōicide, *avi*, *atum*, 1, *a.* (*trux* and *caedo*), *to slaughter, kill, slay*, 2, 494.

trōdis, *is*, *f.* (*trudo*), *a pole, boat- hook, pike*, 5, 208.

trōdo, *si*, *sum*, 3, *a.*, *to thrust, shove, push*, 4, 405; *force out, put forth*, G. 2, 335; *with se*, *to shoot*, G. 2, 74.

1. **truncus**, 1, *m.*, *the stem, stock, or trunk of a tree; stem, trunk*, 6, 207; *a cutting of the stem or stock of a tree for planting and propagation; a truncheon, cutting*, G. 2, 63; *trunk of the human body*, 2, 557.

2. **truncus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*truncus*), *stripped of its branches*, 3, 659; *muti- lated, maimed, mangled*, 6, 497; *bro- ken, shattered*, 11, 9; *with gen.*, *deprived of*, *without*, G. 4, 310.

trux, **trūcis**, *adj.*, *ferocious, grim, stern, fierce*, 10, 447.

tū, *pers. pron. pl. vos* (*or*, Doric *or*), *thou, freq.*; *abl. with cum*, **tūcum vō- biscum**, *with thee, with you*; *em- phasized*, **tūte**, *thou*, E. 3, 35; *tu- met, vosmet, thyself, yourselves*, 1, 207.

tūba, *ae*, *f.*, *a trumpet*, 2, 313, et al.; *trumpet-signal*, 11, 424.

tūdor, *itus* *sum* (**tūtus**, usually *pa.*), 2, *dep. a.*, *to look at, gaze upon, behold, regard*, 4, 451, et al.; *watch, guard, de- fend, maintain, protect*, 1, 554, et al.; *pa.*: **tūtus**, *a*, *um*, *secure, safe*; *in safety*, 1, 243; *sure*, 4, 373; subs.: **tū- tum**, 1, *n.*, *safely, place of safety*, 1, 391; *pl.*: **tūta**, *orum*, *safe places, safe- ty, security*, 11, 332; *adv.*: **tuto**, *with safety, safely, without danger*, 11, 331.

tūgūrium, 11, *n.* (*tego*), *a hut, cot- tage*, E. 1, 69.

Tulla, *ae*, *f.*, *a follower of Camilla*, 11, 656.

Tullus, 1, *m.*, *Tullus Hostilius*, *the third king of Rome*, 6, 814.

tum, *adv.* (*rel. to tam and talis*), *then, freq.*; *then too; at the same time, moreover*, 4, 250, et al.; *referring to a*

perf. p., 5, 719; answering to *cum*, *cum-tum*, *while—at the same time*; *both—and, not only—but*; *tum-tum*, in mentioning particulars, E. 6, 61; opposed to *nunc*, 10, 14.

tūmēo, ūi, 2, n., *to swell*, 2, 381; *to be puffed up, boastful*, 11, 854; pa.: *tūmens*, ntis, *swollen*, 2, 381.

tūmesco, tūmī, 3, inc. n. (*tumeo*), *to begin to swell*; *to rise*, G. 1, 387; of war, *about to break forth*, G. 1, 465.

tūmidus, a, um, adj. (id.), *swollen*, 1, 143; *well filled, swelling*, G. 2, 102; *distended*, 10, 387; *elated*, 9, 596; *incensed, angry*, 6, 407; act., *causing to swell, swelling*, 3, 357.

tūmor, ōris, m. (id.), *a swelling*; of the mind, *passion, indignation, resentment*, 8, 40.

tūmultus, ūis, m. (id.), *commotion*; *uproar*; *outcry*, 9, 397; *shouting, cries*, 2, 99; *haste*, 11, 447; *uprising*, 6, 357; *conspiracy*, G. 1, 464.

tūmulus, i, m. (id.), *a rising ground*; *a low hill*, 9, 195; *a mound*, 2, 713; *sepulchral mound, sepulchre, tomb*, 3, 304; 11, 103.

tūno, adv. (*tum-ce*), *then, at that time*; *then, thereupon, afterwards*, 11, 208.

tundo, tūtūdi, *tunsum* or *tūsum*, 3, a., *to beat, pound, bruise, strike, smite*, 1, 431; *lash*, 5, 125; *beat, thrash*, G. 3, 133; *pound*, G. 4, 357; *blow upon, assail*, G. 3, 332; fig., *importune, assail*, 4, 443.

tunica, ac, f., *the under-garment of men and women*; *vest, tunic*, 9, 616; *cuirass, corselet*, 10, 314; fig., *legument, rind, membrane*, G. 2, 75.

tunsus, a, um, p. of *tundo*.

turba, ae, f. (*rōpō*, noise), *confusion, uproar, tumult*, 5, 133; *a crowd, throng*, 2, 560; *multitude*, 6, 305; *herd*, 1, 191; *flock*, 3, 233.

turbidus, a, um, adj. (*turbo*), *confused*; *mingled, foul*, 6, 206; *dismal, dark*, 6, 534; *whirling*, 5, 696; of the mind, *sad, troubled*, 4, 353; *startled, in alarm*, 11, 314; *furious*, 11, 743.

1. *turbo*, ūi, ūtum, 1, a. (*turba*), *to stir up, confuse, disturb*, 3, 440; *ouster*, 1, 393; *overthrow*, 11, 796; *agitate*, 4, 556; *perplex*, 1, 515; *enrage, anger*, 8,

435; *madden*, 7, 767; without obj. acc., *to make disturbance, uproar*, 6, 337, et al.; reflex., *to be troubled*, 6, 300; impers.: *turbatur, there is confusion, disturbance*, E. 1, 12.

2. *turbo*, ūi, m. (rel. to *turba*), *a tornado, whirlwind*, G. 2, 470; *storm, tempest*, 1, 442; *whirling cloud*, 3, 573; *wind accompanying the lightning, lightning-blast*, 1, 45; 6, 594; *whirling or stormy force*, 11, 324, et al.; *a whirling top, a child's top*, 7, 378.

tūrēus (*thūr-*), a, um, adj. (*tus*), of *frankincense*, 6, 225.

turgēo, tursi, 2, n., *to swell out*; *swell*, G. 1, 315.

tūrīcerēus (*thū-*), a, um, adj. (*tus* and *cremo*), *incense-burning*, 4, 453.

tūrifer (*thū-*), fēra, fērum, adj. (*tus* and *fero*), *producing incense*; *incense-bearing*, G. 2, 139.

turma, ae, f. (rel. to *turba*), *a squadron or troop, properly of Roman cavalry*; in general, *a troop, squadron*, 5, 580; *host, army*, 11, 503; in *turmas*, *into or in squadrons*, 11, 569.

Turnus, i, m., *the chief of the Rutulians*, 7, 56, et al.

turpis, e, adj., *unsightly, unseemly*, freq.; *squalid*, 6, 276; *foul*, G. 3, 441; *besmeared, covered*, 5, 338; *misshapen*, G. 4, 395; *monstrous, unnatural*, E. 6, 49; *debased, worthless*, G. 2, 60; *shameful, base, dishonorable, disgraceful*, 2, 400.

turpe, ūi, ūtum, 1, a. (*turpis*), *to make indecent*; *to soil, disfigure, defile*, 1st, 611.

turriger, gēra, gērum, adj. (*turris* and *gero*), *turret-bearing, tower-crowned*, 7, 631; 10, 253.

turris, is, f. (*rōpēs*, later *rīppēs*), *a tower*, 2, 445, et al.

turrītus, a, um, adj. (*turris*), *turreted*, 8, 698; *crowned with turrets*; *with crown of towers*, 6, 735; *tower-like, towering, lofty*, 3, 536.

turtar, ūris, m., *the turtle-dove*, E. 1, 59.

tūs (*thūs*), ūris, n. (rel. to *thōes*), *incense*, 1, 417, et al.

Tusci, ōrum, m., *the people of Etruria*; *Etruscans, Etrurians, Tuscan*, 11, 639, et al.

Tuscos (**Thuscus**), a, um, adj. (Tusci), *Etrurian, Tuscan*, G. 1, 499.

tussis, is, f., a cough, G. 3, 497.

tūtāmen, inis, n. (tutor), a means of protection; a defense, 5, 262.

tūte, s. tu.

tūtāla, ae, f., protection, G. 4, 111.

tūto, s. tueor.

tūtor, āvi, ātus sum, v. dep. intens. a. (tueor), to protect, defend, 2, 677; de-friend, 5, 343.

tūtus, a, um, s. tueor.

tūus, a, um, poss. pron. (tu), thy, thine, your, yours; pl.: tūi, ōrum, m., thy friends, kinsmen, countrymen, descendants, etc., 3, 488; freq.

Tybris, s. Tiberis.

Tydeus (dissyll.), ēl or ēos, m., Τυδείης, son of Oeneus and Periboea, and father of Diomed, 6, 479.

Tydidēs, ae, m., Τυδείδης, the son of Tydeus, Diomedes or Diomed, 1, 97, et al.

tympanum (tŷp-), i, n., τὸν τῆρας, a drum, timbrel, tambourine, 9, 619; a wheel cut out of plank, G. 2, 444.

Tyndāris, idis, f., a daughter of Tyndarus; Helen, 2, 569.

Tŷphōeus (trisyll.), ēl or ēos, m., Τυφῶεύς, Typhoeus or Typhon, a giant struck down to Hades by the thunder-bolt of Jupiter, G. 1, 279, et al.

Tŷphōius (-ūs), a, um, adj. (Typhoeus), pertaining to the giant Typhoeus; Typhoian, 1, 665.

tŷrannus, i, m., τὸν τῆρας, a sovereign prince, chief, ruler, 4, 330; in a bad sense, a despot, tyrant, 1, 861.

Tŷrēs, ae, m., an Arcadian follower of Pallas, 10, 403.

Tŷrius, a, um, adj. (Tyros), of Tyre; Tyrian or Phoenician, 1, 12; subs.: Tŷrius, ūi, m., a Tyrian, 1, 574; pl., 1, 747.

Tŷros (Tŷrus), i, f., Tyre, the ancient maritime capital of Phoenicia, 1, 346.

Tŷrrhēni, ōrum, m., Τυρρῆνοι, the Tyrrheni, a branch of the Pelasgic race who are said to have settled in Etruria; Etrurians, Tuscans, 8, 603.

1. **Tŷrrhēnus**, a, um, adj. (Tyrrheni), Tyrrhenian; Etruscan, Tuscan, 1, 67; subs.: Tŷrrhenus, i, m., a Tuscan, 10, 767.

2. **Tŷrrhēnus**, i, m., the name of an Etruscan ally of Aeneas, 11, 612.

Tŷrrheus (dissyll.), ēl, m., and Tŷrrhus, i, m., a shepherd of Latium, in the service of Latinus, 7, 532, et al.

Tŷrrhīdēs, ārum, m. (Tyrrheus), the sons of Tyrrheus, 7, 484.

Tŷrus, s. Tyros.

U

1. **ūber**, ēris, n. (ὤθηρ), a teat, an udder, 3, 392; the breast, 5, 285; breast, bosom, 3, 26; meton., fertility, fruitfulness, productiveness, 1, 531; richness of soil; the soil, G. 2, 234, et al.

2. **ūber**, ēris, adj. (compar., ūbrior; superl., ūberrimus), (uber), fruitful, fertile, 3, 106; abundant, G. 4, 141.

ūbī, adv. of place and time (for quōbī. rel. to uō); relat., where, E. 9, 60, et al.; indefinite, wheresoever, 7, 400; interrog., where, 3, 312, et al.; of time, when, E. 3, 97, et al.; whenever, 4, 143, et al.; as soon as, 1, 81; in comparison, 2, 471; 7, 719, et al.

ūbique, adv. of place (ubī), where-soever; anywhere, 1, 601; everywhere, 2, 368.

Ucālōgōn, ntis, m., a Trajan; meton., the house of Ucalogon, 2, 312.

ūdus, a, um, adj. (uvidus), wet, moist, 5, 357.

Ūfens, ntis, m. 1. A river of Latium flowing into the sea west of Terracina, now the Ūfente, 7, 802. 2. A chief of the Aequi, 7, 745, et al.

ulciscor, ultus sum, 3, dep. a., to take revenge for, to avenge, 2, 576.

ulcus (hul-), ēris, n., a sore, ulcer, G. 3, 454.

ūlgo, inis, f. (uveo), moisture of the ground, G. 2, 184.

Ūlixes (Ūliases, -lyases), ia, ēi or i, m., Sicil. Grk., Οὐλίξης, Ulysses, son of Laertes, king of Ithaca, and one of the Grecian chiefs at Troy, distinguished for shrewdness and cunning, 2, 44, et al.

ullus, a, um (gon. ullus, dat. ulli), adj. (for unulus from unus), any, any

one, in clauses expressing or implying a negative, G. 1, 506, et al.; very rarely in affirmative clauses, as G. 3, 428; subs., m., *any one*, *any*, 1, 440, et al.

ulmus, i, f., *an elm-tree*, *elm*, 6, 283.

ulna, ae, f., *the elbow; the arm; an ul.*, G. 3, 353.

ultērior, ius, adj. (comp. of obs. ulter, rel. to ille and oillus), *that is beyond; farther*, 6, 814; adv.: ultērius, *farther*, 12, 806; superl.: ultimus, a, um, of space, *the farthest, uttermost; remotest, utmost*, 4, 481; of time, *the last*, 2, 248; *the remotest*, 7, 49; of order, *the last*, 5, 347; of quality, *worst, most humiliating, most degrading*, 4, 587; pl.: ultima, ōrum, *the end, goal*, 5, 817; *the last, the final hour; the end*, 2, 446.

ultērius, s. ulterior.

ultimus, s. ulterior.

ultor, ōris, m. (ulciscor), *an avenger*, 2, 96; translated adjectively, *avenging*, 6, 818.

ultrā, prep. v. acc., and adv. (ulter); prep., *beyond*, 6, 114; adv., *longer, beyond, farther*, 2, 480.

ultrix, icis, adj. (ulciscor), *avenging*, 2, 587.

ultrā, adv. (ulter), *to or on the farther side, or from afar* (probably not used in this sense anywhere in Vergil, though Forbiger gives this meaning in 2, 193); *furthermore, over and above, moreover*, 2, 145, et al.; *even*, 9, 127; *beyond the limit of necessity; uncompelled, unasked, unimpelled; apart from all external influences, of one's self, of one's own accord or motion, voluntarily, willingly*, E. 8, 53; G. 4, 204, et al.; unprompted by any words on another's part, *first*, 2, 372; 4, 304; G. 4, 530; *unaddressed*, 10, 606; *promptly*, 10, 282; *impetuously*, 12, 3.

ultus, a, um, adj.. p. of ulciscor.

ulula, ae, f. (ululo), *a screech-vowl*.

ululatus, ūs, m. (id.), *a yelling, howling*, 7, 395; *wailing, shrieking*, 4, 687.

ululo, ūvi, ūtum, 1, a. and n., ūlo-
lūse, *to howl*, 6, 257; *wail, shriek*, 4, 168; *to utter wild cries of triumph*, 11, 682; *shriek the name of; invokes with cries*, 4, 608.

ulva, ae, f., *water-grass, sedge*, 2, 135.

Ulysses, s. Ulixes.

Umbra, bra, brum, adj. (Umbri), *Umbrian*; subs.: Umbra, bri, m., *an Umbrian dog or hound*, 12, 758.

umbo, ōnis, m. (rel. to ὄμβρος), *the boss of a shield, 2, 546; a shield*, 7, 633.

umbra, ae, f., *shade, shadow*, 1, 163, et al.; *darkness, night*, 2, 693, et al.; *a shade of doubt*, 12, 669; *leafy shade*, E. 5, 40; *the shade of the dead, freq.*; *a ghost*, 4, 286; *a phantom*, 10, 636; pl.: umbræ, ūrum, *the Manes, shades*, 3, 638; freq.; sub umbras, *to the abode of the dead*, 4, 660.

umbraculum, i, n. (umbra), *an arbor, boomer*, E. 9, 42.

umbrifer, ūra, ūrum, adj. (umbra and fero), *shady*, 6, 478.

1. umbro, ūvi, ūtum, 1, a. (umbra), *to shade*, 6, 772; pass., *to be thrown into shadow; to be darkened, grow dark*, 3, 508.

2. Umbro, ōnis, m., *a soothsayer of the Marai*, 7, 753.

umbrōsus, a, um, adj. (umbra), *shady*, E. 2, 3; *dark, shadowy*, 8, 242.

umecto (hūm-), ūvi, ūtum, 1, a. and n. (umectus), *to moisten, bedew, bathe*, 1, 465; *irrigate, water*, G. 4, 126.

umēo (hūm-), 2, n. (umor), *to be moist; pa.: umens, ntis, wet, dewy, humid*, 7, 768.

umērus (hūmērus), i, m. (rel. to ὤμος), *the upper bone of the arm; the shoulder*, 1, 501, and freq.; *wing*, G. 1, 385.

umesco (hūm-), 3, inc. n. (umeo), *to become or grow moist or wet*, G. 2, 111.

umidus (hūm-), a, um, adj. (id.), *moist, wet, damp, dewy*, 2, 8, et al.; *liquid*, 4, 486; *of the water, watery*, G. 4, 430.

umor (hūm-), ōris, m., *moisture; liquid, fluid, water*, G. 1, 114; *vapor*, G. 1, 417; *juice*, G. 2, 143; *sap*, G. 2, 331.

unquam (unquam), adv., *even at any time*, 6, 770; *at all*, 12, 649.

unā, adv., s. unus.

unānimus, a, um, adj. (unus and animus), *of one mind or heart; sympathizing, loving*, 4, 8; *with one heart*, 12, 264.

unctus, a, um, p. of unguo.

uncus, a, um, adj. (*ὑκός*), *hooked, crooked*, 1, 169; *talon-shaped, hooked*, 3, 217; *dent for pinching*, G. 2, 365.

unda, ae, f. (*ὕδα*), *a wave, billow*, 1, 161; *freq.*; *the sea*, 3, 302; *water, river, stream*, 9, 22; *tide, throng*, G. 2, 463.

undē, adv., *whence*, of place; *relat.*, 2, 458; *interrog.*, *from what place, point, or quarter*, G. 1, 461; of other relations, *from which event*, 1, 6; *on which account*, 6, 242; *from whom*, 5, 123; *from which*, G. 1, 63.

undecimus, a, um, num. adj. (undeclin.), *the eleventh*, E. 3, 39.

undiquē, adv. (*unde and que*), *from or on every side or all sides; all around, everywhere*, 3, 193, et al.

undo, avi, ūtum, 1, n. and a. (in Vergil always n.), (*unda*), *to rise in waves; of flame, smoke, dust, etc., surge*, 2, 606; *overflow, stream forth*, G. 1, 472; *burst forth, gush*, 10, 908; *boil, seethe*, 6, 218; of the foliage of woods, *wave*, G. 2, 437; of lines or reins, *hang free, flow*, 5, 146; in a moral sense, *to overflow, swell with war*, G. 3, 23.

undōsus, a, um, adj. (id.), *billowy, stormy*, 4, 313; *sea-washed*, 3, 698.

ungo, s. unguo.

unguen, inis, n. (unguo), *an unguent, ointment, fat*, G. 3, 450.

unguis, is, m. (*ὄνυξ*), *a finger-nail*, 4, 678; *talon*, 12, 255; *claw*, 5, 352; in *unguem*, (polished) *to the nail*; hence, *with exactness, exactly*, G. 2, 277.

ungūla, ae, f. (unguis), *a hoof*, 3, 596.

unguo (ungo), unxi, unctum, 3, a., *to anoint, cover with oil*, 6, 219; *besmear, plaster*, G. 4, 46; *entombed*, 9, 773; p.: *unctus*, a, um, *oiled over, oiled*, G. 2, 384; of the bottoms of ships, *covered with pitch, pitchy*, 4, 398.

unquam, s. unquam.

ūnus, a, um (gen. ūnus, dat. ūni), num. adj. (*ὀνός, εἷς*), *one*, 2, 527, et al.; *one alone, a single one* (emphatically), 1, 47; *only, alone*, 9, 544; *one in particular*, 5, 704; with a comparative, 1, 15; with a superlat., 2, 426; w. *ante alios*, 3, 321; *common*, 5, 308; *one and the same, at once*, 10, 871; pl., *one*, 2, 642; *ad unum*, *to a man, without exception*,

utterly, 5, 687; in *unum*, *in one, together*, E. 7, 2; 12, 714; *adv.*: *ūnā*, *in one place or at one time, together with, at once, at the same time*, 3, 634, et al.; w. -que following, 11, 864.

ūpilō, ōnis, m. (for opilio, for ovilio, fr. ovile), *a shepherd*, E. 10, 19.

urbs, is, f. (rel. to orbis), *a city, especially a walled city*, 1, 12, et al.

urgēo (urguēo), ursi, 2, a. and n. (*εἰρῆς, shut in*), *to drive, impel, press forward*, 1, 111; *ply, hasten*, 9, 439; *press, oppress, crush, bear down*, 3, 573; *press around, inclose, surround, hem in*, 11, 524; *weigh upon, oppress, close*, 10, 745; *overpower*, 2, 633; *attack*, 10, 375; *punish, torture*, 6, 561; *neut.*, *press, rush on*, G. 3, 200; *press on, impend*, G. 1, 443; *impel, stimulate*, G. 1, 146.

urna, ae, f., *a water-vessel, an urn*, 7, 792; *an urn for casting lots*, 6, 22; of judges, 6, 432.

ūro, uesi, ustum, 3, a., *to burn; burn up*, 2, 37; *dry up, exhaust*, of the soil, G. 1, 77; of male animals, G. 3, 215; *check, starve*, G. 2, 56; *inflame with love*, 4, 68; *trouble, disturb, torment*, 1, 662.

ursa, ae, f. (ursus), *a she-bear; a bear*, 5, 37.

ursus, i, m., *a bear*, G. 3, 247.

ūrus, i, m., *a buffalo*, G. 2, 374.

usquam, adv., *anywhere*, 1, 604; *by any means, at all*, 8, 563.

usquē, adv., *all the way, all along; all the time*, E. 9, 64; *continuously, constantly*, 2, 628; with *quo*, *how long*, 5, 384; *usque adeo*, *so far, so much, to such a degree*, so, 12, 646; E. 1, 12; *usque ad or adusque*, *quite to*, 11, 262; *ab usque*, *even from*, 7, 289; *super usque*, *even beyond*, 11, 317; *usque dum* (others, *cum*), *even while, as long as*, 10, 321.

ūtus, 1, a, um, p. of utor.

2. ūtus, ūs, m. (utor), *a using; use, usage, employment, purpose*, 4, 647; *service*, G. 3, 163; *experience, practice, habit, observation*, G. 2, 22; *raising, breeding*, G. 3, 211; *communication*, 2, 453; *profit, use, advantage*, E. 2, 71; *foli. by abl.*, *use for, need of, necessity of*, 8, 441.

ūt (ūtī), adv. and conj.; *adv.*, *interrog.*, *in what manner, how* 1, 466, et

al.: exclamatory, *how!* E. 8, 41; sometimes with indic. in a dependent question, 6, 855; G. 1, 56, et al.; *how gladly*, 8, 154; relat. adv. of manner, *as, just as, freq.*; in oaths, *so truly as*, 12, 206; of time, *as soon as, when*, 8, 1, et al.; ut primum, *as soon as*, 1, 306; conj., denoting result, *so that*, 6, 553, et al.; purpose; *in order that, that*, 1, 685, et al.; with subj. for inf. and acc., *that*, 11, 269; for ubi, *where* (according to Forbiger and others), 5, 829.

utcumque (utcum-), adv., in whatever way, however, however, 6, 822.

üter, tris, m., a bag or bottle made of hide; a leather or goat-skin bag, G. 2, 384.

üterque, trāque, trumque (-trumque), each (of two); both, 2, 214; subs.: utrumque, n., each, either thing or alternative, 2, 61; adv.: ütēque, to or on both sides; on either side, 5, 409.

ütērus, i, m., the womb, belly, 11, 813; carcass, G. 4, 556; cavity, 2, 38.

vacca, ae, f., cow, 6, 251; heifer, 4, 61.

vaocinium, n., the whortleberry; a kind of hyacinth, E. 2, 18.

vāco, āvi, itum, i, n., to be empty; to be open, 11, 179; to be free from, unoccupied by, w. abl., 3, 123; impers.: vācat, āvit, there is leisure, one has time, 1, 373; p.: vācans, ntis, unoccupied, wasted, deserted, G. 2, 477.

vācūs, a, um, adj. (vaco), empty, void, 12, 532; open, 5, 515; deserted, 2, 528; solitary (others, spacious), 2, 761; solitary, 4, 82; unpeopled, G. 1, 62; without a rival, G. 4, 90; without employment, unoccupied, G. 3, 3; subs.: vācūm, i, n., emptiness, void space, 12, 906; space, open air, G. 2, 287.

vādo, 3, n., to go, walk, advance, go on, 2, 396, et al.; rush, 2, 359; move, speed on, 8, 702; imperat.: vade, away, go on! 3, 462.

vādūsus, a, um, adj. (vadum), that can be forded; fordable, shallow, 7, 723.

vādūm, i, n., a ford; a shallow,

ūti, s. ut.

ūtilis, e, adj. (utor), useful, salutary, profitable, fit, good, G. 2, 150, et al.

ūtinam, interj., O that! would that! with subj., 1, 575.

ūtor, ūsus sum, 3, dep. n., to use, foll. by the abl.; employ, show, display, 5, 193; address, 1, 64; experience, enjoy, prove, meet with, 6, 546.

ūtrique (ūtrique), adv. (uter, suffix im, and que), on or from either side; on both sides; on every side, 7, 566.

ūtrōque, s. uterque.

ūtrumque, s. uterque.

ūva, ae, f., a grape, E. 9, 49; cluster of grapes, E. 4, 29; wine, G. 1, 9; vine, G. 2, 60; the cluster or hanging mass of swarming bees, G. 4, 568.

ūvidus, a, um, adj. (uveco), moist, E. 10, 20.

uxor, ūris, f., a wife, E. 8, 30.

uxōrius, a, um, adj. (uxor), pertaining to a wife; enslaved to one's wife, uxorious, slave of a wife, 4, 266.

V

shoal, 1, 112; sand-bank, 10, 208; shallow water, 11, 626; bottom, depth, 1, 126; water, tide, stream, 6, 330; water of the sea, 5, 158; wave, sea, 7, 198.

vae, interj. (ōvāi), woe! woe is me! alas! E. 9, 28.

vāgīna, ae, f., a scabbard, sheath, 4, 579.

vāgītus, ūs, m. (vagio), a wailing, 6, 426.

vāgor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (vagus), to wander about, 6, 896; ride to and fro, career about, 5, 560; to be rumored round, spread, 2, 17.

vāleus, s. valeo.

vālō, ūi, itum, 2, n., to be strong, physically; to be well, vigorous, powerful; to excel, 5, 67; to have power, be able; can, 2, 492; to avail; can do, 12, 798; prevail, E. 9, 12; imperat.: vāle, farewell! 2, 789; pa.: vāleus, ntis, strong, vigorous, powerful, 5, 421; healthy, G. 2, 70.

Vālērūs, i, m., a Latin warrior, 10, 752.

vālīdus, a, um, adj. (valeo), strong

1, 180; *vigorous, powerful*, 5, 15; *mighty*, 2, 50; *heavy, massive*, G. 3, 172; *tough*, G. 2, 447.

valles (vallis), is, f. (vāles, *low meadow-ground*), a valley, dell, dale, ravine, vale, 1, 186, et al.

vallo, ātum, 1, a. (vallium), *to surround with a rampart*; *to encamp around*, 11, 915.

vallum, i (rel. to vallus), a rampart, breastwork, or fort with palisades, 9, 524.

vallus, i, m., a stake, pole, G. 2, 409.

vannus, i, f., a winnowing-fan or van; a broad basket for winnowing grain, fan, G. 1, 186.

vānus, a, um, adj., *containing nothing*; *empty*, G. 1, 226; *devoid of truth*, *deceitful*, *false*, 1, 352; *unavailing*, 8, 259; *groundless*, 4, 12; *ignorant*, 10, 631; subs.: **vāna**, ōrum, n., *useless things*, 2, 287; adv. (or analogical to cognate acc.): **vāna**, vainly, 11, 854.

vāpor, ōris, m. (καπνός), *vapor*, *steam*, 7, 466; *fiery vapor*; *fire*, 5, 688.

vāpōro, ſvi, ātum, 1, n. and a. (vapor), *to send out steam*; *to fumigate*; *perfume*, 11, 481.

vārio, ſvi, ātum, 1, a. and n. (varius), act., *to diversify*; *streak*, G. 1, 441; *exchange*, *relieve*, 9, 164; neut., *change*, *waver*, 12, 223.

1. **vārius**, a, um, adj., *diversified*, *manifold*, *various*, 5, 605, et al.; *different*, 4, 286; *mingled*, 11, 475; *varying*, 1, 748; *diverse*, *various*, in appearance or character, G. 2, 478; of color, *variegated*, *spotted*, G. 3, 264; G. 2, 463; *changing*, 4, 564; subs.: **vārium**, ii, n., a changeable, fickle, inconstant thing, 4, 569.

2. **Vārius**, ii, m., Lucius Varius, a distinguished Roman writer of tragedies, and friend of Vergil and Horace, E. 9, 35.

Vārus, Alfenus Varus, a friend of Vergil, intrusted by Augustus with the distribution of bounty-lands to disbanded legionaries in Cisalpine Gaul, E. 6, 7, et al.

vastātor, ōris, m. (vastō), *ravager*, *destroyer*, 9, 772.

vasto, ſvi, ātum, 1, a. (vastus), *to*

make void or empty; *to desolate*, *lay waste*, *ravage*, *devastate*, 1, 471, et al.; *deprive of*, *strip*, *rob*, w. acc. and abl., 8, 8.

vastus, a, um, adj., *empty*, *void*, *wild*, *waste*, 9, 223; *vast*, *unbounded*, 1, 118; *huge*, *enormous*, *immense*, 3, 647; *deep*, *vast*, *sounding*, 1, 245.

vātes, is, c., a prophet, soothsayer, augur, seer, 3, 433; *prophetic*, 3, 187; *poet*, *bard*, 6, 662; E. 9, 34; *priest*, 11, 774.

1. **vē**, conj. enclit. (for vel), usually appended to the first word in the clause or phrase, or, freq.; **ve—ve**, *either—or*, *both—and*, 10, 150.

2. **vē**, a prefix either with a negative or intensive meaning.

vectis, is, m. (veho), a pole, lever, bar, bolt, 7, 600.

vecto, ſvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (id.), *to convey*, 6, 391.

vector, ōris, m. (id.), a sailor, E. 4, 33.

vectus, a, um, p. of veho.

vēho, vxi, vectum, 3, a. and n., *to carry*, 1, 112, et al.; *bring*, *usher in*, 5, 105; pass.: **vēhor**, vectus sum, *to be carried*, *fly*, 7, 65; with or without *equo*, *navibus*, etc., *to ride*, *go*, *sail*, 1, 121; 12, 162; w. acc., *sail over*, 1, 524.

vēl, conj. (volo), or, implying indifference as to the alternative or choice; or, freq.; *even*, E. 3, 50; *or whether*, *and*, 6, 769; **vel—vel**, *either—or*, 4, 24, 25, et al.

vēlāmen, inis, n. (velo), a veil, 1, 649; a covering, garment, vestment, 6, 221.

1. **Vēllinus**, i, m., a lake in the country of the Sabines, 7, 517.

2. **Vēllinus**, a, um, adj. (Vella), of Vella (Helea or Elea), a town on the western coast of Lucania; Vellan, 6, 366.

vēllivōlus, a, um, adj. (velum and volo), *sail-flying*; *sail-covered*, 1, 224.

velle, s. volo.

vello, velli or vulsi, vulsus (volsus), 3, a., *to pluck*; *pull up*, 3, 28; *wrench*, *tear away*, 2, 480; *tear down*, 9, 506; *move*, 11, 19; *seize*, *lift*, 10, 381; *twitch*, E. 6, 4; **vellere signa**, *pluck up the standards from the ground*; *move the camp*, *depart*, G. 4, 108.

vellus, ōris, n. (ēpos), a fleece, 6, 249;

flock, G. 1, 397; *woolen band or fillet*, A. 459; *skin*, 7, 95; *wool*, G. 4, 334.

vēlo, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (velum), *to veil*, 3, 405; *cover, clothe*, G. 3, 383; *bind around, wreath, crown*, 5, 72; *festoon, adorn*, 3, 249; *to shade by bearing in the hand* (others, *veil or wreath with fillets on the branch*), 7, 154; 11, 101.

vēlox, ōcis, adj., *swift, fleet*, 4, 174; *quick, ready*, 5, 444.

vēlum, i, n., *a cloth; sail*, 1, 108, et al.; *a curtain, canvas, covering*, 1, 469.

vēlut (vēlūtī), adv. (vel and ut), *even as, like, as it were, as, just as, as if*, 1, 82, et al.

vēna, ae, f., *a vein*, 4, 2; *in stone or metal*, G. 1, 135; *gap, chink, cleft*, G. 1, 91.

vēnābūlum, i, n. (venor), *a hunting-spear*, 4, 131.

vēnātor, ōris, m. (id.), *a huntsman*, 11, 678; *venator canis*, *a hunting-dog*, 12, 751.

vēnātrix, icis, f. (id.), *a huntress*, 1, 819; adj., 11, 780.

vēnātus, ūs, m. (id.), *a hunting, the chase*, 7, 747; *the spoils of the chase*, 9, 407.

vendo, didi, dītum, 3, a. (venum), *sale, and 2. do, put*, *to offer for sale; to sell*, 1, 484; *betray*, 6, 621.

vēnēnum, i, n., *a poisonous drug; poison, venom*, 2, 221; *a charm, drug*, 7, 190; *a dye*, G. 2, 465; *poison of love*, 1, 688.

vēnērābilis, e, adj. (veneror), *deserving of respect; venerable, venerated, revered*, 6, 408; *sacred*, 12, 767.

vēnēror, ātus sum, 1, dep. a., *to venerate, reverence, reverse, 3, 79; adore, worship*, 5, 745; *bow before, kneel at*, 12, 220; p.: **vēnērātus**, a, um, pass., *supplicated, entreated*, 3, 460.

vēnia, ae, f., *favor, 4, 50; mercy, kindness*, 4, 435; *forbearance, indulgence, concession*, 10, 623; *grace, favor*, 11, 101; *relief, help*, 1, 519.

vēnilia, ae, f., *a nymph, mother of Turnus*, 10, 76.

vēnio, vāni, ventum (salvo), *to come, freq.; come forth, spring, grow*, G. 1, 54; *to be at hand*, E. 7, 47; *approach*, 6, 755; *rise, appear*, 1, 353; *dawn*, 10, 241; *to present one's self or itself*, 5, 344;

to serve as, to be, G. 2, 180; *descend, spring from* (others, *having come or coming*, i. e., *to Troy*), 5, 373; *impers.*: **ventum est**, *we, they came or have come*, 4, 151; fut. p. suba.: **venturum**, i, n., *that which is to come, the future, futurity*, 6, 66.

vēnor, ātus sum, 1, dep. n. and a., *to hunt*, 4, 117.

venter, tris, m., *the belly*, 3, 216; *fig., hunger*, 2, 356; *a bulging form*, G. 4, 122.

ventōsus, a, um, adj. (ventus), *windy, stormy*, 6, 335; *fleeting, unreal, inflated, windy, noisy*, 11, 390; *empty, vain boasting*, 11, 708; *fleet as the wind* (others, *wind-moving; swooping*), 12, 848.

ventus, i, m., *wind*, 1, 43, et al.; *blast*, 2, 649.

Vēnūlus, i, m., *a Latin messenger*, 8, 9.

Vēnus, ēris, f., *Venus, goddess of love and beauty, identified by the Romans with Aphrodite, daughter of Jupiter and Dione*, 1, 411, et al.; *meton., love, lust*, 6, 26; *loved one, mistress, love*, E. 3, 68.

vēpres (-is), is, m. (sometimes f., but not in Vergil), *a thorn, briar, Bramble*, G. 1, 271.

vēr, vēris, n., *the spring*, E. 2, 40, et al. **verbēnae**, ārum, f., *laurel, olive, or myrtle-boughs for the altar; sacred boughs*, E. 8, 65; *vervain, verbenas*, G. 4, 131.

verber, ēris, n., *a lash, whip*, G. 3, 106, et al.; *strap, thong of a sling*, G. 1, 300; *a stripe, blow*, 6, 558, et al.; *flapping, beating*, 12, 876.

verbēro, āvi, ātum, 1, a. (verber), *to lash, beat, strike*, 3, 423, et al.; *sweep*, G. 1, 141.

verbum, i, n. (εἶπος, ῥήμα), *a word*, 1, 710, et al.; *incantation, charm*, G. 2, 129; pl., *language*, G. 3, 289.

vērē, adv. (verus), *truly, correctly*, 6, 188.

vērēor, Itus sum, 2, dep. a. and n. *to fear*, E. 9, 3, et al.

Vergilius (Virgilius), ūi, P. Vergilius Maro, *the poet*, G. 4, 563.

vergo (vers), 3, a. and n., *to incline*, G. 2, 298; *go down, sink*, 12, 727.

vērītus, a, um, p. of vereor.

vērīus, ōris, n., comp. of verus.

vēro, adv. (verus), *in truth; indeed, but indeed, but*, 2, 458, et al.

verro, no perf., versum, 3, a., *to sweep; snatch, bear, sweep away*, 1, 59; *sweep over*, 3, 208; p.: **versus**, a, um, *swept over*, according to Forbiger, in 3, 141, and 10, 208; but the participle in those passages is probably from *verto*.

versicolor, ōris, adj. (verso and color), *of various colors, parti-colored*, 10, 181.

verso, ōvi, ōtum, 1, freq. a. (verto), *to turn much; writhe*, 11, 753; *turn up, till*, G. 1, 119; *turn*, 5, 408; *handle, wield*, 9, 747; *to buffet, drive, beat round and round*, 5, 460; *change*, E. 9, 5; *drive to and fro*, 12, 684; *loss about*, 6, 382; *turn, hurry*, 4, 286; *involve in or distract with*, 7, 336; *with or without mente, pectore, etc., revolve, meditate, devise, consider*, 1, 657; *exert*, G. 4, 83.

1. **versus**, a, um, p. of verro.

2. **versus** (vors-), a, um, p. of verto.

3. **versus** (vors-), ūs, m. (verto), *a turning; a verse or line of poetry*, E. 5, 2, et al.; *a rank, row, tier of oars*, 5, 119; *in versum, in line, rank, rows*, G. 4, 144.

vertex (vortex), ūcis, m. (ld.), *a whirl; whirlpool*, 7, 567; *eddy*, G. 1, 481; *cortex*, 1, 117; *whirling column of flame*, 12, 673; *the point of the axis of a whirling motion, a pole*, G. 1, 242; *the top, crown of the head, the head*, 1, 403; *summit, top*, 1, 163; *mountain-summit, height*, 3, 679; *a verticee, from on high, from above*, 1, 114; G. 2, 310.

verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3, a. and n.; act., *to turn, freq.*; *turn round*, 12, 462; *turn back, put to flight*, 10, 512; *turn up the ground, plow*, G. 1, 2; *turn across*, G. 1, 98; *turn toward, send to*, 11, 798; *direct*, 3, 148; *transfer*, 11, 232; *reverse*, 8, 210; *upturn, invert*, 1, 478; G. 2, 399; *shoot backwards*, G. 3, 31; *turn out, empty, drain*, 9, 165; *overthrow, destroy*, 1, 20; *subvert*, 11, 264; *change*, 1, 237; *transform*, 12, 891; *of language, translate*, G. 3, 148; *se vertere, to change*, G. 4, 411; *revolve*, G. 1,

230; *to be directed, to result, issue, tend*, 1, 671; pass.: **verti**, of the heavens, *to turn round, revolve*, 2, 250; *of the year or seasons, to come round, revolve, return*, 5, 526; *to move about, career about*, 11, 683; *to turn upon, depend on*, 10, 529; *to move, be conducted*, 7, 101; neut., *to turn, be transformed, changed*, G. 3, 305; *to turn out, happen*, E. 9, 6.

vēru, ūs, n., a spit, 1, 212; *a slender, tapering lance; spit-dart*, 7, 665.

1. **vērum**, i, n., s. verus.

2. **vērum**, adv., s. verus.

vērus, a, um, adj., *true, freq.; real*, 1, 405; **verius est**, *it is or would be more just*, 12, 694; subs.: **vēram**, i, n., *that which is true; truth, justice, right*, 2, 141; adv.: **vēram**, *in truth; truly; but indeed, but yet, yet, but*, 3, 670, et al.

vērūtus, a, um, adj. (vera, a spit or dart), *armed with a dart or javelin; dart-throwing*, G. 2, 168.

Vēsaeus (Vēsēvus, Vesvius, Vesblus, Vēsūvius), i, m., *Vesuvius, the well-known volcano near Naples* (not active in the time of Vergil), G. 2, 224.

vēsānus (vaesānus), a, um, *insane, mad, furious*, 9, 340.

vecor, 3, dep. n. and a., w. abl., or absolute; *to feed upon*, 3, 622; *breathe*, 1, 546; *banquet, feast*, 6, 657.

vescus, a, um, adj., *thin, meager; small-grained, fine, delicate*, G. 3, 176.

Vēsēvus, s. Vesaevius.

vesper, ōris or ōri, m. (ἑσπερος), *the evening; the evening star; the west*, 5, 19; personif.: **Vesper, Hesperus**, 1, 874, et al.

Vesta, ae, f. (Ἑστία), *Vesta, daughter of Saturn, and grand-daughter of Vesta, wife of Coelus; goddess of the hearth and household*, 2, 296, et al.; meton., *the hearth, the fire*, G. 4, 384.

vester (vost-), tra, trum, possessive pron. (vos), *your, yours*, 1, 573, et al.; for the sing., *thy* (others, *your, those of your countrymen*), 11, 687.

vestibulum, i, n. (2. ve and sto), *entrance, porch, portal, vestibule*, 2, 469, et al.

vestigium, ūi, n. (vestigo), *a foot-step; step*, 2, 711; *foot-print, track*, 3,

209; *course*, 5, 592; *foot-print* or *foot*, G. 3, 59; *foot* or *hoof*, 5, 586; *trace*, 3, 244; *sign*, *vestige*, 4, 28.

vestigo, 1, a., *to track*; *trace*, *explore*, *search*; *seek out*, *hunt*, 12, 467; 6, 145; *descrip.*, 12, 588.

vestio, 1, v. l. itum, 4, a. (*vestis*), *to clothe*, E. 4, 45; *fig.*, *deck*, *array*, *cover*, *clothe*, 6, 640, et al.

vestis, 1s, f. (*ἔσθης*), *a garment*, *freq.*; *robe*, 6, 645; *vestment*, 1, 404; *clothing*, 6, 839; *covering*, *drapery*, *tapestry*, 1, 639.

Vesūlus, 1, m., *a mountain in the Maritime Alps west of Liguria*, now *Monte Viso*, 10, 708.

veternus, m. (*veternus*), *oldness*; *meton.* *sluggishness*, *slowness*, *inactivity*, G. 1, 124.

vētūm, 1, n., s. *veto*.

vētūs, a, um, p. of *veto*.

veto (*vōto*), ūl, itum, 1, a., *to prohibit*, 1, 39; w. infin., *to forbid*, 1, 641; with acc., *oppose*, 2, 84; pa. subs.: **vētūm**, i, n., *that which is forbidden*; *a prohibition*, 10, 9.

vētus, ōris, adj. (*ἄνός*), *old*, *aged*, *freq.*; *ancient*, *early*, *former*, 1, 23, et al.; subs.: **vētōres**, um, m., *the ancients*, *the fathers*, G. 1, 176.

vētustas, atis, f. (*vetus*), *oldness*; *age*, *antiquity*; *length of time*, *duration*, *continuance*, 3, 415; *period*, *length of time*, 10, 792.

vētustus, a, um (id.), *old*, *ancient*, 2, 713.

vexo, ōvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. (*veho*), *to move much*; *tear*, E. 6, 76; *harass*, 4, 615.

via, ac, f. (*veho*), *a highway*, *road*, *path*, 1, 401, et al.; *avenue*, *pathway*, G. 2, 278; *track*, *orbit*, G. 2, 477; *limit*, *tropic*, *zodiac*, 6, 796; *course*, 5, 28; *royage*, *wandering*, 3, 714; *passage*, *entrance*, 2, 494; *tendency*, *course*, G. 1, 418; *method*, *way*, *means*, 12, 405.

viātor, ōris, m. (*via*), *a wayfarer*, *traveler*, 5, 275.

vibro, ōvi, ātum, 1, a. and n.; act., *to cause to move tremulously*; *to dart*, *flash*, 8, 524; *to move to and fro*, *brandish*, 11, 606; *curl*, 12, 100; neut., *vibrare*, 2, 211; *quiver*, 10, 484; *glitter*, *flash*, 9, 769.

viburnum, 1, n., *the viburnum*, *a kind of shrub*; *the wayfaring-tree*, E. 1, 26.

vicia, ae, f., *a leguminous climbing plant with small seed-pods*; *the vetch*, G. 1, 75.

vicinia, ac, f. (*vicinus*), *a neighborhood*, *region*, *border*, G. 4, 290.

vicinus, a, um, adj. (*vicus*), *of the same district or village*; *neighboring*, *near*, 3, 882; subs.: **vicinus**, 1, m., *a neighbor*, E. 3, 53.

viciis, gen. f. (no nom. sing.), *a change*, *turn in affairs*; *stage*, *interchange*, 6, 585; *vicissitude*, *event*, 3, 876; *combat*, *encounter*, *peril*, 2, 433; *part*, *place*, *post*, 3, 634; *watch*, *guard*, 9, 175; in *vicem*, *in exchange*, *by turns*, G. 4, 166; *now and then* (others, instead), G. 3, 183.

vicissim, adv. (*vicis*), *in turn*, 4, 80; *in one's turn*, *on one's part*, 6, 531; *alternately*, E. 3, 28.

victimā, ae, f., *an animal offered in sacrifice*; *a victim*, E. 1, 34, et al.

victor, ōris, m. (*vinco*), *a conqueror*, *victor*, *freq.*; as adj., *successful*, 3, 439; *in triumph*, 2, 329; *with success*, 8, 50; *victorious*, 1, 192.

victōria, ae, f. (*victory*), *victory*, 2, 684; *personified*, *victory*, 11, 436.

victrix, icis, f. (*vinco*), *a female conqueror*; *in triumph*, 7, 544; as adj., *victorious*, 3, 54; *triumphal*, E. 8, 13.

victū, sup. of *vinco* and *vivo*.

1. **victus**, a, um, p. of *vinco*.

2. **victus**, ūs, m. (*vivo*), *a living*; *nourishment*, *sustenance*, *food*, 1, 214.

vidēo, vidi, visum (interrog. *viden* for *ridesne*, 6, 779), 2, a. (*εἶδον*), *to see or perceive*, in all senses of the words, *freq.*; *to open the eyes*, E. 6, 21; *see to it*, *look to it*; *determine*, 10, 744; *pass.*: **vidēri**, *to be seen*, 2, 461, et al.; *to seem*, *appear*, 1, 396, et al.; *impers.*: **vidētur**, **visum est**, *it seems to one*, *seems good*, *proper*, *is the will of*; *one thinks*, *judges*, 2, 428, et al.; *pa. subs.*: **visum**, i, n., *anything seen*; *a vision*, 3, 172; *portent*, *prodigy*, 4, 456.

vidēo, ōvi, ātum, 1, a. (*viduus*), *to bereave*, with acc. and abl., 8, 571; *pass.*, *to be free from*, G. 4, 518.

vigēo, 2, n. (*ὀύειν*), *to be active*, *ave-*

ly, vigorous; to flourish, be strong, 2, 88; excel, 4, 176.

vigil, *lis*, adj. (*vigeo*), *awake, on the watch; sleepless, 4, 188; perpetual, 4, 200; subs.: vigil, is, m., a watchman, guard, sentinel, 2, 266, et al.*

vigilans, *s. vigilo*.

vigilantia, *ae, f. (vigilo), watchfulness; diligence, G. 2, 265.*

vigilo, *avi, atum, 1, n. and a. (vigil); neut., to be awake, watch, 10, 228; wake up, awake, 4, 573; act., to watch against, look out for, guard against, G. 1, 313; pa.: vigilans, ntis, watchful, 5, 428.*

viginti, num. adj., indecl. (*sixes*), *twenty, 1, 634.*

vigor, *oris, m. (vigeo), activity, force, vigor, energy, 6, 730.*

vilis, *e, adj., of small value; cheap, worthless, E. 7, 42; poor, common, G. 1, 274; simple, G. 1, 165; insignificant, base, inferior, 11, 372.*

villa, *ae, f., a country-seat, farm-dwelling, grange, dwelling, E. 1, 89.*

villösus, *a, um, adj. (villus), shaggy, hairy, 8, 177.*

villus, *i, m. (elpos), shaggy hair, 5, 352; fleece, G. 3, 880; nap, 1, 702.*

vimen, *inis, n. (vleo), a flexible twig; veler, sprout, shoot, sprig, stem, 3, 31.*

viminösus, *a, um, adj. (vimen), of twigs or brush; brush-, G. 1, 95.*

vinclo, *vinxi, vinctum, 4, a., to bind, 11, 81; bind round, 1, 337; tie up, G. 2, 416; wreath, bind round, 12, 120; of speech, stop the utterance, bind, tie, G. 2, 94.*

vinculum, *s. vinculum*.

vinco, *vici, victum, 3, a. and n.; act., to conquer, 1, 520, et al.; stay, 10, 842; surpass, outdo, E. 3, 21; overcome, overpower, overwhelm, 1, 122; dispel, 1, 277; win, possess, 6, 148; burst, G. 2, 518; master, be equal to, G. 3, 289; reach, G. 2, 123; remove, purge, G. 3, 560; persuade, 2, 699; outlive, outlast, G. 2, 293; neut., to be victorious, gain the victory, conquer, 11, 712; p.: victus, a, um, overcome; without control, w. gen., G. 4, 491.*

vinctus, *a, um, p. of vinclo*.

vinculum (vinculum), *i, n. (vinclo), that which serves for binding; a chain, G. 393; fetter, bond, 1, 54; a rope, cable,*

1, 168; 2, 236; cord, 5, 510; a halter, 11, 493; morally, a bond, tie, 4, 16; pl.: vincula or vincula, örüm, n., gawdils, 5, 408; a scandal, 4, 518; fig., constraint, compulsion, 7, 208.

vindemia, *ae, f. (vinum and demo), the vintage, G. 2, 6; grapes, G. 2, 89.*

vindico, *avi, atum, 1, a. (vindex), to claim or get by legal process; claim; rescue, save, 4, 228.*

vinca, *ae, f. (vinens), a vineyard; a vine, E. 4, 40.*

vinetum, *i, n. (vinum), a plantation of vines; vineyard, G. 2, 298; rows of vines, G. 2, 357.*

vinitor, *oris, m. (id.), a vine-dresser, G. 2, 417.*

vinum, *i, n. (olvos), wine, 1, 195, et al.*

violä, *ae, f. (ios), a violet, E. 5, 38, et al.*

violäbilis, *e, adj. (violä), that may be violated; violable; non violäbile, inviolable, 2, 154.*

violärium, *ii, n. (violä), a bed of violets, G. 4, 32.*

violentia, *ae, f. (violentus), violence, 11, 354; fierceness, impetuosity, fire, passion, fury, rage, 12, 9.*

violentus, *a, um, adj. (vis), having much or excessive force; violent, impetuous, 6, 356; comp.: violentior, with more than usual violence, with great fury, G. 2, 107.*

violä, *avi, atum, 1, a. (id.), to exercise force upon; hurt, wound, 11, 277; break, 7, 114; devastate, 11, 255; desecrate, profane, 2, 189; stain, 12, 67.*

vipera, *ae, f., a viper, adder, G. 3, 417, et al.*

vipereus, *a, um, adj. (vipera), pertaining to vipers or snakes; viperous, snake, 6, 281.*

vir, *iri, m., a man as distinguished by sex, 9, 479, and freq.; husband, 2, 744; husband of the flock, E. 7, 7; hero, 6, 415; pl.: viri, örüm, comrades, friends, 2, 668; citizens, 1, 264; people in general, 1, 532.*

virgo, *inis, f. (rel. to vir), a woman of masculine spirit; a heroine, warlike maid, 12, 468.*

Virbius, *ii, m., a Latin hero, son of Hippolytus and Aricia, 7, 762.*

virectum (virctum), *i, n. (vireo), a*

green or grassy spot; a lawn or meadow, 5, 638.

virens, ntis, p. of **vireo**.

vireo, ūi, 2, n., to be green, 5, 206, et al.; pa.: **virens**, ntis, green, 5, 679.

vires, a, vis.

viresco, 3, inc. n. (**vireo**), to become or grow fresh, green, or verdant, G. 1, 55.

virētum, s. **virectum**.

virga, ae, f. (id.), a twig, bough, branch, 5, 144; a wand (the caduceus of Mercury), 4, 242.

virgatus, a, um, adj. (**virga**), made of twigs; of basket-work; checkered or striped; plaid, 8, 680.

virgēus, a, um, adj. (id.), of twigs, rods, osiers, G. 1, 165; of brush-wood, 7, 463.

Virgilius, s. **Vergilius**.

virginēus, a, um, adj. (**virgo**), pertaining to a virgin; of a virgin, of virgins; a maiden's, 11, 68; maiden, virgin, 2, 108.

virginitas, atis, f. (id.), virginity, 12, 141.

virgo, inis, f. (**vireo**), a maiden, virgin, freq.; virgin daughter, 2, 408; virgin child, 11, 565; the transformed virgin, Io, 7, 791; the constellation **Virgo** or **Astrea**, E. 4, 6; of a young married woman, E. 6, 47.

virgultum, i, n., only used in the plural (for **virguletum** from **virgula**), a growth of brambles; a thicket, grove, 12, 532; shrubs, 3, 28; shoots or sprigs, 12, 207; layers, G. 2, 346.

viridans, ntis, s. **virido**.

viridia, e, adj. (**viridis**), verdant, green, 3, 24; mossy, E. 1, 76; green wood, 7, 677; green, newly formed, smooth, E. 5, 18; fresh, blooming, 5, 295; vigorous, 6, 804.

virido, i, n. (**viridia**), to be green, verdant; pa.: **viridans**, ntis, green, grassy, verdant, 5, 388; mossy, 8, 630.

virilis, e, adj. (**vir**), pertaining to a man; male, 7, 50; manly, 3, 342; of manhood, 9, 311.

virōsus, a, um, adj. (**virus**), filled with poison; having a poisoned or offensive smell; fetid, G. 1, 58.

virtūs, itis, f. (**vir**), manhood; valor, courage, 2, 367, et al.; prowess, 1, 506; moral worth, virtue, 5, 344; greatness,

glory, 6, 806; heroism, 4, 8; heroic of fort, struggle, 12, 912.

virus, i, m., a slimy, viscous juice, G. 3, 231; venom, poison, **virus**, G. 1, 120.

vis, vis, pl., **vires**, virium, (is, pl., **ives**), strength, force, G. 2, 479; persistence, industry, G. 1, 198; force, power, 2, 452; keenness of scent (others, number, pack), 4, 132; might, 7, 432; violence, fury, 1, 69; hurt, injury, 3, 242; pl.: **vires**, ium, physical power, strength, 2, 639; support, strength, G. 2, 360; military strength, power, resources, 2, 170; natural power, 7, 258; personal power, influence, 8, 404.

viscēra, e, **viscus**.

viscum, i, n. (iſſe), the mistletoe, 6, 205; bird-lime, made of the waxy berries of the mistletoe, G. 1, 189.

viscus, eris, n., an inner part of the body; pl.: **viscēra**, um, the entrails, vitals, 6, 599; the flesh, 1, 211; heart, bosom, 6, 833.

viso, visi, **visum**, 3, intens. a. (**video**), to look at much; look at carefully, observe. see, 2, 63; visit, 3, 157; pa.: **visendus**, a, um, to be seen; worthy to be examined, wonderful, G. 4, 309.

visū, supine of **video**.

visum, i, n., s. **video** at the end.

1. **visus**, a, um, p. of **video**.

2. **visus**, ūs, m. (**video**), a seeing; vision, sight, 4, 277; a phenomenon, spectacle, appearance, sight, 2, 212; aspect, 11, 271; prodigy, 3, 36.

vita, ae, f. (**vivo**), life, 2, 92; of society or nations, 6, 663; the living spirit, a soul or spirit, 4, 705; G. 4, 224.

vitālis, e, adj. (**vita**), pertaining to life; essential to life, vital, 1, 388.

vitēus, a, um, adj. (**vitis**), of the vine or of wine, G. 3, 380.

vitiosus, a, um, adj. (**vitium**), corrupt; decayed, rotten, moldering, G. 2, 453.

vitis, is, f. (**vicio**), a vine, G. 2, 397, et al.

vitissator, oris, m. (**vitis** and **sero**), a vine-planter, 7, 179.

vitium, ūi, n., a fault, defect, bad quality, G. 1, 88; disease, distemper, G. 3, 454; ferid heat, E. 7, 57.

vito, ūi, **vitum**, i, a. and n., to shun, avoid, 2, 433.

vitreus, a, um, adj. (vitrum), of or like glass, clear, shining, crystal, G. 4, 350.

vitta, ae, f. (rel. to vimen), a fillet, band, or chaplet for the head, especially for religious occasions, 5, 386, et al.; also for an altar, E. 8, 65.

vitula, ae, f. (vitulus), a heifer, E. 3, 29.

vitulus, i, m. (ἰταλός), a young bull-
lock, steer, calf, 5, 772.

vivax, acis, adj. (vivo), having a strong hold on life; long-lived, E. 7, 30.

vividus, a, um, adj. (id.), full of life; lively, vigorous, ardent, 5, 754; quick, swift, 12, 753.

vivo, vixi, victum, 3, n. (βίω), to live, 3, 311, and freq.; to survive, remain, be still living, 1, 218; to support life, live, 7, 749; exist, prosper, flourish (others, conquer, from vinco), 1, 445; of inanimate things, live; grow, increase, G. 3, 454, et al.; **vivite**, live and be happy; farewell, E. 8, 59.

vivus, a, um, adj. (vivo), alive, living, 6, 531; life-like, 6, 848; immortal, 12, 235; of inanimate things, not severed from the stock, still growing, G. 2, 27; of water, living, running, pure, 2, 719; of rock, natural, unquarried, living, 1, 167; of minerals, fresh, native, G. 3, 449; subs.: **vivum**, the living flesh, the quick, G. 3, 442.

vix, adv., hardly, scarcely, with difficulty, 5, 263, and freq.

vocatus, us, m. (voco), a calling; summons; pl., a call, 12, 85.

vociferor, atus sum, 1, dep. n. and a. (vox and fero), to raise the voice; cry out, exclaim; utter with loud cries, 2, 679.

voco, avi, atum, 1, a., to call, name, 3, 183; mention, speak of, 3, 185; call upon, E. 1, 37; invoke, implore, 3, 264; propitiate, 3, 253; invite, 3, 70; announce, G. 1, 368; summon, 2, 668; challenge, 6, 172; vie with (adopted by some for provocet), G. 3, 194; incite, 7, 614; assemble, rally, 7, 508.

volaemus (völēmus), a, um, adj. (vola, the palm of the hand), hand-flung; large; subs.: **volaemum** (völēm-), i, n. (sc. pirum), a large kind of pear, the warden pear, G. 2, 82.

völans, ntis, f., s. 1. volo at the end.
völātilla, e, adj. (1. volo), flying; missile, winged, 4, 71.

Volcānia (Val-), ae, f. (volcanus), the island of Vulcan. *Hiēra*; an island of volcanic origin off the northern coast of Sicily, and supposed by Vergil to be connected by subterranean channels with Aetna; now Volcano, 8, 422.

Volcānius (Val-), a, um, adj. (Volcanus), pertaining to Vulcan; forged or wrought by Vulcan, 12, 739, et al.; of fire or flame, 10, 408.

Volcānus (Val-), i, m., the god of fire and of the forge, son of Jupiter and Juno, 8, 422; meton., fire, 2, 311, et al.

Volcens, ntis, s. Volscens.

völēmus, i, s. volaemus.

völens, ntis, a. 2. volo.

volgo, s. vulgo.

volgus, s. vulgus.

völitans, ntis, m., s. volito.

völito, avi, atum, 1, freq. n. (1. volo), to fly about, whirl about, G. 1, 308; hover, sit, 6, 329; ride or gallop around, 12, 126; circulate, pass rapidly, fly, G. 3, 9; pa. subs.: **völitans**, ntis, m., a flying thing, winged insect, G. 3, 147.

völnéro, s. vulnero.

völnificus, s. vulnificus.

völnus, s. vulnus.

1. **völo**, avi, atum, 1, n., to fly, 1, 300, et al.; of rumor, to be spread rapidly, noised or spread abroad, 3, 121; pa. subs.: **völans**, ntis, f., a winged creature; a bird, 6, 239.

2. **völo**, völüi, velle, irrog. and def. a. (3 pers. sing. pres. ind., volt or vult; 2 pers. pl., völitis or vultis), (βούλωμαι), to will, wish, desire, intend, purpose, freq.; followed by the infinitive, with or without subject acc., by the subjunctive, or by a noun in the acc.; wish, desire, 2, 104, et al.; of the gods, order, decree, 5, 50, et al.; be willing, 1, 733; think of, intend, mean, E. 2, 56; of things, to signify, mean, 6, 318; p.: **völens**, ntis, while wishing, still wishing, G. 4, 501; pa.: willing, spontaneous, G. 2, 500; ready, unresisting, spontaneously, 6, 146; yielding, submissive, G. 4, 561.

völpes, s. vulpes.

Volscens (Volcens), ntis, m., a Latin chief, 9, 370.

Volsci (Vul-), ōrum, *the Volsci or Volscians, a warlike tribe of Latium*, G. 2, 168, et al.

Volecus (Vul-), a, um, adj. (Voleci), *Volscian*, 7, 808.

volsus, a, um, p. of vello.

voltur, s. vultur.

Volturnus (Vul-), i, m., *a river of Campania, now the Volturno*, 7, 729.

voltus, ūs, m., s. vultus.

vōlūbilis, e, adj. (volvo), *turning, whirling, spinning*, 7, 888.

vōlūcer, ūcris, ūcre, adj. (1. volo), *having the power to fly; of birds or winged creatures, swift-winged*, 5, 488; of things, *winged, fleeting*, 2, 794; *swift*, 1, 817; *flying, light*, G. 2, 217; subs.: **vōlūceris**, is, f., *a bird*, 8, 262; *a screech-owl*, G. 1, 470; *a vulture*, E. 6, 42.

vōlūmen, inis, n. (volvo), *a roll; fold, coil*, 2, 208; *joint, muscle*, G. 3, 192.

vōlūtas, ātis, f. (2. volo), *a willing; will, wish, desire*, 6, 675; *consent*, 4, 125.

vōlūptas, ātis, f. (volup), *satisfaction, delight, pleasure*, 3, 660.

Vōlūsus, i, m., *a follower of Turnus*, 11, 463.

vōlūtabrum, i, n. (voluto), *a rolling or wallowing place; a slough, lair*, G. 3, 411.

vōlūto, ūvi, ātum, 1, intens. a. and n. (volvo), *to roll about; act., to roll back, re-echo*, 5, 149; *roll or send through, make resound*, 1, 725; of thought, *turn over, ponder, think over*, E. 9, 87; *meditate*, 1, 50; w. ellipse of the acc., 4, 583; neut., *fall prostrate*, 8, 607.

vōlūtus, a, um, p. of volvo.

volvo, volvi, vōlūtum, 3, a. (rel. to *volvō*, to wind), *to roll*, 1, 86; *roll along or down*, 1, 101; *roll or cast up*, 3, 206; G. 1, 478; *toss, hurl*, 12, 906; *roll over, roll in the dust*, 12, 829; *cast, hurl down*, 1, 116; 9, 512; *roll, wheel*, 1, 168; of books, *open, unroll*, 1, 262; of the Fates, *fix the circle of events, decree, ordain, dispose*, 1, 22; 3, 376; of the mind, *revolve, meditate, reflect upon*, 1, 805; *to go through the circle or vicissitudes of things; pass, continue, live through*, G. 2, 295; *experience, endure, suffer*, 1, 9; *rotam volvère*, *to complete a cycle*,

period; pass: *volvi*, *roll over, roll*, 10, 590; *turn or wind about*, 7, 830; *be shed, to flow*, 4, 449; *roll on, revolve*, 1, 269.

vōmer, and **vōmis**, ūris, m., *a plow-share*, G. 1, 162; *plow*, 7, 685.

vōmo, ūi, Itum, 3, a. (*vōmō*), *to vomit; belch, vomit forth*, 5, 682; *pour forth*, G. 2, 462.

vōrāgo, inis, f. (voro), *a chasm, abyss, gulf, whirlpool*, 6, 296; *torrent*, 9, 105.

vōro, ūvi, ātum, 1, a. (*βρόσκω*), *to swallow up*, 1, 117.

vorsus, a, um, p. of verito.

vortex, s. vertex.

vos and **vosmet**, s. tu.

vōtum, i, n., s. voveo.

vōtus, a, um, p. of voveo.

vōvō, vōvi, vōtum, 2, a., *to make a pledge or vow to a deity; vow*, 10, 774; *consecrate, devote*, 11, 558; pa. subs.: **vōtum**, i, n., *a thing vowed; a conditional pledge made to some deity; a vow*, 5, 224; *prayer*, 4, 65; *volles offering*, 2, 17; *sacrifice*, 3, 279; *longing desire, hope*, G. 1, 47.

vox, ūcis, f. (*ῥή*), *a voice*, 1, 828; *note, tone*, 6, 646; *speech*, G. 4, 320; *language*, 12, 825; *response, answer*, 2, 119; *sound*, 3, 556.

Vulcānia, **Vulcānius**, **Vulcānus**, s. Volcania, etc.

1. **vulgo** (**volgo**), ūvi, ātum, 1, a. (vulgus), *to make common or commonly known; spread abroad*, 1, 457; *disclose, disclose*, 10, 64.

2. **vulgo** (**volgo**), adv., s. vulgus.

vulgus (**volgus**), i, n., rarely m., *the common people; populace, people*, 2, 39; *multitude*, 2, 798; *common soldiery*, 2, 99; *rabble, throng*, 1, 149; of animals, *the herd*, 1, 190; *the whole flock, body of the flock*, G. 3, 469; adv.: **vulgo**, *in the multitude; in common, generally*, 6, 283; *all around, everywhere*, 3, 643; E. 4, 25; *far and wide*, G. 2, 246; as a common thing, *very often*, G. 3, 353.

vulnēro (**volnēro**), ūvi, ātum, 1, a. (vulnus), *to wound; offend, hurt, wound*, 8, 588.

vulnificus (**voln-**), a, um, adj. (vulnus and facio), *wound-making; hurtful, deadly*, 8, 446.

vulnus (**volnus**), ūris, n., *a wound*, 2, 436, and freq.; *blow*, 5, 433; *aim*, *thrust* (others, *weapon*), 2, 529; of the mind, *distress*, 12, 160; *heart-wound*, *passion*, 4, 2; of revenge, 1, 86.

volpes (**volpes**), is, f. (rel. to ἀλώ-
της), *a fox*, E. 3, 91.

vulsus, a, um, p. of vello.

vultur (**voltur**), ūris, m., *a vulture*, 6, 597.

Vulturinus, s. Voltarnus.

vultus (**voltus**), ūis, m., *the look or expression of the face*; *face*, *visage*, *countenance*, 1, 209; *features*, 4, 556; *appearance*, *aspect*, 5, 848; *eyes*, *sight*, 2, 530.

X

Xanthō, ūis, f., Ἐαρθώ, *Xantho*, *a sea-nymph*, daughter of Nereus and Doris, G. 4, 336.

Xanthus, i, m., Ἐαρθός. 1. *The Xanthus or Scamander*, a river near

Troy, 5, 808, et al. 2. *A small river in Epirus named by Helenus after the Trojan Xanthus*, 3, 850. 3. *A river in Lycia*, now the Etschen Tschai, 4, 143.

Z

Zăcynthus, i, f., Ζάκυνθος, *an island in the Ionian sea opposite Ellis*, now Zante, 3, 270.

Zēphŷrus, i, m., Ζέφυρος, *Zephyr* or *Favonius*, the god of the west wind 2,

417, et al.; *west wind*, 4, 562; *wind*, 10, 103.

zōna, ae, f., ζώνη, *a belt*, *girdle*; in astronomy, *a zone*, G. 1, 283.

